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## THE

## HITOPADESHA:

# A COLLECTION OF <br> Nablegand cales insansmit 

BY
VISHINUSARMÁ.

WITH THE BENGALI AND THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS
REVISED.

EDITED BY
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## पश्चतन्र्रप्रணृति नोतिशाख्बाद्यृतः

# fमनलाभ सुह्द्ञेद विग्रह सन्यवयवान्वितः 

 हितेपद्रेशःविष्पुशम्म एा संग्टहीतः

## कलिकाता राजधान्यं शास्त्रकाश घन्रालये

## श्रीलच्मीनाराय एन्यायाबद्धारेए

## शेशधितेमुद्रितस्र

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## হিততাপদেশ

# ⿹勹凶ী নস্মীনারায়ণ ন্যায়ানক্কারকত্ ক 

## স・てৈাধিত হইয！

কনিকাত। মহানগর্রে শাד্রপ্ৰকাশ यత্রানয়ে
সুদ্ণীত ছইন

## সन ১२ ৩१ শাन

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## $\|$ शीगये शाय नमः॥

## \| ब्चथ हितेपपदेशूः।

## सिद्रिः साध्ये बतामझु प्रसादान्तस धुज्गरटेः। जाहबोफेएलेखेव घन्मून्दू राशिनः कला। *** श्रुताहितोपदेशेशयं पाटबं संसुतेानिषु। वाचां सर्बी च बेचिचं नीतिविद्यां ददाति च \| *








MY the completion, through the mercy of Dhurjati, on whose head is planted a crescent among the frothy streams of Jahnhavi, be for the edification af theworthy!

This work, entitled Hitopades, affordeth elegance in the Sanskrit idioms, in every part variety of language, and inculcateth the doctrine of prudence and Policy.

जज्रामरवत् प्राज्ञाविद्यामर्घंश्च चिन्तयेत्। ग्ट्रोत द्रव केशेषु मृत्युना धर्म्ममाचरेत् ।। सर्ध्रंद्येषु विद्यैव
 सद्रमर्यति विद्यैन नीचगाषि नरं सरित् । समुद्रमिव टुर्द्षष्षं नृषं भाग्यमतः परं ।। विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयाद्याति पाचतास्। पाअत्वाद्दनकाओ्नोति धनाद्वर्म्मं मतः सुखं \| विद्या श्लश्च शास्तच्च दे विये प्रति पत्तये। चाया हास्याय वृदूने दिनोयाड्रिघते सदा।।















The wise man should study the acquisition of science and riches, as if he were not subject to sickness and death, but to the duties of religion he should attend, as if death had seized him by the hair.

Of all things Knowledge is esteemed the most precious treasure; because of its incapacity to be stolen, to be given away, or ever to be consumed.

Knowledge introduceth a man to acquaintance; and, as the humble strean to the ocean, so doth it conduct him into the hard-acquired presence of the prince, whence fortune floweth.

Knowledge produceth humility; from humility proceedeth worthiness; from worthiness riches are acquiredfrom riches religion, and thence happiness.

There are two species of Knowledge in use: -the knowledge of arms, and the knowledge of books. The first is ridiculous in old age, whilst the last is for ever bonourable.

## घन्नषे भाजने लग्मः संस्तारेानान्यथा सवेत् कथाच्केन

 बालानां नोमिसदिह्ह कध्यते ॥ मिच्ताभः सुद्छ छेदो। विग्रहः सन्धिरेव च । पश्चतंजात्तथान्यस्साद्रन्यादा कृष्य लिब्यते।। व्यक्ति भागीएथीतोरे पाटलिपुचनाम धेयं नगरं तच सर्ब खामिगुए।पेतः सुदर्शनेनाम नरपति रासीत् स भूर्पतिरेकदा केचापि पद्यमानं अ्षेकदयं श्रुश्राव। ब्यनेकसंशयोच्छेदि परोच्चार्थस्य दर्थ क। सर्षस्य बोचनं शाखं यस्य नास्यन्धएब सः॥ ॥ौबन धनसम्पत्तिः प्रभुत्व रविबेकता एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु तच चतुष्टयं।।









 ৩ অবববকতা এই চত্ষয় প্রত্যাকেই অন্থর্থর নিনিত্ত एয় আর যেখানে এ চডুষ্টয় একাধারবর্ত্তি সেখানন কি एয্র তাহ। কহিত্ পারিনা।

As the impressions made upon a new vessel are not easily to be effaced; so here youth are taught Prudence through the allurement of fable.

This work is divided under fou heads:
The Acyuisition of a Friend. The Separation of a Favourite. Of Disputing. of making Peace.

And it is, chiefly, drawn and written from the Pancha Tantra and other books.

On the banks of the river Bhagirathi, there is a remarkable city called Patalipura, where there was formerly a Raja, endued with every noble quality, whose name was Sudarsana. One day he heard the two following verses, as they were repeated by some one:

He who is not possessed of Learning which dispels many doubts, points out hidden things, and is, as it were, the organ of sight to all, is even as a blind man.

Youth, abundant wealth, authority, and inexperience; is, each of them, the source of ruin. What then must be the fate of him in whom ail four are combineds

## 

 सुन्मार्गाओमानां शास्बनुष्टानेतोद्वग्रमनाः स राजा चिन्नयाभाष ॥ केऽबःः पुने स जातेन योन विद्रान्न धार्झिकः। कालेच चऩबा किखा चन्जु: पीडैद केबलं।।

 कन्यावर्जाना। वर बन्या भार्य्या वरमाप च गर्बेष बसतिः न वाविद्रानूपद्रविएगलयुन्तोरि तनघः ॥ स जातेतयेन जातेज चाति वेरः समुद्वलिं। परिवर्त्रिन संसार मृतः कोषा न जायती








## ॥ चितिपपद्शः ॥








The Raja had no soonerheard these lines than he began to consider, with an afflicted heart, the situation of his sons, who were yet unacquainted with books, and wandering in the paths of error.

What benefit is there in a son who is neither learned nor virtuous! Or, of what use is a single eye! Such an eye is but pain!

Again:
Of the child unborn, the dead, and the fool, the two first, and not the last, are the least to be lamented; for the two first cause but a transient sorrow, whilst the last is an eternal plague.
A son though rich and beautiful if he be ignorant had better have been an abortion. Continence, the death of a child as soon as born, the birth of a daughter, a barren wife, continnance in the womb are all to be prefrered to such a son,
$\mathbf{H}^{e}$ is truly born, by whose birth his generation is exalted; or else, who is there in this transitory life, whe being dead, is not born again?

So it is said,

घन्यच । गुल्तिगयगलनारम्भे न पत्तित काठनो स सम्भ्रमाधस्य तेनाज्ञा यदि बुतिनी वद् बन्ध्या की हृशी भवति।। अपि च। दाने तरर्स शैपर्ये च यस्य न प्रधितं भनः । विय्यायममर्घलाभे च मानुरुचारएव बः॥ चपरश्च । बरमेकोगुएी पुन्नेन च मूर्बशतैरणि।
 चेन तपः क्वार्प्यतिदुष्छरं तस्स पुत्रेभबेद्यःः समृद्वो। धार्म्मिकः सुधीः॥ तथाचेन्ता।। अर्धनगमोनित्यकरोगतना - प्रिया च भार्य्या प्रियवादिनी च बस्यश्च पुतोडर्य करी घ विद्या बड्डीवलोकेषु सुखान राजन्। *(*)









#    

Why should the mother of that son, whom the chalk marks not inthe first enumeration of the virtuous, have complained, had she been childless;

## Again:

That son is but as a lump of clay whose mind is not indowed with generosity and charitable dispositions or who neglects to perform religious penance, or who studies not the art of war, and the art of gaining wealth.

One child of genius is a blessing; not so even a hundred fools: A single moon dispelleth darkness better than a host of stars.

The child of him, whose transgressions are expiated by penances performed at places of holy pilurimage, should be obedient, prosperous, virtuous, and happy.

And it is said also
An influx of riches, and constant health; a wife who is dear to one, and one who is of kind and gentle speech; a child who is obedient, and useful knowledge, are, my son, the six pleasures of life.

## B

कोषन्येवर्जभिः पुनेः कूश्शापूरएाढकेः। वर भेकः कुलालम्बो यच विश्रूयते पिता।। दूद्रानोमेते मम पुचा गु एवन्तः कीयन्ताँ। यतः। अाहारनिद्राभयमै गुनख्य सा मान्य मेतत् पगुभिनरंराएं। धर्म्मः हि हेषामधिकाविशेषा धर्म्मए हीनाः पगुभिः सम नाः।|यतः|धर्म्मार्थका ममोना़ एां यस्सेकाषि न विद्यते। अ्याजालल्ल स्सेव तस्य जन्म निरर्थं। यचेाचते। अयुः कर्म्म च वित्तन्य विद्या निधनमेव च। पच्चेतान्यपि सृज्यन्ते गर्भस्यस्सैव देहिनः किश्च। ज्यवश्यम्भाविनेरभावाभवन्ति महतामषि।नम्नत्वं नीन्नकृएस्य महाधिश्रघनं हरेः। अन्यच। घद्भावि न तद्वावि भाविचेन्न तद्यणा। इति चिन्ता विषध्नोयम गद्ः किन्नपीयते ।






 शেতুক ধর্স্স ও অর্ধ 3 কান ও নোক ইহার ম<ধ্য একও যাহার

## ॥ हितेपदेशः ॥

## 




 যে হইবার উপযুক্ত নয় সে ইইবে ন। ভে इইবার ষপযুক্ত उাহার অनJथ। इইবে না এতাদূশ চিন্তাকপবিষনাশ<


Who should boast of many sons, unfit to secure good fortune? one son who supports his family, and who does credit to his father, is preferable. Therefore, let my sons be improved by education.

For; Lating, Sleep, Fear, Passion, are common to men and bruts: birtue is there principal distinction; without which men are no better than beasts.

The life of that man who has ueither virtue: wealth, desire nor final happiness, is as unprofitable as the false nipples on the neck of a goat: As it is said;
Theage, the actions, the wealth, the knowledge, and even the death, of every one is determined in his mother's womb.

The determined fate of all beings, let them be ever so great, inevitably happeneth: Nakedness is the fate of Nilakanht, and of Hari sleeping on a great serpent.
What is not to be, that is not to be; if it be to come to pass, it cannot be otherwise. This reasoning is an anti dote. Why doth not the afflicted drink of it?

एनत् कार्य्यात्त्रमाएंं केषाच्चिदालस्यचनं। यथा ह्योकेन चक्रल न रपस्य गतिर्भवेत्। एबं पुरूवकारे स ।वना देवं न सिध्यातातथा च। पूर्द्वजन्मकतं कर्म तद्देव किति कघ्यते तब्मात फुरुषकारे ए चल्नं कुर्यादतन्द्दितः।। অन्यच उयोगिनं पुरूषसिंचसुर्पति लचनीर्दे वेन देयम
 चने क्वलो यदि न सिध्यति कोच दे।चः ॥ घणा सृत्पिएडतः कर्ता कहतते यद्धदि च्चति। एवभात्महातं कर्म्भ मानवः
 बिधिनग्रतः न सय दैवमादन्ते पुरुपार्थमवेन्तते।














But such are the idle sentiments of certain men, who admit not of works; for,
As the chariot will not move upon a single wheel ; even so fate succeedeth not without human exertion.
It is said'fate is nothing but the deeds committed in a former state of existence; wherefore' it behoveth a man vigilantly to exert the powers he is possessed of.
Fortune attendeth that lion amongst men who exerteth himselt. They are weak men who declare fate the sole cause.
Subdue fate and exert human strength to the utmost of your power; and if when pains have been takensuccess. is not obtained, in whom is the b!ame?
Whilst a man confideth in providence, he should not slacken his own exertions; for without labour he is unworthy to obtain the oil from the seed.
As the potter formeth the lump of clay into whatever shape he liketh, even so may a man regulate his own actions.

Again:
Although in the story of the Crow'and Tal' fruit'one was seen to have found a treasure before him, fate of itself did not present it. some exertion was still expected-

उद्यमेन हि सिद्धनन्ति कार्य्याएँ न मनेरथै। नहि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविर्शन्ति मुखे सृगाः। तथाचेरक्न। माना श्नुः पिता वेरी येन वालोन पाठितः । न शेभते सभा मध्ये हंसमध्ये वकोचथा। रुपयै।वनसम्पन्नाववशालकुल सम्भवाः। विद्याहीनान शोभन्ते निर्गन्धाइ्व किंगुकाः।। अप्रपर्य । पुस्तकेषु च नाधीतं नाधीतं गुरूमनिधै। न शे ाभते सभामध्ये जाइगđंद्भंट्व स्तियः ॥ एतचिन्त यित्वा स राजा पएितसभां कारितवान। राजेवाच। भो भोः पडिताः श्रूयन्तां मम बचनर्मक्ति कश्चित् एवम्भूतोविद्धान् योमम पुचाएां नित्यमुन्मार्गगमि नामनधिगतशास्ता ए।मिदानीं नीतिशास्तेपदेशेन पुन ज्जन्म कारचितुं समर्थः।


 য়াছেন্ «ে পিত্ ও মাত বানক<ক পাঠ করায় না লে পिত। 3 নাত। শত্র ঐ বালক সडागटধ্য শোভ। পায়ন।
 এব’ মহাকুনসন্ভব যে সকন তাহারাও বিদ্যাহীন হইাে





 बাছ যে নিতা বিপथগানি অবিদিতশাক্র আगান পুভ্রেরদেন্র


Good fortune is the offspring of our endeavonrs although there be nothing sweeter than ease. The deer are not wont to precipitate themselves into the mouth of the sleeping lion.

That mother is an enemy, and that father a foe, by whom not having been instructed' their son shineth not in the assembly; but appeareth there, like a booby among geese. Men deficient in learning shine not, although they may be possessed of youth and beauty, and of a noble race: They are like the flower Kinsukh, destitute of fragrance. The boy who hath been exercised neither in books, nor under a teacher, shines not in society, any more than a woman preguant by a gallant.

The Raja having thus meditated for a while, conveneda council of pandits, whom he addressed in the following wards:-"Ye learned men, attend! Is there a man to be found who shall, by precepts drawn from Niti-Sastras, be able to perfect the birth of my sons, who are yet unin formed, and constantly wandering in the paths of error; For,

यतः। काचः काख्यनसंसर्गाद्रत्ते मारकतीघ्युतीः नथा सल्बनिधानेन मूंर्बायानत भवीएतां। उत्तच। होचते हि मतिसात हीनेः सह्र समागमात् समेग्रे स सतामेति विशिष्仑ेश्च विशिष्टताम ।। बनान्तरे विष्लुशर्म्सनामा पएिडः सकलनोतिश्नतत्वज्ञा धच्र्णनिरिवाबवीत् देव महाकुलसम्मूताएते राज पुनाखन्मया नीतिं ग्राह्हयितु शक्यन्ने। यतः। नाद्रव्ये बिद्रिता जाचित् किया फलवती भवेत। न व्यापारशते नापि शुक्नत् पाद्यते वकः ॥ अन्यच। अस्यसंसु निर्गु एां गोंने नापत्यमुपजाघते अ्ञाकर् पद्मरागाएं अन्म काच भऐः कुतः। च्येा हं षषमासाभ्यन्तरे नव पुचान् नीति शास्लाभिज्ञान् करिष्यामि । राजा सविनयं पुनह़वाच।








 जাमाइইढ大 नी
 नानाभु बাइ यह




As a piece of glass, from the vicinity of gold, acquireht the colour of a topaz; so a fool may derive some consequence from the presenece of a wise man.

Again
The mind is depraved by the society of the low; it riseth to acquality with equals; and to distinction with the distinguished."

Of this assembly there was a great pandit by name Vishmu-Sarma, well versed in the principles of all the Niti-Sastras, as it were another Vrihaspati, who replied, - "These young Princes, O mighty Raja! being the offsprings of an illustrious race, are capable of being instructed in the Niti-Sastras; but
Labour, bestowed on nothing, is fruitless: With infinite pains a booby will not, presently, talk like a parrot. In a noble race, levity without virtne is seldom found. In a mine of rubies, when shall we find pieces of glass ? Wherefore, I will engage, that in the space of six months, I will render thy sons well acquainted with the doctrines of the Niti-Sastras."

The Raja then respectfully said:

## बीटोपि सुमनः सदादारेहति सनां शिशः ।

 घपसापि याति दे वल्लं महत्जिः सुप्रत्विष्टितः। घन्यच। छीज०र्णापि दीव्यते। तदेतेषामस्सतुचएलं नीनिगाल्ता परेश्राय भवन्तः प्रमाएमिन्युत्ता तल किष्युखर्म्म ऐ
 रुखेपविष्टानां राजपुचाएं पुर्लात् प्रल्लाबकमेए पप एडतोडड्रवीत्। काव्यसास्त्जविनेटेन काल्लागच्छति धीसतां। ब्यनेन च मूबानां निद्रथा कलहेन घा॥ तद्रवनां विनोदाथ कानकूर्भादोनां विचिचां कथां कथ












## ॥ हितोपदेगः॥


#### Abstract

भान ఆবृथा পर्य্যणनउ মৃগয়া   


Even a reptile, when attached to a flower, may mount upon the head of the holy; even a stone, when set up and consecrated by the great, attaineth divinity.
for it is said,
As a thing on the eastern mountains shineth by the presence of the sun; so one of humble birth, even, may be enlightened by the allurements of good books.
Then be thou an example to these, my sons, for the acquisition of virtue. Having said this, he respectfully delivered his sons into the charge of Vishnu-Sarma; and that learned Pandit, soon after, siezed the opportunity, when they were, for amusement, sitting together upon the terrace of their father's palace, to introduce his adfvice to the young princes in the following lines:

Wise men pass their time in amusements drawn from the works of the poets; whilst fools squander theirs in useless pursuits is, sloth, or riot.

For your amusement, therefore, said he, I am going to relate some curious stories of a Crow, a Tertoise, and other animals.

CHAP. I.

VIshnu-Sarma then told the young princes to attend, and said,

## ॥ हितेपदेशः॥

संपति तिन्नाने। प्रसूयते। चस्याथमाधः क्षेकः।

 कुत्रवोत् जब्ज गादावरीतीरें बिगाबः शलनलीतरू:

 भगवति कुमुदिनीवघके चन्द्धर्भाष लधुपतनकाना
 तनंबलोंक्याँचन्तयत अद्य प्रातरेवानिष्टदर्शन जातं न
 व्याकुलग्र्जितः । यतः। शोकस्थानं कहसालिभघस्सानं शत्तान चा दिवसे दिवसे मूबमाविर्सन्ति न पाएडसं॥

 रीन इंश़ाও बूकितबाभुयू की







## ॥ हितेपदेश:॥

#      

-The present subject to be discussed is, The Acquisition of a Friend to which these following lines are an introduction:
Wise and sincere friends, although poor and destitute of impleinents, may speedily effect our purposes; as in the instances of the Crow, the Tortoise, the Deer, and the Mouse.
The young princes demanded how this was; and Vish-nu-Sarma related as follows:

## FABLE 1.

ON the banks of the river Godavari there was a Salmali tree; to whose spreading branches birds of various species were wont to flock, from every quarter, to roost. Early one morning, when darkness was dispersing, and the moon, whose emblem is the flower Koo-moodini-nayaka, was reclining upon the summit of the mountain Charama, a certain Crow, whose name was Laghoopatanaka, being awake, chanced to espy a fowler coming that way, who appeared to him as another angel of death. Having regarded him, and considered for a moment, he said to himself,-T his uuwelcome visit happeneth to day very early, and I know not what may be the consequence. So pondering upon what he saw, he was seized with a panic, and fiew out of the way; for, A thousand occasions for sorrow, and a hundread for íear, day by day aflail the fool; not so the wise man.

घन्मच। विर्षयिएामद्मवश्यं कर्ञंय्य। उत्या येत्याघ बेटद्वव्यं महद्रधमुपस्थितं। सरएव्याधि सोकानां किमद्य निपतिष्यति॥ क्यथतेन व्याधेन तड़ुख कलान् विकोर्य्य जालांविसी र्षां दृत्वा सच प्रच्छाऩाभूत्दा स्यितः अस्मसब्नेब काले चिनग्यीवनामा कपोतराजः सपरिवारोवियति विसर्पं सांर्तुएुलक एननव लोकया साख ततः कपोतराजस ड़ुलकएलुख्वान् कपोतान् प्रयाह कुतो 5 निर्जने बने नख़ुलकानां सग्भवः ननिसुप्यतां तावत्। भड्रविदं न पश्यामि प्रायेलानेन नब्डुलकएलो भेनास भिरणि तथा भवित्यं। क्झए स्य तु लोभेन ममः पके सुदुसरे। वद्यव्याप्रेल संपातःः पथिकः संमृतेाबया।। कपेताऊचुः कघमेतत्। सेगडब्रवीत्




 बে কఁোতরাছ জাকাশে বিহন্নত নেই তণ্ডু নকলাगকল




## \| हितेापद्रशः ॥

## 


 কপোতরাজ কহিন।

Yet, it is said, that men of the world must absolutely act accoding to these lines:

Every time we rise, great fear is to be apprehended; for, to-day, of death, sickness, and sorrow, woh knoweth which may fall upon us!

The fowler, having first strewed some rise upon the ground, spread his nets; and whilst this was transacting, it happened that Chitra-griva, the chief of a flock of pigeons, was in the air flying about with his attendants. He saw the grains of rice upon the groud; and perceiving that his flock shewed an inclination to partake of them, he addressed them thus:-Beware, my friends!

Whence, think you, should rice be produced in a place like this, void of inhabitants! Let this, therefore, be investigated; for I conceive no good can come of it, lest we should exprience a fate similar to what is mentioned in the following lines:

A Traveller, through lust of gold, being plunged into an inextricable mire, is killed and devoured by an old Tiger.

How did this happen! demanded the pigeons, and their chief related as follws:
 नातः सरतोरे जूते भोगेः पान्य दूदं सुवर्एंकङ्धएं कुय एसे ग्टह्यां नतो लोगारह्टेन केन चित् पान्थेनालो चितं भाग्येजैतत् चन्मवति किग्व किनात्मसन्दे हे प्रद्टत्तिर्न विधेया। यतः। स्ननिष्टादिष्टलाभे sभि न गतिर्ज्ञाघते भुभा।यना से विषहंसर्गौस्टतं तदपि मृत्यवे।। किन्तु सर्द्ध
 मनारहछ्य नरोभद्राएल पश्यकि। संश्यं पुनरारहह्य यदि जीवति पस्यत्ति।।न्निरुपथामि तावत् घकाशं जूते कुच तब कहुलं। व्याध्रिश्नं प्रसार्य्य दर्श्यति। पान्था इबद्त, कशं नारात्स क र्वाय विग्वाखः। ब्याध्रजवाच












 दि পुकाর रिखiंग इয়। बाध्यु কशिन

## Fable II.

AS I was travelling on the southern road, once upon a time, I saw an old ''iger seated upon the bank of a large river, with a bunch of Koosagrass in his paw, calling out to every one who passed,--Ho! ho! traveller, take this golden bracelet. But every one was afraid to approach him to receive it. At length, however, a certain traveller, tempted by avarice, regarded it as an instance of good fortune; but, said he, in this there is personal danger, in which we are not warranted to proceed.

It is not good to pass by that we dislike, even to gain that which we like; for the water of life beeometh mortal when mixed with a poison. Yet, said he, there is risk in every undertaking, for the acquision of wealth: Hence, it is said, No man beholdeth prosperity who doth not encounter danger; but having encountered danger, if he surviveth, he beholdeth it. The Traveller then asked him where was the bracelet; and the Tiger having held out his paw, shewed it to him, and said;-Look at it; it is a golden bracelet. How shall I place confidence in thee, said the Traveler; and the Tiger replied,
 जने कगोमानुषाएां वधान्मे पुचामृता दाराश्व बंश्रीन स्वाह्म् तनः केनचिड्रार्म्म केनाहमाटिष्टः। दानधर्मा दिकःरतु भवान् तदुपदेशादिटानोसहं स्नानशीलो दाता दद्घोगगलितबदन्तो। न कथं विग्वासर्भूमिः। यतः। द्याध्ययनद्वानानि तपः सत्यं धृतिः च्चमा। अलासद्इति मार्बाऽघं धर्म्भ स्वाष्टविधः स्मृतः ॥ तच पूर्ब स्वतुर्बर्गे। दभ्भार्थमपि सेय्यते। उत्तर सु चतुर्बर्गेतमहात्मन्देव तिष्टति ॥ मम चैतातावान् लोभविरहेा येने खह्ता स्थनपि सुव एकङ्इयं चस्से कस्मैचिद्दातुमिच्कारि तथा पि व्यां्रं।मानुषं बाटतीति बोकापवादो। दुर्निवारः

শুন রে পথিক পুর্বকাতন খयोবনদশাएত आনি অতিদুর্বূ ब










## ॥ हितेपदेश्ःः ॥

#    

-Formerly, in the days of my youth, I was of a very wicked disposition, and as a punishment for the many men and cattle I had murdered, my numerous children died, and I was also deprived of my wife; so, at present, 1 am destitute of relations. This being the case, I was advised, by a certain religious person, to practise charity and other religious duties; I am now grown extremely devout: I perform ablutions regularly, and am charitable, Why then am I not worthy of confidence;

The study of what is ordained, charity, mortifications of the flesh, and sacrifices; fortitude, forgiveness, rectitude, and modesty, form the true way, and are recorded the eight-fold division of our duty.

Of these, the first class, consisting of four, is attended to for the sake of hereafter; and the latter class of tour, presideth in every great mind.

So far, you sef, continued the Tiger, I bave an interest in wishing to give away, to some oue, this golden bracelet from off my own wrist;
This I have considered, and now let me ask thee plainly, where is thy gold; But stop, Tigers eat men, and the opinion of the world is hard to be defeated; for,

घतः । गतानुर्गतिकेलोकः कुद्टिनीमुपदेशिनों। प्रमालयति नो धर्म्में चथा गेध्नमषि दिजं।। मयाच धर्म्मशास्लाए्यधीतानि शृएु। प्राए।यथात्मनेाभीष्टासता नाम्माप ते तथा। जात्मैपग्हेन भूतानां द्यां कुर्ब न्ति साधवः ॥ ज्यपरश्च । प्रत्याल्याने च दाने च सुखटुःखे प्रियाप्रये अाल्मिपम्देन पुरुषः प्रमाएवधिगच्छति।। अ्मन्यच। मातृवत्परदाईेषु परद्रंघेषु लोष्ष्रवत्। चात्मवत् सर्वंभूतेष चः पश्यति स पराएत्तः। त्नश्चातीव दुर्गतस सेन तनुत्यं दातुं सयत्बोहम्। तथा चेतां। दरिद्रान् भर कैन्लेघ मा प्रघच्छे ग्रेरे धनं। व्याधितस्सेषधं पथ्य नीरू जस โकनेषषधेः।।














The people, mere followers of one another, holds up a bawd and a Brahnan who is a cow-killer, as examples in our religion.

1 too, replied the Tiger, have read religious books: Hear what they say,-As their own lives are most dear to them, so also are those of all creatures. Good men, because of their own likeness, shew mercy unto all things which have life.

In granting and in refusing, in joy and in sorow, in liking and in disliking, good men, because of their own likeness, shew mercy unto all things which have life.

He is a learned man, who considers the wife of another man, as his own mother; the property of another man, as dust; and the life of every animal as dear as his own.
and as thou appearest to be rather a poor man, I prefer giving it to thee according to this saying:

Make choice of the poor, O son of Koonti, and bestow not thy gifts on others. Medicine is to be administered to the sick; for of what benefit is physic to those who are in health;

## बन्यच। दानव्यनिनि यद्धानं दोयते ऽनुपकारिऐ।

 देशे काले च पारे च तद्धानं सात्विक विदु:॥नदन्न बरसि सात्वा सुवर्एक द्रएँ ग्टहाए तने या वद से नद्चः प्रती बोलोभात् सरः स्नातुं प्रविर्शति नावन्महापछ्छे निमआः यनाधितुमन्तमः पछ्के पतितं दृष्दा व्याघ्वेडवदत् बह्रह शनेरपगम्य तेन घ्याघ्रेस धृतः सपान्योरचिन्तचत्। न धर्म्म शास्तं पठतीति कारएं नचापि वेद्धध्ययनंटुराल्मनः। सभावएवाच नथातिरिच्यते यथा प्रद्टत्या मधुरद्रवां पयः ॥ किज्च। ज्रवर्शेन्द्रयचिच्तानां हल्तिस्नानमिव निया। टुर्भगाभर सप्रायोज्ञानंभाइः वियां विना।।

















And this:
The gift which is to be given, should be given gratuitously; in time, in place, and to a proper object; and such a gift is recorded a righteous gift.

Then go, and having purified thyself in this stream, take the golden barcelet.-The Traveller no sooner begins to enter the river to purify himself, than he sticks fast in the mud, and is unable to escape. The Tiger told him he would help him out; and creeping softly to wards him, the poor Traveller is seized, and instantly exclaims to himself,-Alas! the carreer of my heart is cut short by fate!

He readeth not the Uharma-Sastra,-is this the cause; or doth he not study the veds; In this matter the natural disposition of his wicked spirit prevaileth, even as the milk of the cow is by nature sweet.

What is done for those who have not their passions in subjection, is like washing the elephant. Service rendered to the unfortunate is, for the most part, like knowledge without practice.

## सन्मया सद्रं न कृतँ यद्न माराल्मके विभ्वासः ध्रतः

 विग्वारोतनेव कर्त्तचः ब्वीषु राजकुलेषुच।। अपरश्ख। सर्ंस हि परी च्यम्ते सभावानेतरे गुएाः। ज्यतीत्य हि गु ரान् सर्बान् खभावेामूर्दि वर्त्रंतो। जन्यच। स हि गगलविद्यारी कल्बषध्वंसकारी दश्तनकरधारो ज्ये:त्तिषां मध्यचारी । विधुरपि विधि धेगात् ग्यस्यते
 इ.ति चिन्तजनेयासै। व्याध्रेस ब्यापादितः खादितश्र। ज्रतेाँं अर्वीमि कङ्झएस्य तु लोभेन दूत्यादि । अतः सर्बिधा चविचारितं कर्म्म न कर्तर्यंसिति।


 বিশ্বাग কর্তব্য ন করিবেক অन্য গুণ পর্রীक। করিবেক না যেएেতুক সকন
 বিহার্রী পাপনাশকারী সহসुরুশ্মধারী ज্যোত্র্স্যচচারী


#   <br> बতএব আiি কহি যে কক্কণের নোততত যেমন পথিক  অবিচারিত কর্भ কক্ত্ববা নয়। 

1 did not well in that, I placed confidence in one of such an evil disposition ! for it is said, Confidence should not be put in rivers; in animals which have claws or horns; in men with weapons in their hands; nor in women; nor in those of royal birth.

The natural, and no other qualities should be examis ned; for the natural qualities pass over all others, and mount upon the head.

The Moon that rolls across the sky; destroys sins, possesses a thousand rays, and goes between the light of the sun and the earth, and is accidentally seized by Rahoo, therefore no one is able to deny that it is written by God in fate.

But whilst the unfortunate Traveller was thus meditating on his fate, he was devoured by the Tiger. I have said, therefore, Through the lust of a bracelet,\&c. and hence also, it is at no time proper to indertake any thing without examination; as in the following saying;

यतः। हुजीएँननं सुविचन्त लः सुतः सुशासिता सी नुपनतः सु बेबितः।सुचिन्य चो क्ता मुविचार्य्य यत्कतं सुदी
 कपेातः सदर्पमाह जगःःकमेवमुच्चने। बृद्यस्य वचनं याह्यपापत् का ले ह्युपस्थिते। सर्बीचेवं विचारे ए भेाजनेप्य प्रवर्शते। यतः। शद्धाभः सर्ब्रमाकान्तनवं पानच्च भूतले। प्रवुर्त्त कुज कर्त्त्या जीवतब्यं कथं नु वा। तथाचोनें। दंर्वी घु एी ल्वसन्तुष्टः क्रेधनेानित्यशक्षितः। परभाग्ये पजोबीच षडेते टुःबभागिनः।। एनच्क्रु त्वा सर्ब्व कपेंता स्तनेपववष्टाः।यतः। सुम हान्यापि गास्लालि धारयन्तो वज़ श्रुतः। केत्तारः संश्रयानाइ्च क्तिष्यन्ते लो।भमे।हिता:।।
বোছত্ক বিলকন জীর্ণ অন ওউত্তন পণ্তিত পুএ্র ও অতি শয় বশী डू ত শ্জী ও সুடেবিত র্রাজা ও বিলক্প বিচার করিয়া যাহ। করা জায় ইহারা বহকাবনততও বিকার পায় ন।!












Well-digested food, a well-discerning child, a wellgovernell wife, a prince well served, a speech well considered, and an action well weighed, are not, even in very long time, attended by disagreeable consequences.

One of the pigeons, who was of a haughty spirit, hav. ing heard what had been said, exclaimed,-Ha! what is this; Is it not said,

In times of necessity the words of the wise are worthy to be observed; by whose determination we may freely engage in all things, even in eating.

All things upon the face of the earth, our meat and our drink, bear cause of suspicion; then how is forbearance to be exercised, and life to be supported?

Again it is said,
These six-The peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the suspicious, and those who live upon others means-are for ever unhapy.

So having heard these words, the whole flock flew down upon the grain.

Those, even, who possess very many Sastras, are learned in the Vedas, and are the dispellers of doubt, experience trouble, when their reason is blinded by avarice.

## घन्यच। लोभात् कोधः प्रभवति लोभात् काभः

 प्रजायते । ले भान्मेाचग्र नाश्यग्व लोस: पापस्य कारएं ॥ अनन्तर सर्ब्ब जालनिवद्वावभूँः तनेायस वचनात्तनावलम्वितास़े सर्दे तिररु़्ब्बन्ति। घतः।न गस्सागतोगच्छेत् सिर्दे कार्ये समं फलं। यदि कार्य्यविपन्तः स्सात् मुखरसन हन्यते।। तथाचेत्तं। धापदां कथितः पन्या दून्द्दियाएामसंघमः। तज्जयः संपद्ं मार्गेगयेनेष्टं नेन गम्यतां।। तख तिरसूरं शुत्वा चिचय्यीवउबाच । नायमस दोषः। यतः। घापदा मापतन्तीनां हितेपप्यायाति हेतुतां। मातृजढा हि

লোভ়ইইতত ক্রোধ হয় লোতইইতত কান জন্ম লোভ

 ছ্ছান অবনম্বন করিয়াছিন তাহাধক সকরে তিরক্কার






## ॥ हितेपपदेशःः॥



 বক্ধরনর নিনিতত্ত স্ত্ত হয়।

From covetousness proceedeth ill-nature, and of illnature is born stubbornness; from stubbornness is created a delusion of reason, and that delusion is the cause of sin,

At length they were all, in consequence of their covetousness, confined by the threads of the net; and they presently began to lay the blame upon him, by whose advice they had descended.- So it is said. A man should not strive to precede his fellows; for, should the work succeed, the booty is equal, and if it fail, the leader is punished.

It is said, that those who do not govern ther passions, will meet with misfortunes, but that those who do govern their passions, shall obtain wealth. Go then, and whichever of these two you choose, act accordingly.

Chitra-griva hearing their reproaches, said, it is not his fault. It is said,-To those who are fallen into misfortunes, what was a blessing, becometh an evil: To a child in confinement, its mother's knee is a binding post.

च्चन्यचास वन्धुर्यैंतिपन्नाबामापदुद्वरएच्चमः। तु भीत चरिचाएवश्लूपालन्मपए्डितः ॥ विपत्काले विस्मयएव कापुतबलन्तलं तद्च धैर्य्यमवलंब्य प्रतीकारण्विन्ततां। यतः। विपदि हैर्य्यमशम्यु दये ज्ञाता स दि वा क्प्टुता युधि विन्रमः यर्शस चतिरुचिर्थ्यनं श्रुतैर प्रद्रति सिद्रमिदे हि महात्मनां। सम्पद्ध चस्य न हैर्षाविपदि विषादो न रऐ च धीरवं। तं भुवनचयनलक जनर्यत जननो सुतं विरलं।। अन्यच । षट्द्रेषाः पुरूषे लेद्र हात याभूतिमिच्छता। निद्रा तन्द्रा भयं कोधज्यालस्यं दोर्णमूनता । दूदानीमपि एवं क्रियतां सर्बैं रेकचित्ती











#   ছ্য় cোব তাগ করিবেক। এখनఆ ইহ। কন্ন সকনে অকচিভ্s इইয়া জান নইয়| উড়। 

He who hath the resolution to extricate one from his misfortunes, who is fallen into difficulties by another's fault, is a Pundit; not he, who hesitateth about the means he should employ for the deliverance of the distressed.

Hesitation, in times of misfortune, is the mark of a coward; wherefore, depend upon resolution, and let a remedy be thought of; according to these lines, Fortitude in adversity, and moderation in prosperity; eloquence in the senate, and courage in the field; great glory in renown, and labour in study; are the natural perfections of great minds.——Again:

The mother that produces a child, who is not delighted at the time of prosperity, nor miserable at the time of misfortune, and who is the greatest hero in the world, is scarcely to be found.

There are here six faults, which a man ought to avoid. The desire of riches, drowsiness, sloth, idleness tediousness, fear, and anger. Let this be done immediately: Let us all, with one accord, take up the net, and fly away withrit; according to these lines:

यतः। ग्रत्पानामपि चस्लूनां संहतिः कार्यंस्याधिका तृ ङु गुं एत्वमापचेवेध्यन्ते मत्तदन्तिनः॥ संहतिः श्रेयसी पुंसां खकुलेर ल्पकेरपि तुषे एापि परित्पकान प्ररोह्हन्ति वएड़लाः ॥ इत विचिन्य पच्तिएः सर्बैं जालमादाय उत् पतिताः। च्यनन्तरं सब्याधः सुदूराज्जातापहारकांसा न बलोक्य प स्वाद्वावितेाऽचिन्तयत्। संछतात्रु हरन्तीब जालं अम बर्हद्वाः।यदातु निपतिष्घ न्ति बशमेर्ष्यन्ति मेतदाः तनसे तु चन्नुर्विषयातिकान्नेषु प च्चिषु सब्यधिानिवृन्तः ज्रण लुख्धकं निट्तं दृष्टा कपोताताऊचुः किमिदानों कर्त्तु नुचि तं। चिन मीवउवाच । माता fिनं पिता चेति स्वभावा











## ॥ हितेपदेशः ॥

# 斤ৃீ    কার্या কারণপ্ণযুক্ত হিতকারী इয়। 

A combination even of small things serveth an occasion: An intoxicated elephant may be bound wi.h a few straws, when formed into a rope.
Combination is best for men, either with their own tribe or with strangers; for even a grain of rice groweth not, when divided from its husk.

Having considered this, the pigeons, with one accord, took up the net, and flew away with it. Presently the fowler, seeing the robbers of his net at a great distance, pursued them; and as he ran, these were his thoughts:

These travellers of the air have combined to rob me of my net; but when they shall fall down, they will come into my power. But soon finding they had passed the confines of his sight, the poor fowler truned back from the pursuit.

The pigeons now demanded what was to be done; and Chitra-griva replied, $\mathbf{A}$ mother is a friend, and a father is a friend; but both these are by nature kind; but there are others who are benevolent from casual motives.

नदस्साकं मिनं हिरएवकोनात सूषिकराजेगण की

 सब्बरापाय शद्यया शतनद्रारं विषरं कल्वा निवसति ततेा
 थीवउबाच। मखे हिएल्यक कथमस्साव सभाषसे तोग हिरएलकसदचनं प्रत्यभिज्ञाय सम干भमं वहिनि：सृत्या ज्रबीत् ख्यः पुल्यवानस्सि प्रिघमुद्धन्मे चिनगीवः समा
 मिने ए संलाप्सते।नाली़ पुख्ववान्॥ चय पाशवर्दांख्यै तान्द्धष्द्र तविएयःः चृलं स्थित्वा उवाच नले किमेतत्।
－बতএব धামার্দিগের মিত্র शিরबাক নাপে সূষিকের
 অামারদ্গিগের পাশ কাঁটবেক ইश বিবেচন্। করিয়া








 তাহ इইटত প্থিবীতত পুণ্যান্ जার নাই। তাशান পর
 दिकिए কাन थाকিয়া কशिन मच्थ बढि।

Our friend Hiranyaka, the noble mouse, lives upon the banks of the Gandaki. He may be able to gnaw our snare asunder with his teeth. Having considered this proposal, they all flew to the residence of Hiranyaka, who, from his constant dread of the Crows, had made himself a hole with a hundred outlets, wherein he remained secured, according to this verse:

There was an old mouse, well read in the Niti-Sastras, who, before the approach of danger, kept himself within a hole with a hundred doors.

He was startled with fear at the descent of the pigeons, and stood silent; upon which Chitra-griva called out, Friend Hiranayka! what, wilt thou not speak to us; And Hiranyaka, upon recollecting his voice, slipped out of his hole, and exclaimed,-O how happy I am, that my dear friend Chitra-griva is arrived! There is not in life a man more happy thàn he, who hath a friend to converse with, a friend to live with, and a friend to embrace.

But when he saw that they were confined in a net, he stood amazed for a moment, and demanded what it meant,

चिनग्रोवउवाच सखेडसाकं प्रान्तनजन्मकर्म्मएयः फल मेतत्। यस्माच येन च घथा च चदाच यच्च चातन्व घच च गुभागुभमात्म कर्म ।नस्साच तेन च तथा च तदा चतच ताबच तन च विधाटक्शादुपैति। रोगोश
 व्याரत दोहनां ।। नूषिक श्विन्नीवस्स बन्धनं छेतुं
 स पश्निनानामेषां तावत् पाशांश्किन्धि तदा मन पाมं पश्चाच्छे र्ससि । हिर ब्यकोप्याच जह्ंमल्पर्शक्तार्द न्नाश्च मे के $म$ लास देतेबां पाशंग्छेन्तुं कथं समर्थःतत् चाबन्मे दन्तान जुछयन्ति तावन्तव पाशे किनद्मि अनन्त रमप्येबां वन्धनं यावच्छक्यं केत्सामि। *** **
 কর্ম্মের ফন এই यাহাইইত্ মৎ করণক্ বে প্রেকার্রে বে কান্ল


 বৃझম্বबাপ লেशिন রোগ শোক পরীতাপ বক্ষন বাসন ইशারা



# করিও ना কিস্তু আমার আশ্তৈত এই কপোटতরূদর পাশ ज্ছেদন আগগ কর ত্যন আমার জাল পশ্চাৎ हেদন করিনা!  ৬ই কারণ ইহারদের ব ক্ধন ছেদন কর্রিঢত কি ধাপে শক্ত ইইব!  চ্ছেদন করি পশচাৎ ইহারদদরও यত পারিব ছছদন করিব। 

Chitra-griva replied,-What else, my friend, can it be, but the effect of the evil committed in a prior existence; seeing thou art endued with great wisdom, what was the use of thy question; For is it not said,

Whatsoever cometh to pass, either good or evil, is the consequence of a man's own actions, and deseendeth from the power of the Supreme Ruler. Sickness, sorrow, and distress; bonds and punishment to corporeal beings, are fruit of the tree of their own transgressions.

Hiranyaka having heard these words, quickly ran to gnaw asunder the cords by which Chitra-griva, was confined. Not so my friend, said Chitra-griva, until thou hast cut asunder the bonds of these who are under my protection. Hiranyaka then said, I am weak, my friend, and my teeth are but delicate; how then am I able to bite open the snares which entangle them; As long as my teeth shall not break, so long will I gnaw thy snares; and afterwards, if it should be in my power, Iwill divide the cords which confine the rest.

विनगीवज्ञाच ज्राले वं तथापि यथार्श्ति बन्धनमेतेषां खड़य। हिरायकेन उन्तं च्यात्मपरित्यागेन यदाखितानां परिरन्तएां तन नीतिबेदिनां सम्मतं। घतः। अापदर्ध धनं रचेहारान्न चेद्रनेरपि।ज्यात्मानं सततं रचेद्धारै रपि धनैरपि॥ च्नन्यच्व । धर्म्मार्थकामनो त्ताएां भालाः संस्तितिहेतवः। नाजिघना किन्न हतं र ज्तना किन रच्वतां|चिचग्रीवउवाच सखे नीतिस्तावदीद्यश्येव किंव्वमसदाश्रितानां टुःखं सेढढु सर्व्वघाइसमर्यंतेने दं ब्रवीमि । यतः। धनानि जीवितचेच परार्थे प्राज्ञउत्सृजेत्। सनिनित्ते वरं त्यागे। विनाशे नियते सति ॥ च्यमपरस्रासाधार ऐोधेतुः। जानिद्यव्यवलानात्र सान्यमेषां मया सह। मत्प्रभुत्व फलं बूर्धि कदा किन्तद्ध विव्यति। $\%$ *

চিত্রগ্রাব কহिন এই হউক তथাপि ভেসন সামর্থ্য ইহার














 भुভুর্ঘেন কन কথ্থन কি হইてে তাহ। बन ।

Let it be as I say, replied Chitra-griva; and to the utmost. of thy power try to subdue their bonds first. Those, said the mouse, who are acquainted with the rules of prudence, do not approve, that for the preservation of those who are under our protection, we should abandon ourselves.

A man should keep his riches against accidents, and with his riches he should save his family; but he should, on all occasions, save himself, both with his family and bis riches. Our lives are for the purposes of religion, labour, love, and salvation. If these are destroyed, what is not lost; If these are preserved, what is not preserved; This may be so, replied Chitra-griva; but I ain not, by any means, able to suffer the afflictions of those who are here under my protection.

A wise man should relinquish both his wealth and kis life for another: All is to be surrendered for a just man, when he is reduced to the brink of destruction.

Here is anothe unparallelled argument: In birth, substance, and quality, they are like unto me; say then, what will ever be the fruit of my superiority;

1. छन्यच। विना वर्त्तनमेवैते न त्यजन्ति ममान्तिकं। तन्मे प्राएव्ये बानाष जीवयैतान्ममाश्रितान्॥ किज। मांसमुचपुरीषास्थिनिर्म्मिते चकलेवरे विनস्वरे। विहाया स्यां यश्ःः पालय मिन मे ॥ पश्य। यदि नित्यननित्येन निर्म्मलं मन्बवाहिना। यशः कायेन लम्येत तन्न लख्धं भवेन्दु किं ॥ यतः॥ श्रारस गुलानाश्व दूरमत्यन्त भन्तरं शरोरं च्चएविक्षंसि कल्पान्तस्याधिनेगुएएः। दूत्याकर्ल हिरएयकः प्रह्टष्टमनाः पुलकितः सन्नवौत् साधु मिच साधु अनेनाश्रितवात्सब्येन नेलोक्यसापि अ्रभुत्बं व्वचि युज्यते एवमुल्ला तेन सर्बैषां वन्धनानि छ्छिज्नानि । ततेाहिरस्यकः सर्घान् सादरं संपूज्याह्ह

অभর ইহারা বর্তন বাতির্রেকও আমার নিকট তাগ করেনা সেই হেতুক আমার প্রাtের বিনাশ ছইললও আমার আশ্তিত








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 তোনাটত উপयুক্ত एয় । ইश কহিয়া নেই হির্নけাক সকন কৃপাততর বধ্ধनহছদন করিন। অनন্তর शিরথাক সকল কপোতক্কে সন্মান কর্রিয়। কহিন।Again: Without misfortune, they will not forsake me; then I will protect these who have taken sanctuary with me, even with the loss of my life.

Why dost thou hesitate over this perishable body composed of flesh, bones, and excrements; $\mathbf{O}$ my friend, support my reputation!-Another: If constancy is to be obtained by inconstancy, purity, by impurity, reputation by the body, then, what is there which may not be obtained; the difference between the body and the qualities is infinite: the body is a thing to be destroyed in a moment, whilst the qualities endure to the end of the creation.

Hiranyaka having been attentive to what had been spoken, and being exceedingly pleased, exclaimed, Nobly! nobly! my friend. By such generosity to those who are under thy protection, thou art worthy to be elevated to the supreme command over the three regions of the world. Having said this, Hiranyaka gnawed asunder their bonds; and when he had addressed himself to all in respectful compliments of congratulation, he said,

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 भाइद्रभ अात्मन्धनज्ञा न कर्त्तया। यतः। चोधिकाये बश्ध न पश्यति॥ अपरच्च। शंशदिवाकरयोर्थंहपोडनं गजभुजद्रमघे।रणि बचननं।मतिमताI्ध बिलोका दरिद्रतi विधिरहोवलबानिति मे मतिः ॥ च्चन्यच। ब्येमिकान्त विहारि ऐपि विहगाः संभामुवन्यापदं। वध्यन्ने निपुनेर गाधसलिलान्मत्साः समुद्रादपि। रुल्लींतं किसिहाश्ता किं सुर्चरतं कः स्थानल्लाभे गुएः। कालोर्द्य व्यकन्रसा रितकरोग्ट्नाति दूरादपि ॥ दूति पवेश्यायतिय्यं हालालिंग्य च संप्रेषित्चिचयोवेराप सपरिवारे।चथेष्ट

 করিয়া জাপনাঢত অবজ্ঞ কর্ত্তবা নরহ যেহে তুক যে পক্ষী শত যৌজন হইতত অধিকেতত আহার দেてে সেই পক্শী মুতু
 ও সুর্য্যের রাহ পাড়| অার হস্তি ও সর্পের বঙ্ধন ওবুদ্ধিगানের
 এব আকাশবিহারী ও পক্ষিরা বিপৎ পায় আর বুদিমান্ जোককর্তৃক অতনস্পর্শ אল যে সমুদ্র তাহা एইঢত ৪


 बाতvথ্য করিয়া आनिद्धन कরিয়া বিদায় করিন চিজ্রগुীব B
 आপনবিবরে প্রাবি ছইন।

Friend Chitra-griva, always when yoy see a net, suspect great harm will come of it; and learn not to think meanly of yourself. But, alas!

A bird who seeth her prey before her, even at the distance of a hundred yojan, pecreiveth not, if her time be come, the snares which are laid to entrap her.

When 1 behold in eclipses the distress of the moon and the author of day; elephants and serpents in confinement; and the worthy in indigence; alas! in my miods destiny is all-powerful. Birds meet their fate whilst sporting in the air, and fishes, by artful means, are destroyed from the bottomless waters of the ocean.

When laws are ill-enforced, where are their good morals; To whom is the mere glare of the fire a virtue; Time is trouble, and the author of destruction; he seizeth even from afar. The mouse having taught this, and performed the duties of hospitality, Chitra-griva took his leave, and with his flock departed for that country his inclination led him to; and Hiranyaka retired into bis hole.

चानि कानि च मिचाएँ कर्त्यव्यान श्रतानि च। पइय मू
बिक मिचेए कपेतामुक्तवद्धनाः ॥अच लघुपतनक नामा

 घतोामां मेन्नेलनुरहीतुम्हर्हि। एनच्धुला हिरल कोपि विवराम्यन्तरादाए कह्लंस बूते लघुपतनकनामा
 यतः। घयेन चुज्यते लोके वुध्त्त त्तेन घेाजयेत्|चहम्न अवान् भोत्रा कथं जीतिर्भविर्य्यति। अपरश्च । सच्च्यमच्च कयोः प्रीतिर्विपतेः कारएं यतः।|पृगालात् पाश्वह्ताऽसै। फृगः काकेन रच्चितः ॥ वायसेतऽज्रवीत् कघमेतत् । हिर











# তাহাকক তাছার্ সহ্তি নিনন করাইবেক শানি তোজ্য    কरিন এ কি প্রুকার। হিরণা ক িিতেহে। 

Behold how many pigeons, his friends, even hundreds, have been delivered by the friendship of a mouse!

The crow, Laghu-patanaka, having been a spectator of all which had passed, now presently appeared, and called out-W hat ho! Hiranyaka! Thou art worthy to be praised, to be adored, and to be a place of refuge, throughout the three regions of the world!

In consequence of this, I too am anxious to form a friendly acquaintance with thee.-Then favour me with thy friendship. Hiranyaka having heard him, called out from the inside of his hole, -Who art thou; and he replied, I am a crow, and my name is Laghu-patanaka. Hiranyaka, upon hearing who he was, laughing said,Having seen thy complexion, like broken Anjan, a beetle, a wild ox, a buffaloe, or a woman's hair, what friendship can I have with thee;

The wise man is united with that in this life, with which it is proper he should be united. I am bread, thou art the eater. How then can harmony exist between us; - as may be seen in a certain story, of which the following verse is the introduction.

Harmony between the food and the feeder is the forerunner of misfortune:- $\boldsymbol{A}$ deer, through the artifice of a jackal, is caught in a snare, but is preserved by a crow.

How did this happen; demanded Laghu-patanaka; and the mouse, Hiranyaka, related as follows:

क्याप्ति मगधदेशे चम्पकावतीनामारल्यानी नस्यां चिरा भमहता से हेन सृगकाकै। निवसतः सच मृगः से च्छया अास्यन् इष्टपुष्ठाड़ः केनचित् गृगालेनावलोकितः तं
 भवतु विभ्वासं तावटुत्या द्यामि दूत्याबो च्चेपसृत्याघवर्त् मिन कुशलं ते। सृगेए उक्तं कर्ब।। स ब्रूते तुद्रवुद्युनामा जम्बुको $\$ हुं उनारएये बन्युहीनामृतवन्निव साषि दूदानीं ल्यां भिन्नमासाध पुनः सवन्युर्ज्जीवलोक प्रविष्टोस्मि चधुना तवानुचरेए मया सर्बचा भवितर्यमिति। मृरे ऐोक्तं एवससु तनः पग्रादस्लं गते सवितरि भगवति मरी चिमालिनि तो मृगस्य वासभूरूं गते। तन्न चम्पकवृच शाखायां सुर्वुद्इनामा काकोमृगस्य चरमिनं निवसति।

মগধদেশে চম্পকাবতী নাঢন এক বন থাcক তাহাঢত হরিগ


 তমা॰न খাইব যা इউক বিশ্বাস জন্মাই l এই পরানশ্́ कরিয়া সমীপে গিয়া বলিল ছে নিত্র তোমার্র মயল 1 चृগ



#   एইব শৃগানくক মৃগ কহিন ডাল এই एউউ। অनন্তর ভগবান  




## Fable III.

In Magadha-desa there is a forest called Champakavatee, and under the branches of one of the Champaka trees there dwelt, in great good fellowship, a deer and a crow. One day, as the deer, who was plump and fat, was freely roaming about the woods, he was spied by a certain jackal, who having examined him, said to him-self,-Ah! with what exquisite pleasure could I feast upon his flesh!-Be it so; but first let me remove all suspicion. So having thus resolved, he advanced towards him, and said,-Peace be with thee, friend! Who art thou; said the deer. I am Kshudrabudhi, the jackal, said he; and being without relation, I dwell here in this forest, as it were, like one dead; but now that I have fallen in with a true friend, I am no longer destitute of connections, and am again enterd into the land of the living; and henceforward it shall be my duty to attend thy steps.

Accordingly, as soon as the sun had retired to the western montain, the jackal followed the deer to his place of residence, beneath the braneare; of the Champa-ka-tree, where with him lived also his friend the crow, whose name was Su-budhi.

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 सादामन्नुता सहै नैनो न युत्रा। तथा चोत्त। अभ्ञात कुलगीलस्य वासेादेंोनन कस्यचित् मार्ज्ञारस हि
 काकः कयर्यति र्यालि भागोरर्यीतीरे गत्रकूटनास्ति
 लितनखनयने जरद्रवनामा गध: प्रीतवसति घथ हुपया नग्ग्रीवनाय तहृद्ववाषिनः पणिए: साहारात् किंिचुदुद्य ददति तेनातै। जीवति अ्य कदाचिद्दोर्षा











## ॥ हितेपदेशः ॥

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Upon seeing him, the crow said, who is this second; and the deer replied, it is a jackal, who is come here desirous of our friendship. Friend, said the crow, it is not proper to place confidence in one who cometh without any apparent cause. It is not well done, for it is said.
To one whose family and profession are unknown, one should not give residence; the jakal Jarad-gava was killed through the fault of a cat.

How was this; said they; and the crow related as follows:

## Fable IV.

On the banks of the river Bhagirathi, and upon the mountain Gridhra- kuta, there is a large Parkatti tree, in the hollow of whose trunk there dwelt ajackal, by name Jarad-gava, who, by some accident, was grown blind, and for whose support the different birds, who roosted upon the branches of the same tree, were wont to contribute a trifle from their own stores, by which he existed. It so fell out, that one day a certain cat, by name Dirgha-karna, came there to prey upon the young birds,

## नतसमायान्नं हृष्दा पच्चिशावकेरयात्तें: कोलाइलः


 भेतब्यं घावद्घघमनागता। चागतच भयं वोच्च्य नरः कुर्था। धथाचितं।|ततेडधधुना सन्निधाने पलाचितुमन्चमः तघथा भवितथं तद्घबतु तावद्दिग्वासमुत्याचास्स समीपमुपण छाभि हत्यालोच्य उपसृत्या त्रवीत्। गार्य्य ल्वामभि बन्द्ध । गध्रोऽऽबदत् कब्लं। सोऽबदत् मार्ज्ज एरेडऽहं।
 वदत् स्यूयतां ताबद्सदचनं ततेययघं वध्यस्सदा हून्तथः। यतः। जातिमानेए किं कस्चिह्हन्यते पूज्यते


তাহার পর সেই বিড়ালকক আসিতে দেথ্য়া পক্িিবাল ক্রের ভয়ার্ত হইয়া কোলাহল করিল তাহা শুনিয়া জর্গদ্গ

 যেহেতুক ভয় यাবৎ না আইসে তাবৎপর্य্যন্ত ভয়াকে ভয় কর্য ঊ যুক্ত ভয়কে আগত দেথ্যিয়া মনুযয যেমন উচিত হয় তাহা কর্রিবেক। লেইচ্ছুুক এ্থন নিকটে পলাইঢ় অসসর্থ তর্র যে ভবিতব্য তাহা হউক বিশ্মাস জন্মাইয়া
 গিয়া বনিন হে ঙ্sে তোনাকে অতিবাদন কনিশকুনি কহিন কে হুনি সে কহিন বিড়ান আান শকুলি বলিততেছ দূরে যাও यদি না যাও उবে তোমাকে অানি নষ্ট করিব মার্জার বলিन
 কর্ত্যব্য যোেতুক কোथায় কেఆকি জাতিমাত্রততে বथা কিম্বা পুজ্য इয় बাবशার জানিয়া বধ্য অथব। পুछ্য इয়।

whom perceiving, the little nestlings were greatly terrified, and began to be very clamorous; and their cries being heard by Jarad-gava, he asked who was coming. The cat Dirgha-karna, too, seeing the jackal, began to be alarmed, and so cried to himself,-Oh! I shall certainly be killed,
For, we ought to be apprehensive of unforeseen danger, but when it falls in our way, we should do that, which we think, is proper.

For now that I am in his sight, it will not be in my power to escape! However, let what will be the consequence, I will approach him. So having thus resolved, he went up to the jackal, and said,-Master, I salute thee! Who art thou; demanded the jackal. Said he, I 2m a cat. Ah! wicked animal, cried the jackal, get thee at a distance; for, if thou dost not, I will put thee to death. Hear me for a moment, replied puss, and then determine whether 1 merit, either to be punished, or to be killed.

What, is any one, simply by birth, to be punished or applauded; when his deeds have been scrutinized, he may, indeed, be either praise-worthy or punishable.

गध्रोबूते हूहि किमर्थमागताडसि। सेतऽबदत् इह्हमष्च जातारोरे निय्यस्नायी निराभिषाजी बह्मचारी चान्द्धाय एव्रतमाघर्राल्सधामि युसान् धभ्संज्ञा नरतान बिश्वास भूमयः इति पच्चिए: संर्बे सर्बरा ममारे प्रसुवन्ति बतो

 षः। चररेर्य्याचतं कार्य्यलातिय्यं गहम गतां छाधां नेपषंहरते दुसः॥ यदि बा घनं नार्ता तदा प्रोतिबचसाप्यतिधि: पूज्यतएव। चतः। तलाबि भूनिरदकं वाचनुर्थी च तृनृता। एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नाचिच्यन्त कराचन 1 *** ***




 ধ্র্ম শুনিবার নিনিত্তে এখানে আনিয়াছি। बপনার্। এমন




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 কা এ সকল সাধু লোকেরদের্র घর্রেত কখন অপ্তাপ্ত एয় ন৷।The jackal after this, desired the cat to give some account of himself, and he complied in the following words:-I am, said he, in the constant habit of performing ablutions on the side of this river; I never eat flesh, and I lead that mode of life which is called Brahmacharya. So, as thou art distinguished amongst those of thy own species, noted for skill in religious matters, as a repository of confidence; and as the birds here are always speaking before me in praise of thy good qualities, I am come to hear from thy mouth, who art so old in wisdom, and the duties of religion. Thou, master, art acquainted with the customs of life; but these young birds, who are in ignorance, would fain drive me, who am a stranger, away. The duties of a housekeeper are thus enjoined:

Hospitality is commanded to be exercised, even towards an enemy, when he cometh to thine house. The tree doth not withdraw its shade, even from the woodcutter.

And if there be no bread, the stranger should be entertained with kind words, and whatever can be spared, as in these lines:

Some straw, a room, water, and in the fourth place, gentle words: these things are never to be refused in good men's houses.

घपरच्च। निर्गु लेख्वपि सत्वेषु रयार्षुर्वि साधवः। न हि संछरते उ्योत्सां चन्द्रच्च एडालवेश्सनि।। अन्यनः।
 सी एiं सर्ब्बनाम्यागतेगुर्ः।। अन्यच। ज्यनिबिंयेस्य भम्माशेग्ट हात् प्रतिनिवर्तने। स तसे दुध्बृतं दत्वा पुएय नादाय गच्छति॥ ॥ झन्यच। उत्त्तस्यापि वर्षस्य नीचे पि ग्टह्रमागतः । पूजनीयेयथा योग्यं सर्बं देवमयो ऽतिधिः ।। ग्र्ज्रोडवदत् सार्ज्ज रे।चि मांसरुचिः पत्चि शावकाश्चान निवसन्ति नेनाहं एवं ब्रवीमि। तत् श्रुत्व भार्जा एराभूमिं स्पृष्दा कर्षैं $\mathbb{\text { स्पृर्शति द्वष्या द्वष्पा बूते च }}$ मया धर्म्नशासं खुख्वा वीतरागे ए दूटं दुख्करं ब्रतं चांद्रा यलमध्यव सितं। यतः। परस्परं विवद्दानानामपि धर्म्म शास्ताएंं उचिंसापरमोधर्म्मइत्यनेकमत्यं। *****




 किরিয়া याয় লে आপন পাপ তাহাকে দিয়া তাহার পুণग



## ॥尼तोपदेशः ॥






凶াব্ট্রে সর্ম্মত অাছ।

## And in another verse it is said:

Good men extend their pity, even unto the most des. picable animals. The moon doth not withhold the light, even from the cottage of a Chandala.

Again:
Fire is the superior of the Brähmăns, the Bràhmăn is the superior of the tribes, and the husband is the only superior of women; but the stranger is the superior of all.

The stranger, who turneth away from a house with disappointed hopes, leaveth there his own offences, and departeth, taking with him all the good actions of the owner.

To all this the jackal replied, cats have a taste for animal food, and above, is the residence of the young birds. It is on this account $l$ speak to thee. The cat having touched her two ears, and then the ground, exclaim-ed,-I who have read books upon the duties of religion, and am freed from inordinate desires, have forsaken such an evil practice; and, indeed, even amongst those who dispute with one another about the authority of the Sāstrăs, there are many by whom this sentance, Not to kill is a supreme duty, is altogether approved; as in this yerse:

यतः। सर्बंचिंमानिद्टन्ताये नराः सर्षं सराश्र थे। सर्घस्साझ्यभूताश्च ते नराः सर्गगामिनः॥ बन्यच।। ए कएवसुद्धद्र्म्मानिधनेप्यनुयाति यः। शरीरेए समं नाश्ं सर्वं मन्यत्तु गच्छति॥ किज्च। चोडांत्त यस्य थदा मांब भुभयोः पश्यतान्तरं। एक्य च्च एिका प्रोतिरन्यः प्रायी बिंमुच्यते॥ अपि च ॥ मर्त्रव्यमिति बद्धु:बं पुर्त्स्से।प जायते। शक्यते नानुमानेन परेर्डष परिवलितु ॥ शृए ए पुनः। सच्छन्दवनजातेन शाकनापि प्रपूर्य्योते। सस द्ग्धोद्रस्सार्थ कः कुर्य्यत् पातकं महत् ।। एवं विभ्वास्य स मार्ज्ज एरः नरुकोटटरे स्थितः नलोदिनेषु गच्छर्तु पन्तिशवकानाक्राम्य कोटरमानीय प्रत्यहं लादति येषा मपत्यानि बादितानि त्वेः शेाकात्तैं: $\|$ ****










#### Abstract

 सशাপাপ কারে 1 नে মার্জান্র बই পुকার বিশ্বাन জন্মাইয়া   थায়। बে পকির্দেন সস্তানের সিগকে थাইন।


Those who have forsaken the killing of all ; those who are helpmates to all; those who are a sanctuary to all; those men are in the way to heaven.

Again:
There is one friend, even religion, who attendeth even in death; whilst all things else go to decay with the body. Behold the difference between the one, who eateth flesh, and he to whom it belonged! The first hath a momentary enjoyment, whilst the latter is deprived of existence! So it is said,
A fellow-creature should be spared, even by this analogy: the pain which a man suffereth when he is at the point of death.

Hear this also:
Who would commit so great a crime against a poor animal, who is fed only by the herbs which grow wild in the woods, and whose belly is burnt up with hunger;
The cat by these means having satisfied hiw, he remained in the hollow of the tree with the jackal, and passed the time in amusing conversation; and the jackal told the young birds that they had no occasion to go out of the way.-After this, when many days had passed, it was discovered that the cat had, by degrees, drawn the little birds down into the hollow of the tree, and there devoured them; but when he found enquiry was about to be made by those, whose, young ones bad been eaten,

## विल्पर्क्रित्त्कतेतिज्ञामा कमारख्धा तल्परिज्ञाय


 प्राप्तानि। जनन्त्ररं ते ऊचु: घनँनेब जरदఫेनात्साकं

 हूत्याकख्ल स जमुकः सको।पमाइ मृगस्स प्रथमदर्श्रनदिने भवान प्यज्ञातकुलशीलएव तत् कथं भवता सह एनस्य
 श्लघ्यक्तनाल्पधीर्रपि। निर र्लपादपे दे ेे एरएडीप दूरुमा चते॥ अन्यच। अघं निजः परोवेति गएला लबुचितसं। उदारचरितानान्लु वसुछेब कुड़म्वकः।

তাহায়া শোকাক্ত ऐऐয়া রোদন করিতে২ ইতস্তততা জি জ্ণাসা করিূত নাগগলা বিড়ান তাহ। জানিয়া কোট রহইইযত निগ্গ হইয়ী বাহিরে পলাইল Iতাহার পর ইতন্তত অন্বেযপ করুত পক্ষি সকন পক্ষিশাব<কর অস্থি পাইন 1 অनন্তর তাহার। কহিন এই জর্প্পব আমারািগের্ন সন্তানদিগ<ক খাইয়াएছ ইश निশ্চয় করিয়া সকল পক্ষিয় শকুনিকে ন



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 शृषियी़ गकन बाखिऐ অधीয়!
he slipped out of the hole, and made his escape. In the mean time, the bones of the young ones having been discovered in the bollow of the tree by the bírds, who had been searching here and there, they concluded that their little ones had been devoured by the jackal, and so being joined by other birds, they put him to death. Wherefore I say,-To one whose family and profession are unkn $6 u n, g^{\circ} c$.

The jackal, having heard all this, replied in anger, Hear me, thou fool! The first time thou wast seen by the deer, thy family and profession were unknown. How is it then that your mutual kindness and attention grow higher and higher;

As in a waste the arunda tree is held dear by the people, so a smatterer in learning is respected amongst the illiterate.

Is this one of us, or is he a stranger? Such is the enumeration of the ungenerous; but to those, by whom liberality is practised, the whole world is but as one family:

यथार्य मृगेामस वस्ञुस्तथा भवानफि। मृगे $S$ ब्रवीत् कि
 यनः। न कश्रित् कस्सचिन्मिनं न कच्चित् कस्यचिद्रिपः। घ्यवर्वाले मिनाए जायन्ते रिपवस्तथा।काकेनेट्रमेव मस्बु उय प्रतनः सर्बे चथाभिमतदेयंगताः एकदा निमृतं श्रूगलो बूने सखे च्या़िन् वनेकदेशे श्यपूर्एँचेत्रमक्ति मदहंत्वां नीवाव द्र्शयामि तथाक्रते सति सुगः प्रत्यहुं तच गता श्भस्यं खादति ग्र चेनपतिना चेनं हृष्दा पाथोयो जितः अभम्तरं पुनराबतेास्टयः पाखेर्बं द्वारचिन्तयत् को माभितः कालपाशादिव ब्याधप़ाश़ात्तातु समथः मिचा दन्यः। अनन्तरं जम्बुकस्नागत्य उपस्थितोराचन्तयत् फल्विता ताबदस्सां कपटप्रवम्धेन मनेाएर्थसिद्विः।।



 পর্রে কাক কহিনএই ইউক অनন্তর্র প্রভাত্তসকলে আপন২






#### Abstract

    ঊপগ্থিত इইয়া ভাবন। কর্নিন এত দ্রিনে অানার কাপট্যোত मटनाउिनाय সिক্ধ इইन।


Wherefore, I say, be thou my acquaintance in the same manner the deer is. What is the use of all these replies; observed the deer. Let us dwell together, and spend our time happily in agreeable conversation.

There is no one the friend of another; there is no one the enemy of another: friends, as well as enemies, are created through our transactions.
So, at length, the crow said;-Let it be so.
Early in the morning they used to go abroad to those parts they liked best. One day the jackal said to the deer, in great secresy,-In a particular part of this wood, my friend, there is a field full of corn, to which $\mathbf{1}$ will conduct thee; and which being performed accordingly, the deer used to go there every day to feed upon the corn; but, in time, this being discovered by the master of the field, he laid snares for him. After this, the deer coming there again, and being confined in the snares, thus reasoned to himself: who but a friend can deliver me from these snares of the huntsman, so like the snares of death. In the mean time, the jackal, having arrived at the spot, stopt short, and began to consider what he should do. So far, said he, my scheme has succeeded, and by means of these deceitful snares, my wishes will be accomplished in great abundance; for when he is cut

## एतस्यं ल्हात्यमानस्य भांबाृृत्लिताएि खस्योनि

 मयावश्यं प्रात्र्यानि तानि वाऊ ब्येन भोजनानि भवि बभ्धन सतरं जायख मां। ।तः। घापतु \{मनं जानीयात्
 बान्।। चपर्यं। उस्तवे घमने चैव टुर्मिचे राप्रविश्रवे। राजद्वारे श्मशाने च र्चक्षिष्ठति से वान्धवः ॥ जमुकः पाखं विलोक्य नुजरचिन्तघत् हृढसावदयं वभ्धः बूते च मबते स्रार्युनिर्मितथाशा स्सद्य भहृ रा कवारे कघमेतान् दन्नैः सृयाभि मिन यदि चित्ते नान्यथा मन्यषे तदा प्रभाते घच्वयाव क्तथं तत् क्त्त्तंय्यमिति|च्चनन्तरं सकाकः परो।ष्काले मृगमनागतमवलेक्य ह्रनल्तनेारन्निष्यन्।
 রস্থি আমি অবশ্য পাইব তাহাতত বিলক্ক্রাপপে ভোজন








#### Abstract

  চর্ম্ম রচ্তিত এইহ্তেতুক আজি রবিবারর কি প্রেকারর ইহা দৃন্ত   কাক সল্যग কারন মৃগকে আসিতত না দেখিয়া ইতস্তত অম্বেষ9 কর্ণত।


up, I shall get his bones all covered with flesh and blood. The deer was exceedingly glad to see him, and called out to him,-Friend jackal, pray gnaw my bonds asunder, and speedily deliver me!

A friend may be known in adversity, a hero in battle, an honest man in a lone, a wife when riches are spent, and a relation in trouble.

He, who shares our dangers as well as our pleasures, who does not for sake us at the time of dearth or revolution, who accompanies us to the cemetry as well as to a court, is properly to be called a friend.

The jackal eyed the deer in his confinement again and again, and considered whether the knots were secure. These snares, my friend, observed he, are made of leather thongs, and it being Sunday, how can I touch them with my teeth; but, if it will suit thee, my friend, early in the morning I will do whatever may be thy wish. So having made this proposal, he went on one side, and laying himself down, remained silent.

In the mean time the crow, Sööböǒddhěě, finding the deer did not come home, had gone about in search of him. At length he found him in this condition;

तथा विधं दृष्दे। वाच सङ किमेतत् । शृगे लोक्न चवर्धी रितमुद्धद्वाक्यस्स फलमेतत् ॥ तथा चेन्तां। हुच्दां हित कानानां चः गृलोाति न भाषिता। विपत् सक्विधिरा गतल
 कों मन्मांसर्थी तिष्घव्यनेव। का कोा बूने उत्तमेव मया पूब्ं। ज्मपराधेन मे ऽसीति नैतद्विग्वासकारए।। विद्यते
 द्वाकमस्यतों। न जिघ्रन्ति न झृृएव्वन्ति न पस्यान्ता गतायुषः ॥ परेच्चे कार्य्यहन्तारं प्रत्येच्चे प्रियवारिन



जেই প্রেকার দেথিয়া কহিন সथा কি এ নৃগ কহিন Cে
 গ্রাছছন शিতাভিলাষি নিত্র লোকেরদের্ কथা यে না Жুনে דাহার বিপৎ রত্তিিকট আর সে নোক শতুর আনন্ম
 কரিন লে জানার মাংস ভোজনের निনিত্ত এই স্ছানেই
 অপরাধ নাই এ বিশ্ষাসের কারগ নয় যেহেতুক থন इইতে





 তুই পাপী কি কর্নিয়াছিশ।
upon which he exclaimed, - what, my friend, is this the promise !- Is this the fruit of the word of a friend!

He who doth not hearken to the voice of a friend and well-wisher in adversity, is the delight of his enemies.

But where is that jackal; added the crow. Alas! said the deer, he is here anxiously waiting for my flesh! My friend, observed the crow, I foretold this from the begining.

I am not to blame: he was not a subject for confidence. From the cruel, even the virtuous have cause for apprehension.

He, whose life is nearly at an end, cannot perceive the smell of the burning wick, nor listen to the advice of his friends, nor can he see the star Arundhati.

A man should forsake such a friend as speaketh kindly to his face, and behind his back defeateth his designs: be is like a pot of poison with a surface of milk. Saying this, he heaved a deep sigh, and cried, $\mathbf{O}$ deceitful wretch! what hath been brought to pass by thee, thou agent of wickedness!


#### Abstract

यतः॥ संलापितानां मधुरीवचे भिर्मिष्येपचारेग्र द्योट्रताना। छागावतां श्रद्धतांच्च लोके किर्मार्थनां  गेता। यः ममाचरति पापे।तं जनससत्यसझ्धं भगवति बुुधे कथं वहृसि ॥ दुर्ज्जनेन संतं सल्यं प्रीतिश्चापि न  घय बा स्थितिरियं दुर्ज्ञानां॥ प्राक् पादयोः वर्तात बरदात पृष्षांसं कर्ल कलं किमीि रै।ति शनैर्बिचिचं।  कसकः करोति ॥ टुअ्जनः शियवादी च नैनहिश्दास कारएं। मधु निष्षती जिकाये द्धिद हालाइलं वबषं॥


बেহেতুক নিঃ্ট বােক্যেত আালাপিত যে লোক আর নিথ্যোপচার্রত বশীকৃত বে লোক আর অাশযুক্ত








## " हितेपपदेशः ॥



 চরিত্র বাক্ত করে। এব" দুর্জন অথচ প্তৈয়বাদী এমন লোক
 হুদয়ে বিষআছে।

How hard is disappointment in this world, to such as have been deluded by fair words; to those, who by pretended services have been seduced into the power of their enemies; to the hopeful; to those who have faith, and to expectants!

O goddess Văsơơdhā! How supportest thou that treacherous man, who exerciseth his wickedness upon his innocent and confidential companion!

A man should not form any acquaintance, nor enter into any amusements, with one of an evil character: a piece of charcoal, if it be hot, burneth; and if cold, it blackeneth the hand.

Is not this, contmued the crow, the character of bad mens
Before one's face, he falleth one's feet; behind, he biteth the flesh of one's back. In one's ear, doth he not softly hum his tune with wondrous art! And when he findeth a hole, fearless, he boldly entereth. Thus doth the guat perform the actions of a deceitful man!
He, who is at the same time malevolent and eloquent, cannot be relied on, because his lips are as sweet as honey, and his heart as destructive as poison.

## घय प्रभाते चे चपविर्लगुछहस्लत्रत्रदे खं गच्क्न्

 काकेनावलोकितः। तभालेक्य काकेनेक्ल मस मृत लनावानं घृत्तवभ्मंदर्यं बातेनेटरं पूराघता पादां सख्यीक्राय निष्ठ चहें तव चतुषी चह्युामि यदाहं गद्धं करोगि तदा लमुत्याय बलरं पलायिष्यासि सृगस्तथैव काकवचनेन स्थितः। ततः च्चेचपतिना हैंातत्रुल्ल लोच नेन तथाविधघृगचालोकितः ग्याः सयं मृतेाधि रूल्युत्ता भुरं बस्षनान्म्भाचयित्वा पाशान् गहह्हीतु सब्वरेाबभूव नतः काकशब्दं श्रुबा मृतः सलरमुत्याय पल्लाधितः



बनন্তর প্রাতঃকারন কেত্রপ্গি লাif হাবত করিয়|

 করিয়া পেট ফু নাইয়া পাসকন স্ছির কর্রয়া आপনা<ক মৃত






কহিয়া বক্ষা ছাড়াইয়। জান জড় করিবার निমিত্তে সত্র


 অত্যস্ত উৎ কট বে পাপ 3 পু৭া তদ্দারা ইছ লোকেতই
 কিষ্ব তিনব< সরেতে কনরভাগ एয়!

About this time the owner of the field was seen coming, with a staff in his hand, and bis eyes red with anger. So the crow, having considerd what was to be done, said,-Friend deer, feign thyself dead, and stay quiet till I make a noise, and then get up and run away as fast as thou canst. The deer was now perceived by the master of the field, whose eyes sparkled with joy; but upon his approaching nearer, and thinking him dead, he exclaimed, -Ha ! thou art dead of thyself from confinement, art thou; and having said so, he began to employ himself in collecting and bundling up his snares; and upon his moving to a little distance, the deer hearing the voice of the crow, started up in great disorder, and ran away. The master of the field, upon seeig this, flung his staff at him, which, by chance, struck the jackal , and so he was killed, and not the deer. It is said, that

A man reapeth the fruit of any extraordinary good or bad action in the space of three years, three months, three fortnights, or three days.

जते 5 हुं व्रवीमि भच्तभच्त्रयोः ज्रोतिरित्यादि। काकः पुनराः। भच्तितेनापि भवता नाहारे।मम पुष्कलः। व्वय जीवति जीवामि चिन्रग्रीवइ्रवानघः। जन्यच॥ तिरश्रा मपि वि ग्वासोदृष्टः पुख्येकर्म्म एां। बतां हि साधुगोल त्वार्तनिच्न यीवयेारिव ॥ किझ्च ॥ साधिः प्रकोषित स्यापि मनेानायाति विक्रियां। न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागराम्मसृतोल्कया।। हिरएखकोबूते चपलखखं चप सेत सह सेंहः सर्ब्वथा न कर्तंव्यः ॥ तथाचेक्त॥ भार्ज्जारोग्महिषोगेषः काकः कापुर्तषस्लथा। विग्वायात् प्रभव न्येते विम्वासस्लन नो हितः॥ किस्रान्यत् श्नुपच्चो भवानस्माकं॥उन्तक्चैतत्॥ श्रुला न हि सन्द्ध्यात् सुश्नि हेनापि सन्धिना। सुतत्रमपि पालीघं शमयत्येव पावकं।। অতএব आনি বাি थাদ্য आর শাদ্Cকর বে প্নুণয় সে बাপ।









 বিশ্ব, সেতে পुভু एয় এইহেতুক এ সকরলতে বিশ্মান তাল নাহ্য আর fি কহিব তুনি আমারদ্দিগের শত্রুরু পক l পণ্ডি




Wherefore I repeat, Harmony between the food and the feeder \&c.
To all this the crow replied,
In eating thee, 1 should not enjoy a plenteous meal. But, like Chiträ-grivă, I live but in thy life.
Even amongst brutes, confidence is perceived in those, in whose every action there is innocence: the innate disposition of the grood doth not vary from the principles of integrity.

The mind of a good man doth not alter, even when he is in distress: the waters of the ocean are not to be heated by a torch of straw.

But friend crow, observed the mouse Hirănyăkă, thou art au unsteady and inconstant aumal, and one's affections should, on no account, be placed on such a character; as is declared in these lines:

A cat, a buffaloe, a ram, a crow and a man of weak judgment, are excluded from confidence: it is not expedient to put any trust in them.

Besides, thou art on the side of our enemies, and on this head they say,

A man should not enter into alliance with his enemy, even with the tightest bonds of cnion: water made ever so lot, will still quench fire.

दुजर्जनः परिहर्त्रबोविय्याल्लहृनेतापि सन्। मलिना
 यच्चकं ग्रक्यमेव तत्। नोटके शकटं यार्ता न च नै। गीचति स्थले । अपरशः ॥ महताप्यर्थसारेल ये विर्श्वभिति श्ञनुषु। भार्य्यामु च विरत्रासु नदन्तं तस जोवन्न। लघुपतनकोवूनते श्रुतं मया सर्वं तथापि मम
 मिति नो चेद्नाहारे लत्मानें ब्यापाद चिख्याभि ॥ तथा
 सुजनत्नु कनकघटवत् टुर्भैंय ड्रवव्वात् सर्धलै।हानां निभिन्तान्मृपपन्चिएां। भया


আর দু নোক বিদ্যাচত ভুষিত হইরেও তাহাকক ত্যাগ করিবেক l ধকননা মগিতত ভূষিত যে সর্প সে কি ভয্যদায়ক एয় ন।। এব যাহl করিবার্গ উপযুক্ নহহ তাহ। কর৷ যায় ন। অর যাহা কর্রবার যোগা তাহা অবশ্য করা যায় অতএব

 বিশ্বাস করে তাহার জ।বন সেইপর্যান্ত। লঘুপ্তন বলিতেতে অানি সকল শ্রুনিয়াছি তथাপি অমার এই প্ণীতিজ্ঞ তোমান্র


#  







Although one of an evil character speak kindly, that is no motive for his being trusted: the serpent is ornamented with a gem, but is he not to be dreaded?

## And again;

That is not possible, which is impossible. That which is possible, is ever possible: a cart moveth not upon the waters, nor a boat upon dry ground.

He, who from his great affluence confides in an enemy; or in a wife, who does not love him, is at the brink of rum.

I have heard every book upon these subjects, said the crow Lăghŭ-pătănakă, nevertheless my mind is impressed with this idea, that I must absolutely form a friendly acquaintance with thee; but if I should fail, after our separation I shall destroy myself. It is said, that those of an evil character are like an earthen pot,easy to be broken, but hard to be re-united; and that those of a good character resemble a vessel of gold, which, though difficult to be broken, may easily be joined again. It is said,

Metals unite from fluxility; birds and beasts from motives of convenience; fools from fear and stupidity; and just men at sight.

## किश्र ॥ नारि केलसमाकारादृश्यन्तेडपि दि सज्जनाः।

 अ्यन्ये वररिकाकारावहिरेव मनेाहराः ॥ क्र $\|$ चन्यच ॥ सेहच्चेदेडपि साधूनां गुलानायान्ति विंक्नयां । भछेनापि मृएालानामनुवध्नन्ति तन्तवः॥ \| अन्यच ॥ शुचित्वं व्यागिता क्रार्यं समानं सुखटुः खधेः। दालिखं चानुई रक्ता सत्यता च सुच्दुला।। एतेंगु से इर्प लोभवट्न्यो मया कः पुमान् पात्रव्यः दूत्यादि
 न तथा सु १₹लजलोः सानं न मुकादली न श्रीखएड विन्जेपनं सुखर्यात प्रत्यद्नसप्यार्पितं। प्रीचा सज्जनलाषितं प्रभवति प्राबेयथा चेतषि रूद्युत्या च पुरस्कृतं सुहुति










## ॥ हितेपपदेखः॥









The virtuous heart is cool like the cocoanut; the mean like plums, are soft without, but hard within.

Although friendship between good men be interrupted, still their principles remain unaltered: the stalk of the lotus may be broken, and the fibres remain connected. The qualities of a friend should be sincerity, liberality, bravery, constancy in joy and sorrow, rectitude, attachment, veracity.

Whom, then, but thyself shall I find endued with all these. Upon hearing this, Hěërănyăkă flipped out of his hole, and said,-Well, by the immortal water of thy words, I have even ventured out; for it is said,

Nor bathing with cool water, nor a necklace of pearls, nor anointing with sanders, yieldeth such comfort to the body oppressed with heart, as the language of a good man, cheerfully uttered, doth to the mind. To be surrounded with a good connexion is, amonyst men of fair character, equal to the charm of attraction.

चन्यच ॥ रहसमेदोयाच्रचच नैष्टुर्यं घलचिचना। छोधेानिःस्यता यूनभेतन्मिन्नस्य टूपएँ॥ घनेन बचन
 भलवादिवं कथायोगेन वुध्यते । गस्लवलमचापल्यं
 खच्छान्नरातनानः। प्रवर्त्तनेड्यया वाली शाद्ये पपहतचे नचः ॥ मनस्खन्यद्वचस्यन्यत् कार्य्यमन्यदुरात्मनां। गनस्य कं बचस्से को कर्म्मले कं महात्मनाम् ॥ तद्रवतु भवतेाभिमतमेव हत्युत्वा हिरएयको मेचं विधाय भोजन विशेषेव्बाधसं सन्तोष्य विवरं प्रविष्टः बायसेडरि स्स्यानं गतः ततः श्रभृत्ति तयोरन्योन्याहारप्रदानेन











 दহিয়া নিত্রण করিয়া यাদ্য সামগুাদ্দারূা নঘুপতন<<

 ও আালাপেতত কান যাপনইইতেছে।

And in another place:
Betraying a secret, insolicitude, severity, insensibility, anger, want of veracity, gaming: all these are faults in a friend.

But of all these faults in due order, not one is to be found in thee. It is said,

Eloquence, and veracity of speech, are to be discovered by conversation; the being inimical with inconstancy or unsteadiness, may be perceived at sight.
The friendship of those, who are of a pure and gentle disposition, acteth one way; and that of those, whose hearts are affected with hollowness and deceit, another.

The wicked man says one thing, and does the very reverse; but a good man is the same in bis actions and professions.
So Hirănyaka having promised his friendship, and entertained the crow with such provisions as he had, retired into his hole; and the crow also retired to his usual place of abode.

From that time, there existed a mutual friendship between them. Day after day passed away in making presents to one another of provisions, and the like; in reciprocal enquiries after each other's health, and in amusing conversation.

## एकदा लघुपत्तनकोहिरख्यकाह सखे कष्टतरलभ्या

 हारमिदं स्थानं परित्यज्य स्थानान्तरं गन्तुमिच्कामि। हिरएखकात्रूते मिन क गन्तव्यं। तथाचेाकं ॥ चबत्ये केन पादेन तिष्टत्ये केन वुद्रिमान। मा समीच्य परं स्यानं पूबंच्चायतनं त्यजेत्।वायसोत्रूते उस्ति सुनिरु पितस्थानं। हिरएयको डवदत् किन्तत्। वायके बूनेते चस्ति द्ड कार凶े कर्पूर रगेराभिधानं सरसन चिर कालोपार्जित्जः प्रघसुद्हन्म मन्यराभिधानः क च्छेपधार्म्मिकः प्रति वसति ॥चतः। परे पदे शे पा (ड़्यं सर्बें बां सुकरं नृएंं धर्मे खी समनुष्षानं कस्यचित्तु महात्मनः ॥ सच मोजन विशेषेप्मांसं वर्द्रचिष्यति हिरएखकेप्याह्द तल्किमचा बस्थाय मया कर्चव्य।। *

 প্তিতেরা এই প্রুকার কহিয়াছেন নু ছিমান লোক এক পl ट্যেতে যাইবে এক পায়েত্ थাকিবে অপর স্ছান না রোথয়া পুর্ब্থ
 কারণণJত কপ্রুর্গীর নানে এক সরোবর আtছ তাহাত্



 ও কহিন তবে রানি এयানে থাকিয়া কি কর্রিব।

One day the crow said to the mouse, friend Hiranyaka, provisions are very difficult to be procured in this place, wherefore I am about to abandon it, to repair to some other Then, whither sball we go; demanded Hiranyaka. They say,

A wise man moveth with one foot, and standeth fast with the other. A man should not quit one place, until he hath fixed upon another.

Said the crow, there is a place well thought of. Where is it? replied the mouse; and the crow replied,-In Dandakaranya there is a river celebrated by the name Karpuragow, where there resides my friend, by many years accumulated kindness, a tortoise of innate virtue, whose name is Manthara. It is said,

In giving advice to another, the experience of every one may be beneficial ; but in religion, the proper example of some one of a very exalted mind.

He will treat us, added the crow, with a variety of choice fish. Hiranyaka then said, if I stay here, what shall I do; It is said,

## घतःः यन्मिन्देगे न सन्माने न वृन्तिर्न च बान्धःः।

 न च विद्यागमः कय्चित् तं देशं परिवर्ज्जयेत् ॥ 11 खपर求 11 लोकयाना भयं लज्जा दानिएं ल्याग शीजता पः च习 न विद्ने न कुर्य्यत् तच संस्थितिं॥ फ़्षलदाता च वैद्यग्न श्राचयः सजला नदी।। ततामा
 लापे：मुखेन तस्य सरनः समीपं चचै। ततेामन्यरे।टूरा स्वलेाक्य लजुपतनकस्स यथेाचितमातियं विधाय भुषिक्स्यातिधिसल्कारं चकार ॥ चनः॥ बालोवा यदि वा बृदे़ायुवा वा गृहमागतः। तस्य पूजा विधातथा


যেহেতুক যে দেশে সন্মান নাই ও বৃত্তি নাই ও বাফ্ধব নাই ৪ বিদা। নাই সে 匕েশ পরিত্যাগ করিবেক এব• লোকের গম
 ভে দেশে নাই লে দেশে বাস করিবে ন।। অপর হে সশ্যে স্থান্ন বাস করা নঢহ যেখ্যানে ঋলদাত। আর চিকিৎ সক আর্র ব্রাক্রの আর্ সজন নদী এই চারি নাই অতএব আমাকেও লে


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A man should abandon that country, wherein there is neither respect, nor employment, nor connexions, nor the advancement of science.

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Again:
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A man should not inhabit that country, through which persons do not travel, where there is no fear, nor shame, nor intelligent and liberal men.

A man should not reside in a place, where the following four thinge are not to be found, a creditor, Brahmans learned in the Vedas, a river full of water, and a physician.

So conduct me there also, added the mouse. The crow accordingly sat off with his friend, and as they amused the time, by conversing upon a variety of pleasing subjects, they arrived with ease upon the banks of the river. They were perceived at a considerable distance by the tortoise Manthara. He rose to receive them, and having first performed the duties of hospitality to Laghu-patanaka, he next extended them to Hiranyaka; according to these lines:

Whether a child, or an old man, or a youth, be come to thy house, he is to be treated with respect; for of all men, thy guest is the superior.

चपरच्च 11 गुखरणिद्धिजातीनां वसानां घाद्मयो जुए।। पतिरे कोगुरुः स्ली एां सर्वंज्यागतेतुगुतः।परच। उत्रुमस्याि वर्एस्य नोचेपि गृश्रमागतः । पूजनीचे
 मन्यर चविशेषपूजामसे विर्धि चते त्यं पुएकर्मंलं धुतीएः कारल्यरलाकरो।हिएल्यकाना मूषिकराजः एतस्स गुल खुति जिकान हसह वेनापि यदि सर्पाजः कदाचित् काितुं समर्थः स्यादित्युत्ला चिन्यीवेपा ल्यानं वर्शितनान्। मन्यरः मादरं हिरएलकं संपूज्याए


 প্রীঁলাকেরদিগের ভর্ত্তাই শুকু সর্ঘত্র অতিথি গুকু। অ木া




 পের্র রাজা অনन্ত দুইহাজার জিমাতত

## $\|$ हितेपदेशः ॥






Fire is the superior of the Brähmans, the Brähman is the superior of the tribes, and the husband is the only superior of women; but the stranger is the superior of all.

Whether he, who is come to thy house be of the highest, or even of the lowest rank in society, he is worthy to be treated with due respect; for of all men thy guest is the superior.

Friend, said the crow to the tortoise, pray pay attention to this stranger; for he is the very axis of those who are famed for virtuous deeds. His name is Hiranyaka, the prince of mice, to celebrate whose great qualities, the chief of serpents may, sometimes, have occasion to employ a second thousand tongues. Having said this, be related the story of the pigeon Chitra-griva. Ihe tortoise Manthara, having made respectful enquiries after his health, said to the mouse,-Be pleased to inform me of thy motives for quitting thy own uninhabited wilds; and Hiranyaka replied, I will recount them.

## ब्रात घम्पकाभिधानायां नगर्यों परित्राजका

 वर्कन्ति तच चूडाकर्लो। नास परिबाट् प्रतिवसति सच जेाजनावशिष्टाभद्तान्नसहित भिद्वापानं नागदन्त्रके घ्घनन्तरं तस्य प्रियसु हरें एाक ऐं।नामा परित्राजकः समायास तेन सह्ट कथाप्रमझार्वस्थितोमम चासार्थं जर्जरवंश्याडेन भूमिमताडयत् वीलाकर्लंउवाच सङे किमिति मम कथाविरको 1 न्यासन्तो भवान्। चूडाक सैंन उन्ं मिच नाहं विरकः किन्तु पश्यायं मूषिकोममा पकारी सदा पानस्यं भिच्चान्ममुत्वूत्य भच्तयतित वीला कर्षानागयन्तक विलाक्याह कथं नूषिकः बल्पवलो घ्येतावद्रुरमुत्पतीत तद्च केनापि कारऐन भावनव्यं।




 कर्व नाना गन्न्रागी बक पिबन आईन जाशा़ गरिज कथा

 ন

## 11 हितोपदेशः ॥।

#   डिझাম थায় বী৭াকর্ণ নাগদ্তন্তক দেথ্যিয়া কহিন বিপ্তকার্রে   

## Fable V.

Be it known, said he, that there is a city called Champakavati, where many mendicants are wont to resort. Amongst the rest there was one, whose name was Churäkarna. This mendicant having placed the dish, containing what was left of the alms he collected, upon a forked stick fixed in the wall, used to go to sleep, whilst I every day, contrived to jump from a distance, and devour the hoard. At length, one day his friend, another mendicant, whose name was Vinākarna, came in, and whilst he was engaged with him, talking over various sub. jects, Churākarna, in order to frighten me away, struck the ground with a piece of a bamboo. 'I'his being observed by Vinākarna, he said,-What, at present, thou art inattentive to my story, and employed about something else. To this Churäkarna replied, 1 am not inattentive to thy story. Behold what it is! this mouse is my plunderer. He is for ever devouring the meat I get by beging, out of that dish. Upon this, Vinäkarna having examined the forked stick in the wall, said,-What, is it this little weak-looking mouse, who contrives to jump so very far; there must be some reason to account fot this; as in the subject of these lines:

# लथा चोनां अकसात्युवती हद्र के शेष्वाद्धष्य चुर्वरि। 

 पलिं निर्द्द यमालिझ्य हेतुरख अविष्यति।। चूहाकर्षः:पृच्त्र ति कघमेतत। वी साकर्णः: कथर्यति सक्ति गेडांये के ।या स्वीनामनगरी तस्सां चन्द्नदासनामा वएिक् महाधने निवसति तेन पणिखे वयषि वर्त्तमानेन कामाधिषित घेतमा धनट्र्पाल्नोलावती नाम्नी वाएकप्ती परिलीता सा च मकरकेते ரषिंजयवैजयन्तीव यैवनवती वभूव सच वृद्वर्पतिस्स स्याः सन्तोषाय नाभवत्॥ चनः॥ शूि नीव हिमार्तानां घर्म्रार्त्तानां रवावावन। मनेान रमते



 চन्দनफাস नाচग বड़ ধनी এक বণिक् बाग रর্রে সেই বणिक्


 ऊাহার সন্ত্তাষের নিনিত্ত ছইল না ब্যেহ তুক হিনার্তলোকে

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Without an appsarent cause, a young woman by force draweth an old man to her, and kisseth him. When a kusband is embraced without affection, there must be some reason for it.

Churākarna having demanded what this meant, Vinakarna related the following story:

## Fable VI.

IN the country which is called Gowr, there is a city, by name Kowsamvi, where dwelt Chandana-dama, a merchant of immense wealth. When in the last stage of life, his understanding being blinded by desire, by the glare of his riches he obtained for his wife Lilavati, the daushter of another merchant. She was youthful, and, as it were, the victorious banner of Makaraketu, the god of love; so her aged partner was ill calculated to be agreeable to her; for,

As the hearts of those who are pinched with cold, delight not in the rays of the moon; nor of those who are oppressed with heat, in the beams of the sun; so the heart of a woman delighteth not in a husband stricken in years.

। जन्यश्श। परितेष्वाप दृष्षेपु पुंसः कामामकाभिता। मैषज्ज्यिव मन्यन्ते यदन्यमन सः ख्खियः। सच वृद्रपति स्लस्समभीवानुरागवान् ॥यतः ॥ धनाशा जीविताशः

 विषयान् जरा। अस्थि निर्द्र श्रग्येष जिक्या लेढि केषला।। खथ मा लोलावती चोवनदर्पादत्तिकान्तकुलमर्य्यादा कनाषि वf क्युज़ेए सहानुरागवतो वभूब॥ यतः ॥ खा
 सन्रिधावनियमेवामोगिदे शे तथा। संमर्गः सह पुंश्रुली






 অপর বৃফ্ লোক বিষয়োপヒোগ করিতে পারে না ও তাগ




## $\|$ हितिपद्रे सः॥

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পिতৃগृ!


 নাশের কার্ন।

Again:
What name shall we give to the passions of men, when their hairs are turned grey; since woman, with their heart fixed on others, regard them as a nauseous drug.

But her old husband was exceedingly fond of her; according to these sayings:

The lust of wealth, and the hope of life, are ever of importance to man; but a youthful wife to an old man is dearer than life itself.
Again:
An old man, like a toothless dog, that still licks bone with his tongue, can neither enjoy his property, nor can he abandon it.

Nevertheless, Lilāvati, through the intoxication of youth, broke through the bounds of the honour of her family, and attached herself to a certain merchant's son.

Too much liberty whilst resident in her father's house, attending festive processions, appearing in company, in the presence of men contrary to propriety, the same in by-ways, and associating with women of bad character, are the immediate destruction of innate morals. Sporting with their husband's infirmities, too, is to women the cause of ruin.

 ना स्त न्लं ना क्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः। तेन नारदे नारोएां सत्ति ल्वमुजायते।। चन्यच।। न खोएाम प्रियः काभ्र्रत् प्रियोवारि न विद्यते। गाबल्लृए सिबा रले प्रार्थचन्ति नवं नवं ।। जन्यच ।। सुवेशं पुरषं दृष्द्रा अातरं यद्वि वा सुतं। योनिः न्रिर्धात नारीबां अत्यं सत्य रि नारद ॥ अपरच्च॥ घृत कुभ्भसका नारी
 स्दापयेदुधः॥ न लज्जा न विनीत त्वं न दाचिखंब न भी़ता। प्रार्थनाभावम्वेक सतीबे कार एं स्तियाः॥














Again:
Drinking, keeping bad company, staying away from her husband, gadding about, slothfulness, and living at another's house, are six things injurious to a woman.

Be there no place, be there no time, be there no one to tempt them, then, O Narada, doth women's chastity appear.

Besides:
There is nothing, which a woman likes, or dislikes; as cattle in a forest seek for pasture fresh and fresh.

Another:
O Narada! it is true, most true, that a woman is intoxicated with unnatural passion at the sight of a beautiful and well dressed person, though he be her brother, or son.

Woman is like a pot of oil, and man a burning coal: a wise man will not put the oil and the fire together.

Except want of desire, neither shame, nor modesty, nor address, nor fear, nor employment, is the cause of cbastity in a woman.

चपिच।। विता रच्षति कोमारे भर्तार रचति ये।वने। पुनच्च स्याविरे भावे न सी सातंचमर्ईति॥ एकदा गा लीलावती रनावलीकिर एकबूंरे पर्योक्ठ तेन वालक् पुजेए सही विशम्भालापे: कुखामीना नमलन्तितेप स्थितं पतिमबलोक्य सहतेत्याध के शेष्वाह्हाष्य गाढ भालिज्ध चुक्वतवनी नेनावसरेल जारस्र्र पलाधितः। उक्लः। उभाना वेद्य च्छार्लं चच वेद्ट हहस्पतिः। ।सभा
 बलोक्य समीपचर्चिंनी कुहि एविन्तयत्। चक्सादि चमेनमुपगूढबतीति ततस्लया कुछ्टिन्या तत् कारए परिज्ञाय चा लीलाबती गुतेन दीएडा। चतिएडं











#      ছ্ছাঢ কান্গণ थाকিবেক। 

In infancy, the father should guard her, in youth, her husband should guard her, and in old age, her childern. should g'ard her; for, at no time, is a woman proper to be trusted with liberty.

One day, as she was carelessly sitting with the merchant's son, in agreeable conversation, upon a sopha white as camphire, and fringed with strings of gems, having unexpectedly discovered her busband coming towards them, she rose up in a great hurry, seized him by the hair, and eagerly embracing, began to kiss him; whilst the gallant found means to escape.

Every book of knowledge, which is known to Ořsănă or to Vrihăspăti, is by nature planted in the understanding of woman.

At the same time, a certain procuress, employed by the young merchant, being by, saw her embrace her husband, and understanding her motive, Lilãvati was corrected by a hidden rod.

Upon the whole, I say, Without a cause a young woman grc.

## भूबिक्जो|िवरमालेक व बोपविष्ट्सेन दूह केनापि

 कार ऐन भबित्यं हैएं विंचिन्य परिज्राजकेने ोक्तं कारए चान बाजल्याद्रनमेव अविष्पतीति।।यतः।धनवान बल वान् लोके नर्शः : सर्धंच सर्ध दा। प्रभुल्व धनम्लं दि राज्ञा मघ्युपजाघते ॥ नतः बनिननाराय तेन विबरं लनिखा
 मन्दं मन्दूपपषर्षत् चूडाकर्लनाबलोकितः।ततस्लेनेन्ना। धनेन बलबँब्लोकोधनाइ्रवति परिएनः। पस्येन मूषिक पापं खजानिममतां गतं ॥ किः॥ ॥ंर्थेन तु बिहीनस पुरुषस्साल्पमेधसः। कियःः सर्ष विनस्यान्ति थील्मे कुस रितोयथा II * * * * * * * * * * **










#      

And hence there must be some hidden cause for the extraordinary strength of this mouse. He considered for a moment, and at length determined that the reason must be in a hoard of wealth: for

In this world the wealtly are, every one, every where, and at all times, powerful. Riches are the foundation of preferment, and an introduction to the prince.

Having said this, a spade was brought, and my hole being dug open by that mendicant, the hoard which I had been accumulating for many years, was carried away. After this, day by day, my strength decreased, and having little power to exert myself, I was unable to procure even sufficient to support life; and in this condition as I was fearfully and feebly sculking about, I was observed by Churäkărnă, upon which he repeated the following lines:

With wealth all are powerful; from wealth a man is esteemed learned. Behold this wicked mouse! see, how be is redaced to the natural level of his species!

Deprived of riches, all the actions of man of little judgment disappear, like trifling streams in the summer's heat.

 पडिडनः॥ घन्यश्य॥ ज्युचस्स गहहं गून्यं सन्मिनरहितस - । मूर्बस्य ब दिशः गून्याः सर्ब गून्या दरिद्रता ॥ अन्यच ॥ तानीन्द्धाएल्यविकलानि तदेब नाम का
 ६: स एव चन्यः हलले भवतीति विचिचमेत्त् ।। एतत् भर्षंमाकर्ख मयाइलोचित ममात्रावस्थानमयुक्ता इूदानों बचान्य स्षे एनत् वृत्तान्तकथनं तद्घनुचित̈॥ घतः॥ अर्थनायं मनस्ताप गहहे दुश्रूरतानि च। वध्षन


बপর যাহারধন আएছ তাহার সকল লোক নিত্র यাহার ধন অাছ তাহার সকল লোক বাক্ষব যাহার ধন बাহ লোকে


 जেই ইন্দ্রিয় যে নান অন্যথ। করা याয় না সেই নাম যে বুদ্রির্র প্তুতিঘাত করা যায় না সেই বু ফি যে বাকোর্প্রুত্ঘাত করা याয় नা जেই বাক্য যে লোক ধনের মত্ততাঢত রহি্ত


 কে যে এই বৃভ্তান্ত কহ।সে অ অনুপযুক্ত যেহেতুক ধননাশ



And again:
He who hath riches hath friends, he who hath riches hath relations; he who hath riches is a man of consequence in the world; he who hath riches is esteemed a learned man.

The house of the childless is empty; and so is the heart of him, who hath no wife. The mind of a fool is empty; and every thing is empty, where there is poverty.
They say also,
Those faculties are not injured. This is a mere saying. That judgment is unimpaired. That also is but an expression; for the moment a man is deprived of the comfort of riches, he is quite another. Is not this curious?

Having heard all this, I looked about me, and resolved that it would not, by any means, be proper for me to stay there. Neither by the bye is it proper that I should communicate my affairs to others; for,

A wise man should not make known the loss of fortune, any malepractices in his house; his being cheated, nor his having been disgraced.

## ॥ दितेएपदेशः ॥

 मेषजं। तषोदानाप मानश नब गोष्यानि यत्तःः। तथा चोात्त । अल्यन्तविमुखे दे देवे ब्यर्थे घले च पेारूषे। मन सिनोटरिद्रस्य बनादन्यल्फुतः सुखं।। जन्यच ॥ मनखी विघते काभं कार्पएं न तु गच्छति । चरि वि छब्ब़एलायार्ति नानलोयालि शीनतां॥ किः ॥ कुसुम ज्ञवकस्खे व हे वृत्ती तु मर्नख्बिन। सर्बिषां मूर्द्या वा तिष्छेदिशीर्घेद्थ वा वने ॥ घचानैवेव याघ्युया जोवनं नदतीव गर्हितं॥ यतः॥ वरे विभवहीनेन प्राओे सम्त \{पितेनललः। नापवारपरिभष्ट: हृपएः প्रार्घले जनः॥










#    ক্রপণ নোকের প্রার্থনা ভাল নয় ! 

We should be careful not to divulge these nine things; are, wealth, domestic affairs, passion, medicine, devotion, gift, and injury.

They say, likewise;
When the frowns of fortune are excessive, and human endeavours are exerted in vain; where, but in the wilderness, can comfort be found for a poor man of sensibility.

A man of nice feelings willingly encountereth death, rather than submit to poverty: a fire meeteth extinction, before it will yield to be cold.

## Again:

The fate of a man of feeling is, like that of a tuft of flowers, two-fold: he may eitheir mount upon the head of all, or go to decay in the wilderness.

To live despised is reprobated exceedingly. Hence, It is better that the (funeral) fire should be blown up by the breath of life of a man deprived of riches, than that he should be solicited by the poor, when destitute of the means of relief.

ब्घन्यंच 11 दारिद्रान्डियमेति कोपरिगतः सत्यात् परिभ्ञघ्यते निःसत्वः परिभूयते परिभवान्निबेद्मापघते। निविद्नः शुचमेति से कनिह्रनेबुध्या परित्य ज्यते निर्वु ड्रि: ज्छयभेत्यहोगिधनता सबँ $प$ पदामास्पदं॥ किश्च ॥ वरं
 परकबनाभिगमनं। वरं प्राएल्यागे।न च पिशुनबाकेष्ब भिरुचिः वरं भिन्चाशित्यं न च परधनासाद्नहुखं ॥ वरं शून्या शाला नच खलु वरे।दुष्ठवृषमः बरं वे खा पंती न पुनरविनीता कुल्बवूः। वर वासेरएये न पुनरविवेका धिप पुरेबरं द्राएत्यागेगन पुनरधमानानुपगमः॥ग्यपि च॥ बेबेव मानर्मांखं छ्योत्स्बे व तमोजरेव ला बन्यं। हरि



 एয় বু






 ত্যাগఆ ভান অধন্রর সমীপে গমন ভীন নকে 1 आর যেনন সেবা সমস্ত সান হরণ করে অার যেমন জ্যোৎন্ন। অক্ধকার रরর যেনন বূদ্ধাবস্থ। শরীররন কান্তি ন\& করর आর বেनন বিজুন ও শিবের কথা পাপ ছてর «নান পার্থনা *ুগসমুহকেহন্র কてর l

Again:
From poverty a man cometh to shame; and being overwhelmed with disgrace, he is totally deprived of power. Without power he is oppressed, and from oppression cometh grief. Loaded with grief, he becometh melancholy; and impaired by melancholy, he is forsaken by reason; and with the loss of reason, he goeth to destruction. Alas! the want of riches is the foundation of every misfortune,
Again ${ }_{i}$
lt is better to guard silence, than that the words, which are uttered should be untrue. It is better to be nothing, than to seduce the wife of another. It is better to abandon life, than to delight in cruel conversation. It is better to live by begging one's bread, than to gratify the mouth at the expence of others.
Want maketh even servitude honourable; light, total darkness; beauty, deformity; and even the words of Hari, and Hara with a hundred good qualities, crimes,

 पाएड़्यं कोयकीतः मै पुनं । भोजननः पराधीने निस: पुंसां बिउम्बनाः ॥ ग्चन्यच ॥ रेगी चिरप्रवासी परान्य भाजी परवासशायी च चन्जीवति तन्मरएं घन्मरएं क्षेडस्य विश्शःः ॥ इत्यालोच्याणि लोमात् पुनरर्पर्थं घहीतु चहमकरवं ॥ तथा चेतां।। बोभेन बुद्धि ख्यलति लोगोजनघते तृषां । नृषार्च्चौदु:बमापोरिति परनेह च मानवः ॥ नतेाऽहं मन्दं मन्दमुपचर्षं सेन बीलाकर्यन जर्जरववंशलएड़न ताडितस्राचिन्तयत् ल्लुख्यो










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What then, shall I nourish myself with another's cake; This would be to open a second door to death. For,

When a man is in indigence, picking herbs is his philosophy; the emjoyment of his wife his only commerce, and vassalage his food.
Again:
Death is life to him who is subject to sickness, who bath been long an exile, who liveth upon another's bread, or sleepeth under another's roof; for death easeth hira of all his pain.
Having considered all this, I have again, through covetousness, made ap my mind to accept of some of thy provisions. But it is said,
With covetousness reason departeth: covetousness engendereth avarice; and the man who is tormented with avarice experienceth pain, both here and hereafter. Hence, after I had been struck with the broken piece of bamboo by Vinākarna, I began to consider, that the covetous were unbappy, and assuredly their own enemy. It is said,

## सर्बं $!$ सम्पत्तय स्ल सन्नुष्टं यस्य मानसं। उपान

 भूनपाद ए न तु चर्मावृतेव भू: ॥अपरण्च। सन्नोषामृत नृचानां यत्सुखं गान्तचेतसां। कुत्लद्धनलुख्धानामित घितं। येनाशःः पृष्धतः क्रत्वानेराश्यमवर्लम्वतं।। य्याि च।। असेवितेग्वरदारमट्टष्टविरह्य्यं। अनुनुक्तलीव बचनं धन्यं कस्सापि जोषनं।। यतः॥ न येजजनशं दूर बाध्यमानस्य तृष्एचा। बन्तुष्टस्य करपाश्रेप्यंर्ध भवति नादःः ॥ तद्नाबस्योचित कार्य्यपरिच्छेदः シ्रेयान्।। उन्ताइ । कोधर्म्मे भूतद्या कि सैाख्यं नित्यमरोगिता जगति। जन्तोः कः सेहः सद्धावः किं पारित्यं परिच्छेदं




 অথ্থ!ৎ সে সুথ্যা হারদদর হয় না।আর গে অধ্যয়ন করিয়াएছ











He , whose mind is at ease, is possessed of all riches. Is it not the same to one, whose foot is inclosed in a shoe, as if the whole surface of the earth were covered with leather?

## Again:

Where have they, who are running here and there in search of riches, such happiness as those placid spirits enjoy, who are gratified at the immortal fountain of happiness?
All hath been read, all hath been heard, and all hath been followed by him, who having put hope behind him, dependeth not upon expectation.
Fortunate is the life of that man, by whom the door of the noble hath not been attended; by whom the pain of separation hath not been experienced; and by whom the voice of an eunuch hath not been heard.

## Again:

To one, O Nărădă, borne away by the thirst of gain, a hundred Yōjănă appears not far; even after he hath the treasure in his hand.
It is good, then, to be entirely separated far from the usual occasions of life.
What is religion? compassion for all things which have life. What is happiness? to animals in this world, health. What is kindness? a pricciple in the good. What is philosophy? an intire separation from the world.

## \| तथा च \| परिच्चेदेहि पाएिए्यँ यदापन्ना बिप

 त्रयः। चपरिच्चेद कर्ट्टृ सां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे।। तथा हि। त्यजेटेकं कुलस्यार्थे गामस्यार्थं कुलं त्यजेत्।यामं जनपदस्सार्थे खात्वार्थें पृथिवीं त्यजेत्।। चपरश्च।। पा नीयं बा निरायासं खाइन्नं वा भयो त्तरं। विचार्य्य खलु पश्याभि नत् सुखं यच निवृं तिः ॥ दूत्यालो च्याहं निजर्ज़ नबनमागतः। यतः ॥ वरं वमं व्यात्र $\begin{gathered}\text { जेन्द्र सेवितं द्रुमाल }\end{gathered}$ यः पब्बपालाम्बुभोजनं। तृएानि श्या परिधानव लकलां न वन्धुमध्ये धनहीनजीवनं।। ततेाडप्यस्स पुल्यवल्लो दया दनेन मिनेलाहं से हानुवृंच्या अनुग्रीतः अधुना पुषय बलोाद्यात् भवदाश्रयः स्खर्गएव मया प्राप्तः $\|>$





 ককরিয়l আমি নির্জন বনে আইলাম যেহহতুক বাঘ্রু ও বৃহৎ


 তদনন্তর্র ও আমার পুণাব নাহতুক এই নিত্রকত্র ক্রীতিঢে



The learned have said, that he is esteemed wise, who finds out resources in times of danger: and he, who is devoid of this qualification, meets danger at every step.
It is said,
A man may forsake one person to save a family; he may desert a whole family for the sake of a village; and sacrifice a village for the safety of the community; but for himself, he may abandon the whole world.
It is either water without labour, or sweet bread attendod by fear and danger. I have examined this; and I plainly see, that is happiness, wherein there is ease.
So, having considered all this, I am come to an unin. habited wilderness; for,
It is better to dwell in a forest haunted by tigers and lions; the trees our habitation; flowers, fruits and water for food; the grass for a bed; and the bark of the trees for garmients; than to live amongst relations, after the loss of wealth.
Wherefore, as long as the stock of virtue acquired by birth shall last, I will, with this true friend, be attached to thee by kind services; and by this single virtuous act, I may obtain that place in heaven, which is consecrated to friendship. They say,

॥ बपरः॥ दानेपभोगग्रीनेन धनेन धनिनेतयदि। भवामः किमु नेनेव धनेन षनिनोवर्यं ॥ गन्यच।। खस ओोगेन सामान्यं क्वपएस्य धनं परैः। चस्ये द विति सम्ब अ्येहानैंर ङुःबेन गस्घते॥तथाचेनत्तां॥ दानं प्रियवाक् सहित ज्ञान मगर्वं ज्तमान्वितं खोर्प्यं। वित्तं त्यागनियुन्नं
 बर्त्तब्यानातिसझच्चः पर्य सख्ययशीलोसेत धनुषा जम्बुको हैतः।। तावाहतुः कघसेतत्। मन्यरः कथयति अर्या कल्याएकटके वास्तथ्ये भैरबोनास्ना ब्याषः सचैकदा सृणर्मन्विघमाऐ।विम्ध्याटवीं गतवान् लतस्तेन व्यापा दितं तृगमाद्याय गच्छता घोराद्टतिः शूकरेदृष्ठः तेन व्याधेन मृगं भूनौ निधाय शूकरः शूरे लाहतः 116











#### Abstract

  গেন। অनন্তর এক মৃগটে न家 করিয়া बইয়া यাইতেছিন ইঢোমধ্ব্য এক ভয়ানকশরুীরবরাহ<ে দেথিন পঢর সেই 


## Another:

If we are rich with the riches, of which we neither give nor enjoy; we are rich with the riches, which are buried in the caverns of the earth.

Without enjoyment, the wealth of the miser is the same to him, as if it were another's. But when it is said of a man, he hath so much, it is with difficulty he can be induced to part with it.
Giving with kind words, knowledge without pride, heroism accompained by clemency, and wealth with liberality, are four excellenceis hard to be found.
It is said,
A hoard should always be made; but not too great a hoard. A jackal, through the fault of hoarding too much, was killed by a Bow.
How was this; demanded Hirănyaka; and Manthara related the following story.
Fable VII.

A certain huntsman, by name Bhairava, an inhabitant of Kalyāna-kataka, being fond of flesh, once upon a time went to hunt in the forests of the Vindhya mountains, and having killed a deer, as he was carrying him away, he chanced to see a wild boar of a formidable appearance. So laying the deer upon the ground, the wounded the boar with an arrow;

## भूकरे लावि चनघोर गार्जन बतालाय्याधस्स मु कदेशे हैतः

 घ्यधध्िक्हिन्नु महून भूमो निपपात ॥ यतः ॥ जल्लममिविष
 अधानन्तरं दोर्शरवोनासा जम्नुःः परिघमकारातर्थी
 धघ महछ्ञाज्यं ने समुपस्थितं। चथवा ॥र्यचिन्तितानि दुः्बानि यथै बायान्ति देहिनां। चुखान्यपि तथा मन्ये














#    এক দিন যাইবে অদ্য ধনুর ছিল।जक্মন কর্রিব! 

but, upon his approaching him, the horrid animal set up a roar dreadful as the thunder of the clouds, and wounding him in the groin, he fell like a tree cut off by the axe.

For,
The body having encountered some efficient cause, water, fire, poison, the sword, hunger, sickness, or a fall from an eminence, is forsaken by the vital spirits.
By the violent agitation of their feet, a serpent was also killed.

In the mean time, a jackal, by name Dirgha-rava, prowling about in search of prey, discovered the deer, the hunstman, the serpent and the boar; and having observed them said to himself,-Here is a fine feast prepared for me.

As, to corporeal beings, unthought-of troubles arrive; so, in like manner, do blessings make their appearance. In this, I think providence hath extended them farther than usual.
Be it so, as long as with their flesh I shall have food to eat. 'The man will last me for a whole month, and the deer and the boar for two more; then the serpent will serve me a day; and let me taste the bow-string too.

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$$

लनः प्रथमवुभुच्ञाया｜मदं निःखाटु के टएएड्बमं सायुव ＊धनं खादामीव्युका तथा हृते सति किन्ने खायुवन्धने उत्पनितेन धनुषा हुदि निर्मिंनः सदीवर्वाः पख्षत्वना गतः। ज्चतेाहं ब्रवीमि कर्त्तव्यः सच्चयोनित्यासत्यारि। नथा च। यद्टाति यद ग्नाति तदेव धनिनोधनं। छन्ये मृतस्य कोडन्ति दारेर氏ि धनेरणि॥ किज्ञ। घद्दार्वात विशिषेंम्घोघचाश्नानि दिने दिने। नत्ने वित्तम हं मन्ये केव्यं कस्यापि रर्ज्रसि॥ यातु किमिटानीमतिकान्तोपव एँनेन।। यतः॥ नाप्राप्यमभिवांक्ति नष्डं नेच्छन्ति शे चितं। अापत्स्वर्व न मुह्यन्ति नराः पएिएवुद्यतः॥तत् सखे शर्ंद्या ल्वया सोत्साहेन भवितब्यं।। यत़ः॥ शास्ताएवधी त्यापि भवन्त्ति मूर्खा यहुतु कियाबान् पुरुषः सविद्वान्। सुचिन्तित्चिषषधनातुराएiं न नासमानेए करेत्यरोगं।।


 আািি বাি সঞ্চয় जবশা丁 বর্గিরেক কিন্তু ততিশয় সঞ্চয়





এই মানি নতুবা কাহার ও ভোগ্য ধন রক্ল কর य:श इ্যক
 ऊ্রানি নোটেরা অপ্তাপ্ত বস্তুরে অভিনাব করিবেনা নষ বশ্তু কে শোক করিঢত ইচ্ছ কর্রিবে না বিপত্তিতে ও মুথ্ধ ইইবে




But, in the first place, let me try that which is the 'east savoury. Suppose, then, I eat this catgut line whirh is fastened to the bow: saying so, he drew near to eat it; but the instant he had bit the gut in two, his belly was ripped open by the spring of the bow; and he was reduced to the state of the five elements.
Besides: What a rich man gives, and what he consumes, that is his real wealth, when he dies, other covetous men will sport with his riches, and with his women.
That I esteem wealth, which is given to the worthy, and what is, day by day, enjoyed; the rest is a reserve for one knoweth not whom.
Then, at present, what is the purport of this excessive use of the force of words to exemplify?
Men of philosophic minds do not long for what is not attainable, and are not willing to lament what is lost; neither are they wont to be embarrassed in times of calamity.
Follow this practice my friend and be content.
Those who have even studied good bcoks, mey still be fools. That man is learned, who reduceth his learning to practice. That medicine is well imagined, which doth, more than nominally, restore the health of the afflicted.

ब्यन्यच 11 न खल्पमप्यध्यवसायभीरेः करोति विज्ञान विंधर्गु एँ हि। अन्यन्य किं हुतात्बस्थितेराि प्रकाश्यत्य र्थमिन्म घटोपः ॥ लदन्न सखे द्शाविशेषे शान्तिः कर ली़ीया ए्तदप्यविकष्टं त्वया ज मन्तव्यं।। यतः । राजा
 दन्नाः कोझानरानखाः ॥ दूति विज्ञाय नतिमान् स्खानं न परिय्यजेत्। कापुरुषवचनमेतत् ॥ यतः॥ स्थाननुश्मृज्य गर्छ्शन्ति सिंहाः सत्पुरुषागजाः। तनैव निधनं यान्ति काकाः कापुरषामृताः ॥ तथा चेत्ता। कोवीरस्य मनखिनः स्वविषयः के वा विर्देश्नथा यं देशं ग्रयते तमेव कुरूते वाङप्रतापाइर्जितं। यद्दंष्रानख
 रूधिरूष्धां क्किनत्यात्सनः $11 * *)$









#      কর্ণণক आপনার পিপাস। নিবৃত্তি করর। 

The precepts of philosophy effect not the least benefit to one confirmed in fear. To a blind man, of what use is a lamp, although it be birning in his hand?
After all, added the tortoise, it is best to be satisfied in this region of good and evil destiny.
I cannot agree to that, replied Hiranyaka.
Since it is written:
A prince, a woman of high rank, a priest, a counsellor, a cloud, teeth, men, hair, and nails, never prosper by leaving their native places.
Conscious of this, the wise never quit their native country. This however, is the speech of a weak man; replied Manthara.

## Since others write:

Lions, elephants, and brave men, leave their country and prosper; while ravens, cowards, and deer remain in theirs, and perish.
To a hero of a sound mind, what is his own, and what a foreign country; wherever he halteth, that place is acquired by the splendour of his arms. He quencheth his thirst with the blood of the royal elephant, even in the forest, which the lion teareth up with his teeth, and his claws the weapons of his feet.

च्रपरश्च ॥निपानसिव लए़काः सर!प लंमिवाएजा:। सोयोगं नरमायान्ति विवशःः सर्बं सम्पदः।। जन्यच।। सुखमापतितं सेबे दु: बमापतिनं तथा। चक्रकत् परिबर्त्त न्ते दः खानि च सुखानि च $\|$ अन्यच $\|$ उसाहसज्पन्नम दोर्षसून कियाविधिज्ञ च्यसनेष्वसनत्ता। शूरं क्रनज्ञ हृढ
 विनाप्यधैर्वोरः स्यृशति बजमानान्नतिपदं समायुक्तो। घर्थे: परिभवपद्ं चाति द्धपएः। ख्वभावादुद्यूतां गुएस सुद्येाबापप विषयां युलिं सेंहीं किं श्वा धृतकनकमा लोपि लभते $\|$ किन्र॥ धनवानिति हि सदेरे कि गतविभबोविषाद्मुपयाभि। करनिहितकन्दुकसमाः


অপর বেনন বেঁগ गকন কূপেতত যায় অার যেনন নৎ সা৷






 নच্মানেতত উচ্ডপদপাঁ্য কৃপন লোক ধনবান ছইয়া 3 পরা

#  






## Again:

As frogs to the pool, as birds to a lake full of water; so doth every species of wealth necessarily flow to the hands of him who exerteth himself.
They say,
When pleasure is arrived, it is worthy of attention; when trouble presenteth itself, the same: pains and pleasures have their revolutions like a wheel!

## Again:

Lakshmi herself attendeth a man in search of a residence, who is endued with resolution, of noble principles, acquainted with the rules of action, untainted with lawless pleasure, brave, a judge of merit, and of steady friendship.

## Again:

A wise man, even destitute of riches, enjoyeth eleva. ted, and very honourable stations; whilst the wretch, endowed with wealth, acquireth the post of disgrace.
How can a dog, by running away with a necklace of gold, obtain the noble spirit of a lion, whose nature leads to the acquisitionof eminent virtues?
Hear this, my friend, added the tortoise.
What, though thou wert rich and of high esteem, dost thou yield to sorrow, because of thy loss of fortune? The risinys and sinkings of human affairs are like those of a ball, which is thrown by the hand.

खपरश्च ॥ जभफाया बलगीनीनर्नसस्यानि हो वषतः । किखित् कालोपभेग्यांि चैचननानि धनानि च॥ चन्यः ॥ हत्यर्यं नातिचेष्टेत सा हि धानेव निर्म्मित।। गर्भाटुर्पतिते जन्नी मानुः श्रस्तवतः ह्लनेर।। अपिच।। सबे येन गुन्लीकूताहंसः ग्रुका श्र्व हरितो हाताः। मयूराश्चिचिता बेन स से हीत्ति विधास्सति॥
 नापयन्ति विपत्तिष। मोाइ्हचन्ति च मम्पज्तै कथमर्था： सुखावहाः ॥ चपरश्च ॥ धर्म्भथं चस्य वित्तेहा वरे सस्स मिरीछता। घन्तालनाद्वि पद्धस दूरादस्सर्शनं बरं।। घतः। चथा ह्यार्वमषमाकाश्येपन्चिःः ग्वापदूर्मुंवि। भच्यते सलिले नकेस्लया सर्द्ध वित्तवान्। ${ }^{\text {＊}}$ ©

 बপর ধননর नিনিত্ত অতন্ত চেৃ। করিবে না যেহহতুক
 জন্মিরেই মাতার দুই স্তনের দুক্থ কর্রে এব• হে নিত লিনি
 য়াছেন আর্র মযূরূক যিনি চিত্রিত করিয়াছছন তিনি তো নার্র বৃত্ত বিধান কর্রিবেন। অার হে নিত্র ঊত্তন লোকেন্গ
 তাপ জন্মায় আর ন্স্পত্ততত ৷োহ জন্মায় তবে অর্থ



 পৃথীবীত অর কুষ্ঠীরের্রা জনেতে ভোबন করে তেননি এই नকन (नाক ধनবান ।

## Observe,

The shadow of a cloud, the friendship of wicked men, new corn, women, youth, and riches, are to be enjoyed but for a short time.
Again:
Man should not be over-anxious for a subsistence, for it is provided by the creator. The infant no sooner droppeth from the womb, than the breasts of the mother begin to stream.
My friend:
He, by whom the geese were formed white, parrots are stained green, and peacocks painted of various hues, even he will provide for their support.
Attend also, my friend, to these secrets of the wise men.
How are riches the means of happiness; in acquiring they create trouble, in their loss they occasion sorrow, and they are the cause of endiess divisions amongst kindred!
It were a blessing, for the sake of virtue, if he, who hath a lust of gain, were deprived of desire. Where there is a splashing of dirt, it is good not to meddle, and to keep far away.
As meat is devoured by the birds in the air, by the beasts in the field, and by the fishes in the waters; so, in every situation, there is plenty.

चन्यच॥ राजनः सासलादमेख्यारतः कुजनादणि। अघमर्थवतां नित्यं कृल्योः प्राएभृतनानिव ॥ तथा रि। जन्न्गान लोश्लेले किन्नु ङःखमतः परं रूच्चा सम्पय

 यथा मृत्युल्तकादेतन चिन्तयेत्त् तृष्पां चेह् पारत्य


 ते॥ किं बजना मम पत्कपातेन मथैव सहाँ कालो नीचतां ॥ घतः॥ आमरलान्तः ज्रलयाः कोपास्तत्


बপর্ত রাজাইইতত এবং জলইইতে এব• অ্পিছইరে এব•









 आানারি नरिত এथातে কান याপन কর্য যেरহতুক উত্তন बোকের 斤िগের প্রীতি মরণ পর্यात्र बाटक जার ক্রোধ


The rich man hath cause of fear, from the magistrate, from water, from fire, from the robber, not less from his own people, even as from death the living.
In this life of many troubles, what pain is greater than this;-Desire without ability, when that desire turneth not away!
Man should consider this: that riches are not easily acquired; when acquired, they are with difficulty preserved; and that the loss of what hath been acquired, is like death.
Be not therefore anxious for wealth.
Were the thirst of gain entirely forsaken, who would be poor; who would be rich? If way were given to it, slavery would stand upon the head.
Whatever a man should long for, from that his inclination turneth away. He, whose inclination turneth away from an object, may be said to have obtained it.
But why so much upon this subject; let us beguile the time together in amusing conversation.
Men who are acquainted with their own nature, pass their days, until the period of death, in gladness, free from anger, in the enjoyment of the present moment, unmindful of the world, and free from apprehension.

## 11 चितेपपदेशः ॥

दूति श्रुता चघुपतनकोत्रूते धन्योषि मन्थर सर्वथा श्राघ्यमुलोषि ॥ यतः ॥ सन्तएव सतां नित्यमापद्धदर लच्त्राः|गजानां पष्षमम्नानाँ गजएव धुरन्धराः। श्साघ्यः सएकोर्भुवि मानवानां सउत्तनः सतुपुरूषः सधन्यः। यस्सार्थिनेवा शरएागतावा नाझाविभद्नाविसुखः प्रयान्ति ॥ चथ तदेवन्ते से च्छाहारविद्वारं कुर्वाएाः सन्तुष्धाः सुबं निवसन्ति ज्रघ चिनाद्ननामा मृगः केनाषि चर्षितस्नागत्य निलितस्नतपस्चादायान्नं झृगमक बोक्य भयं संचिन्य मन्यरेजलं प्रविष्धोमूषिकस्य विवरं गतः काकोषि उड्डोंय वृच्चसारुढसता लघुपतनकेन सदूरं निरूप्य भयहेतुर्न कोप्यायातीत्या लोगचतं पस्वा त्रह्ननादागय पुनः बर्ब रिलित्वा तन्नेवेपविष्टाः।

ऐश जुनिয়া बघू পতनक কरिতেছে নन्र্র তूনি ধना তুনি










 আরোহণ কর্রন তাহার পন্র নঘুপতনক অতিদুন্ন পর্यান্ত
 করিল পশ্ডাe কাককর बাক্যেত্ত गকस পুন


O! thou art a worthy person, Manthara, observed the crow,-a place of confidenoe, and a being for protection!
The good are always ready to be the upholders of the good in their misfortunes. Elephants even are wont to bear the burthens of elephants, who have sunk in the mire.

## Again:

He is one in this world worthy to be praised of mankind, he is a great and a good man, from whom the need$y$, or those, who come for protection, go not away with disappointed hopes, and discontented countenances.
In this manner did they pass their time; and, contented with their particular food, they dwelt happily together.
After a while, one day a certain deer, by name Chitrāngă, who had been alarmed by some one, came there with his heart panting with fear, and was joined by the rest; but as they expected that he was pursued by something, which had been the cause of his apprebensions, Manthara went into the water, the mouse into a hole, and the crow flew to the top of a tree. Lăghŭ-patanaka looked on all sides; and being satisfied respecting their fears, they all joined company again.

## भन्यरे लोक्तं अद्रं मृग खागतं से च्छया उदकायाहारो

 जुभूयतां अन्रवस्यानेन वरनिदं सनार्थीक्रियतां
 नावदस्साभिः बह् भवता घतेन मर्मालतं ॥ यतः ॥ बो। रसं बतमम्वस्ध तथा वंश्रमालता। रच्चितं ब्यननेभ्य मिनें घं यं चतुर्विध्।। तदच भवता सगरहीनर्बिशेष स्थोयतां। नच्युत्वा सृगः अानन्द्राभूवा खे चाहारं क्षाला पानीचं पीला जलासन्वतर च्छायायानुपविष्ट:
 चारितः कदाधित् कि व्याधाः संत्ररन्ति। मृगेऐोत्तां











## ॥ हितिपपदेशः॥



 Cে Aিত্র মৃগ এই निর্জन বন্ন কাহাকর্ত্ क তুনি ভীত হইয়াছ - बनে कथन कि বাধ आইরে मूभ কरिन।

Health! friend deer, said the tortoise, thou art welcome. Mayst thou find provisions to thy heart's desire in this situation! may this forest never be rendered the proper= ty of a master!
To this the deer Chitrāngă replied, -1 was alarmed by a hunstman, and I am come to you for protection. And I wish also to cultivate a friendship with you. Sir, said the mouse,-Your friendship with us is agcomplished without much trouble.

## For,

Friends are said to be of four distinctions: one's own offspring, a connexion, one descended from the same genealogical series, and one whom we may have preserved from misfortunes,
So let us dwell together, added the mouse, without dis-tinction- The deer, upon hearing this was rendered hap py. He ate of what was his usual food, and having drank some water, he laid himself down in the shade of a tree which grew in thie stream. Friend deer, said the tortoise Mănthără, by whom wert thou alarmed? What, are there huntsmen coming to this desolate forest? There is some very important news, said the deer, which I willcommunicate.

ज्ञात्ति कबिदावषये रक्माद्ध दोनाना नरपतिदिग्विजय व्यापारकमेलागल्य घन्द्रभागानदोतोरे समावाषित कटकोवर्त्रते प्रातश्रू तेनाँागत्य कर्पूरमरः समीपे अवितव्यमिति व्याधानां मुखत् किख्बदन्तो श्रूयते तद चापि प्रातरवस्यानं अयहेतुकमित्यालोच्य यथावसर कार्य्यमारम्यतां नच्छुता कूर्मःः सभयमाह् जलाश्रा न्तरं गच्चानि। काकमृगार्वप उत्तबन्तावेवमत्जु। तनेए ।हराएयकोविह्स्साह्ह जलाशयान्तरे प्रापे मन्थरस कु शूलं स्लले गच्छतः कः प्रतीकारः ॥ यतः॥ ज्यम्भांषि जलजन्तूनां दुर्ं टुर्गनिवासिनां। सभूमिः ग्वापदादीनां राज्ञां मत्री परं बलं ।। नखे लघुपतनकानेनापदे शेन तथा भवित्यं। स्यं बीच्य चयावध्वः पोड़तं नुचकुद्मलं। वलिक्प्च्नेभवेद्दःली त्वं तथेव भविष्यसि।।





 ক্রफ्रপ डीত इইয়া কशिन बना भूফরিণাত্ত याई কাক এব• হরিণ কহিন এই एউক পরর হিন্নণাক হানিয়া বনিन







In the country, which is called Kalinga, there is a prince whose name is Rukmangana. He is just returned from his conquests of the countries about him, and has taken up his residence upon the banks of the river Chandrabhāgā. 'T'o-morrow early, he has resolved to come to the lake Karpūra. This I overheard from the mouth of one sportsman. Haviug investigated this affair, so much to be dreaded, let the necessary means be pursued for our safety. The tortoise, upon hearing these words, fearfully exclaimed, $\ldots$ I will flee to the water for protection! The crow and the deer said,-Be it so. The mouse, Hiranyaka, laughed, and said: When Manthara shall be in the water, it will be good for him. It appeareth to mei mproper that he should be found crawling upon dry ground. They say,
The strength of aquatick animals is the waters; of those who dwell in towns, a castle; of lions, their own station; of princes, a minster.
But friend Laghü-patanaka, I hope by this advice, he will not suffer the regret experienced by a certain merchant's son, in beholding his wife caressed by a young prince.


 हलनः गुच गहाधनर्तर्त्सः एकरा सजगए भ्राम्धझति





 हांद्धाराः घन नि।



 ब1প卜






## \| दितेपप्रेशः ॥


#### Abstract

     


Huw was this? said they;-and Hiranyaka recou:ted as follows:

## Fable VIII.

In the country of Kānya-kübja there was a rāj̄, whose name was Vira-sēna, by whom his royal sonl, by name Turanga-vela, had been appointed yuva-ràja over the city of Vira-p ra. He was young, and possessed of great riches, Once upon a time, as he was walking about his own city, he saw a certain merchant's wife, who was in the very prime of youth, and was exquisitely beauiful. The young raja being returned to his palace, with a heart quite occupied with love, sent a female messenger to her.
For,
A person will pursue the right way, will be master of his passions, will evince modesty, and will be possessed of affability, so long as his heart is not pierced by the irresistible arrows of a beautiful woman's eyes. Other shafts sometimes fail in their aim, but that is not the case with the aborementioned; the former are drawen by, and shot from, a bow made of bambo, the latter are drawn by, and darted from, the bow formed by the eyebrows; those are decorated with featiers of various hues, and these are likewisc adomed with the feathers of the blue eye-lids.

## मापिलावख्वती नटबलोकनचलात् प्रभृति क्सरमर

 प्रहारजर्ज्जरितचित्ता तदेक है ट्याभबत्॥ तथा हुक्तः। न खीएासप्रचः क्रित्रत् वियावार्व नविद्यते। गान मिबारएँ प्रार्थधन्ति नवं बवं।। अ्रध दूनीचचनं ग्रुव्व लावएवबत्युवाच मह्हु पतिक्रता कचमेतस्तित्नधर्मे पति लउने प्रवर्ते।। यतः ॥ सा अार्य्या या गृहे दत्ञा सा भार्या या प्रजा वतो। सा सार्य्या चा पृतित्राएा ना भार्या। या पतिब्रता। न ना आर्योंति बन्तचा यस्सासर्ता न नुर्थात तुष्टे भर्चाति नारीएगं सन्तुष्टः सर्बेदे वताः। भर्त्ता घस्सागुए।न् ब्रूते शीलधर्म्म मनव्वितान् च्रव्विसान्तिक मे शालंग्वर स्दे बाह्मववचारितं करोगि।











#### Abstract

     


She also, whose name was Lāvanyavati, having observed him, her breast was rent in pieces by the destructive arrows of the god of love, and she gladly became of one mind with him.-It is said,
Unto women, no man is to be found disagreeable, no one agreeable. They may be compared to a heifer on the plain, that still longeth for fresh grass.
Làvanyavati having attended, to her words, made this reply -1 am faithful to my husband, how can I then commit such a crime? For,

- She is a wife, who is clever in the house, she is a wife, who is fruitful in children; she is a wife, who is the soul of her husband; she is a wife, who is faithful to her husband.
She is not worthy to be called a wife, in whom the husband delighteth not. All the gods are pleased with her, in whom the husband is happy.
That wife is best, who is praised by his husband for her good temper, and piety; for, the husband is the asylum of women; and of his honour the fire beareth testimony.
And according to this doctrine, I make it a rule to do whatever the lord of my life directs, without examination.

दूत्वुक्तं सत्यतममेतत् । लावएयदत्युदाच धुवं सत्य

 सजर्जायत्यंत्त कथकेतत् श्रक्यं। कुट्टिन्धाँ उपायः कियतां॥ तथा चेनाँ। उपाये हि चत् श्क्व न तत्


 श्चिज्तर्नल स ख्यघं के बाप्युपायेन मियते तदासाक सेतहे हेन मासचतुष्टय्य सेाजनं भविव्यति तन्ज एकेब वृद्यझ्यमालेन प्रतिझातं सया बुद्धिप्रभाबार्स मरएं साधणितब्घं ज्ननन्तर सबज्रकः कर्पू रति लकसमीपं गत्वा गास्टर्नवालं प्रलम्य उनाच देव दृष्टिश्रसादं कुरे।






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#### Abstract

      কईহন


To this the messenger replied,- It is right; and Lavanyavati observed, that it was even so.
The messenger having heard the whole of what Lāvanyavati had to say, reported it to Turangavala, who observed, that he would invite her with that dear husband of hers, and, in his presence, pay ber great attention and respect. To this the messenger replied,-This is impracticable. Let art be used; for it is said,
That which cannot be effected by force may be atchieved by cuming. An elephant was killed by a jackal, by going over a swampy place.
How was this? demanded the rāja's son. And the messenger related the following story.

> Fable IX.

In the forest Brahmãranya, there was an elephant, whose name was Karpüratilaka, who having been observed by the jackals, they all determined, that if he could by any stratagem be killed, he would be four months provisions for them all. One of them, who was exceedingly viciously inclined, and by nature treacherous, declared, that he would engage, by the strength of his own judgment, to effect lis death. Some time after, this deceitful wretch went up to the elephant, and having saluted him by bending his whole body, said, godlike Sir! condescend to grant me an audience.

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 सबै वैर्वामिभिः पशूरिर्मिलित्वा भवत्सकाशं प्रस्थापितः चद्विना राज्ञा ज्यवस्यतुं न युक्तं तदच्चवीराज्येडभि बेन्तु भवान् सर्ब खामिगुलेपेतानिरुपितः॥ चतः ॥ यः कुलाभिजनाचारेरतिशुड्धः प्रतापबान्। धार्म्मिका नीतिकुश्ञः स खामी युज्यते भुवि ॥ जपरश्च पश्य ॥ राजानं प्रथमं बिन्दे त्रते ाभार्य्यां तते ाधनं। राजन्यसति लोकोस्मिज् कृतेासार्य्या कुते धनं॥ अन्यन ॥ पर्य्यन्य दूव भूनाजामाधारः पृथिवोपतिः। विकलेपि हि पर्यन्ये जीब्यत न तु भूपतै। ।।হ স্তী বলিঢত:ছ কে তুনি কোথা হইতত আইলা সে কহিন

 एহ তুক বনরাজ্যোত র্ভভষেক করিবার নিনিত্তে নকল রাজ
 কুনাচারাদিতে অতি পবিত এবং বলবান এবং ধর্মিষ এব০
 ज্রাজাকক আশ্ুয় করিরে পেশ্চাৎ ভার্যারক লडিবেক অন



 ना थाকितन बँाँ匕 ना।

Who art thou? deranded the elephant, and whence comest thou? My name, replied he, is Kshudră-buddhi, a jackal, sent into thy presence by all the inhabitants of the forest, assembled for that purpose, to represent, that as it is not expedient to reside in so large a forest as this, without a chief, your highness, endued with all the cardinal virtues, hath been selected to be anointed rajja of the woods.
It is said,
He who, by walking for ever in the ways of those who are preferred, is exceedingly pure, of a noble mind, virtuous and just, and experienced in the rules of policy, is worthy to be chosen master of the earth.

## Observe again!

Let a man first choose his king, next his wife, and then acquire riches; for without a king, of what use are wives and riches in this world!

## Besides:

The lord of the land, like the clouds, is the reservoir of the people; for when the clouds fail, do they not find succour in their king?

नियत्विषघवर्नी प्रायशेद एड्योगाज्जगति परछसेसिन् टुर्ल्गः साधुवृत्तः। छ्रश्पपि विकलं वा व्याधितं वाधनं वा पतिर्माप कुलनारी दएडीत्यास्युपैति। *** तघ्यथा लम्नषेला न विचलति तथा काता सलरमा गत्यतां देवेन। दूत्युत्वा उत्याय चलितः। त्तोगsसै। राज्य लोभाद्टष्टः कर्पूरतिलकः श्रेगालवर्मना धावन्महाप ङ निमद्मः तत्नसेन हल्तना उक्ता सबे श्याग किं गधुना विधेयं पद्धे निपतिते $ऽ$ हं म्रिये परावृत्य पग्य। गृतालेन विहस्योनां दे व म पुच्ककावलम्बनं हत्वा उत्तिष्ठ यस्य भद्विधस्य बर्चास त्वया प्रत्ययः क्रतः तदनुभूयतामय रएंदुःबमिति॥तथाचे।न्ता।यदि सस्स्रॉनर तोभविष्धसि भविष्धसि। तथा सज्जनगेष्टीषु पतिष्धकि पर्पतिष्यसि।।










#   ब्यেए    

But,
In this world, which is subject to the power of one above, a man of good principles is hard to be found: for the most part, he performs his duty from the fear of the rod. T'hus a woman of good repute, is obliged from the dread of the rod, to take him for a husband, who is weak, or unfortunate; sick, or poor.
Then, that we may not lose the lucky moment, continued the jackal, be pleased to follow quickly. Saying this, he cocked his tail, and went away. The elephant, whose reason was perverted by the lust of power, took the same road as the jackal, and followed him so exactly, that, at length, he stuck fast in a great mire. $\mathbf{O}$ my friend! cried the elephant, what is to be done in this disaster? I am sinking in a deep mire! The jackal laughed, and said,-Please your divine highness, take hold of my tail with your trunk, and get outl This is the fruit, added he, of your confidence in my deceitful speech.
They say,
As often as thou shalt be deprived of the society of the good, so often shalt thou fall into the company of knaves.
 मि उपायेन हि यच्छकर्यमित्यादि ततः कुद्विन्युपदेशेन सं चागुद न्नामानं चलिकपुच्च स राजपुचः सेबकं चकार ततेारै। तेन सर्घंविश्वासकार्य्ये हु नियेजितः एकदा नेन राजपुन्नेए सानोपस्थितेन कनकरताबङ्डारधारए। पो नiं अद्यारम्य मासमेकं गैारीबतं कर्त्वंय्य तदच्च प्रतिराचमेकां कुलीनां युवतीमानीय समर्पय सा मया घथोचिलेन विधिना पूर्जयितव्या ततः स चारृदत्तः तथाविधां नवयुवतीमानीच रुर्पयति पस्चात् घ्रच्कनः सन् किमयं करेतनीति निरुपयति सच तुर ${ }^{\circ}$ वल सं युवतीमस्प्रश्नेव दूराद्वसाल⿸्巾ारग्धचन्दनेः संपूज्य रच्चकं दत्वा प्रस्यापयति॥






 बক गাসপর্यান্ত আनि গগोরীবুত করিন সেইহেতুক পुতি


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After a few days, the elephant dying for want of food, his flesh was devoured by the jackals. I say, therefore, That which oannot be effected by force, gfc.
The young räjà , by the advice of his messenger, sent for the husband of Lāvănyăvăti, and having treated him with great marks of attention, took him into his service, and employed him in the most confidential affairs. One day, when the young rājā had bathed and anointed himself, and was clothed in robes of gold, he said to the husband,-Chārudăttĭ, I am going to give a feast to the goddess Gouri, which will last for a month, and this evening it shall commence. Go then, and, just before night, bring to me a young virgin of singular beatity; and when she hath been presented, she shall have due respect paid to her, according to what is ordained. Chārudatta did as he was commanded, and brought to his master such a young woman as he had described; and having delivered her, he privately resolved to find out how she was treated. The young räjā Turangavala, even without touching the damsel caused her to sit down upon a rich sofa; and baving entertained her with costly presents of cloth and garments, and given her a keep. sake, he instantly, dismissed her with a gaurd.

बथ वसिक्पुनेल नत् हष्द्रोपजानविश्वाषेन लोभा ब्रष्टनसा खवधू लोग़ावतीं समानीच समशिता सच तुरद्रवलक्लां हरद्यप्रियां लावप्यवतों विज्ञाय बसम्भुममुत्याय निर्भरतमालिद्ध निमोलिताच्चः पर्यं क्ष तथा सहू विललाम तदालोक्य वडिक्पुप्चशिर्चलिखित दू बेति कर्त्रघ्यतानूूदः परं विषादमुपगतः घते।छं ्रवीनि हूं बीच्चेत्यादि । तथा ल्यापि भवितथ्यमिति तर्दि तववचनस वधीख्यं महृत भयेन विमुग्धह्व तद्ञलाशय नुलृद्यन्य मन्यर स्रबतनः तेपि हिरखकादयः सेहार्दानष्टं श छ्ययाना मन्यरमनुगच्छन्ति । ततः स्थले गच्चन् कोनापि व्याधेन काननें पर्यटता मन्थरः प्रात्रः










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Chärudatta observed all this:-So that, through the confidence created by this stratagen, his mind being biassed by the lust of gain, he fetched his own wife, and presented her to the young ràjā, who upon beholding Lāvanyavăti, the darling of his heart, got up from his seat, and, quite forgetful who was present, began to embrace her; and at length, with his eyes half closed with extreme happiness, he led her to a sofa richly ornamented with strings of precious gems; whilst Chārudatta, the miserable husband, stood gazing at her, motionless as a statue. And thus was a fool, by his own contrivance, plunged into the greatest distress. Now, 1 fear lest a similar fate should befal thee, concluded the mouse.
Mănthara having attended to what had been said by the mouse, in great fear cried out, -My friends, I must go for sercurity into the water. Saying this, he marched away, and Hiranyaka and the rest followed him; but they had not gone far, before Manthara was seized by a certain sportsman, who chanced to be hunting about in that forest,

प्राप्य तं म्हीवा उत्याप्य धनुषि घद्धा धमन् सेशत् नुत्पिपासाकुलः सग्टहाभिमुखं चबितः च्च हृगवाय समीषिकाः परं विषादं गच्छन्तस्तमनुजर्मु नतः हिराएको विल्लर्पत। एकस्य टुः्बस्य न यावदन्तं गच्काम्यहं पारफि वाएँ वस्य। तावद्वितीयं समुपस्थितं मे हिद्रेष्वनर्था वजलीभवन्ति।। खाभाविकं तु यन्मिनं भाग्येनेवाभिजा
 न दारेषुन सोटर्थ्ये न चात्मनि। विग्वाससाहदशः पु'सiं याबन्मिने सभावजे।। दूति सुछरुबिचिन्य म्नहा। दुर्दे वं $\|$ यतः ॥ खकर्म्मसन्तापविचेष्टितानि कालान्तरा वर्ति गुभा युभानि। इह्रेव टृष्टानि मयेव तानि जन्मा न्नरएलीज द्शान्तराषि ॥ अघ वा इत्त्यमेबेतत्॥।






 एয় ম্বাগাধিক बে নিত্র লে ভাগ্যেততই নিনে যেহেতুক


#### Abstract

    


and who, finding himself hangry and fatigued, immediately fastened his game to the end of his bow, and turned his face towards home. The deer, the crow, and the mouse, were exceedingly sorry for this event; and Hiranyaka expressed his lamentations in these lines:

Before I have attained the end of one trouble, boundless as the great ocean, still a second is ready to succeed! How many misfortunes come upon me for my faults!
A friend, who is so by nature, is the gift of providence. Such unfeigned friendship is not extinguished, even in misfortunes.

Men have not that confidence in their mothers, in their wives, in these of the same womb, nor in their own offsprings, as in one who is a friend in principle.
In this manner having lamented the fate of the tortoise, the mouse continued, crying out, -Oh! how hard is my fate!

By me have been experienced, even here, as the fruits of the state of existence, in some certain birth, the good and evil shut up in time, which are the seekings of the offsprings of our own words.

कायः सबिधितिपायः नम्पद् पद्मापदां। सना
 थेाकारालिभधनाएं प्रोविविश्रम्मभाजनं। केन रत्ननिदे सृष्टं भिर्नमत्यत्तरद्वयं॥ किज्च ॥ निच्च प्रीतिरसायन्ं नयनघेःरानन्दनं चेतसः पानं यत् सुखडु:खयोः बह अबोन्मनेए तहुर्तंमं। थे चान्ये सुछृदः बभृक्रिसभये द्रच्यभिलाषाकुलासे सर्धंच मिलन्ति रल्वनिकबयाबा तु तेषां विपत् 11 इति व्ज विलप्य हिरएयक्यिनाश लघुपतनकाबाए याबद्यं व्याधेवनात्न निःसरति





 গম অর্थ!e ধनর্সঞ্চিত इইনেই অবশা নষ্ট इয় ৎই প্রুকার্গ








 ব্যাধ বনহ़ইতে নির্গত না इয় সে পর্यাত্ত অদ্ছৃরক ছাড়াইঢে

 মৃতশরীর্রু ন্যায় দেथাউন।

The body is compounded with disorders, the state of opulence with calamities, advantages with disadvantages! Thus every thing is produced with a companion who shall destroy it.
Having again pondered for a while, he exclaimed, By whom was constructed that jewel of a word, the monosyllable Friend, that dispeller of fear the harbinger of grief, and the confidential repository of our joys?

## But,

A friend, who is a pleasing collyrium to the eyes, the delight of the heart, and a vessel in which may be deposited both joy and sorrow, is hard to be found.
All other friends, tainted with the lust of gain, are every where to be found in times of prosperity; but adversity is their toutchstone.
Hiranyaka having in this manner greatly lamented the fate of his friend, said to the deer Chitranga and the crow Laghupatanaka,-Let our efforts be exerted for the deliverance of Manthara, before the hunter departs from the forest. Let us, said they, be instructed in what we should do. Let Chitrānga go near the water, said Hiranyaka, and feign hmself senseless and dead, and

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काकग्च तस्लेपरि स्थिवा चच्बू किर्माप विलिखतु नून मनेन लुन्धकेन तन कचपं परित्यज्य चृचभांदाथिला मत्रं गंन्नख्यं ततेाछं मन्यरस्य बन्धनं फेग्स्याभि समाहिते
 शंध्रं मबा तथानुष्धिते माति क व्याधः शन्तः प्रनीयं पोल्वा तरोरधसाटुपविष्धः तथाविधं सृगगःपर्यत् तनः कर्च्नरिकामादाय प्रद्ध न्तरे हिराएवकेगागत्य मन्यरस्य बन्धन हिंहों स कूर्म्भः मत्वरं जबाशयं प्रविवेश समृणखासन्नंतु बाधं विलोक्य उत्याच पलाधितः प्रयाहत्य लुन्घको यावत्तरतल मायाति नावत् कूर्म्म मपश्यद्वचिन्नयत्। *****

কাক তাহার ঊপটর थাকিয়া ঠোটট কর্রয়া অাঁচড়াউক उবে নিশ্চয় এই বাধ नে ন্থান্ন কচ্চপ<ে র্রাथिয়া মৃগ








#### Abstract

   


 ना फেথিয় ভাব্ন কন্রিন।let the crow appear as if he were pecking at him; when the hunter, spying a deer, and longing to taste of his flesh, will be overjoyed, and so laying the tortoise upon the ground, will run to secure him. In the mean time I will gnaw asunder the cords by which Manthara is confined. The deer and the crow did as they were instructed immediately. The hunter being thirsty, laid the tortoise upon the ground, and having drank some water, sat down in the shade of a tree, when he discovered the deer in the situation above described. He concluded, that he had been killed by some sportsman, and pleased with his good fortune, went towards him with a knife in his hand. In the mean time Hiranyaka contrived to loosen the cords by which Manthara was held; who finding himself at liberty made haste into the water; whilst the deer seeing the hunstman approaching, started up and ran away. The hunstman then turned back, and repairing to the foot of the tree, and not finding the tortoise there, he began to reflect in this manner:
 परित्यज्य चधुवालि निषेबते। ध्रुवाएि तस्य नश्सन्ति
 प्रविष:।। कर्त्वघानि च fमचालए टुर्गमानि वनानि च पस्य कर्मपवििष्घोंगूषिकेए वियोचितः ॥ मन्यरा दघः बद्धे लेन्यापदःः सस्थानं गत्वा चथाहुखमास्थितः।
 हुबिनः सम्पन्नस्लस्सात् विद्दं नः समोहितं ॥ विष्यु शूर्मोग बाच एनाबता भवतामभिलषितं सम्पन्नं चपरमपो दमृ
 এ উপयুক্তই বটট যেহেতুক যে রনাক নিশ্চিত বিষয়বে








#### Abstract

   


I have been served right, said he, for not having been more circumspect.

He who forsaketh a certainty, and attendeth to an un. certainty, loseth both the certainty and the uncertainty, together.

So having said this, he returned home disappointed by his own folly. Make friends, therefore, both strong and weak, as you see how the tortoise was released from the bondage of the hunter by a rat. The tortoise with the rest remained together in mutual bappiness.

The rājā's sons, then said,-We have all been greatly entertained; and now is completed what we first wished for. May every other of your Highnesses inclinations, replied Vishnu-Sarma, be accomplished like this!

# मिनं प्रामुत षज्जनाजनपदेलेच्मीः बनाजम्बतां।। भूपाबाः परिपाबयन्तु वसुधां मग्वत् सघर्में स्थिताः॥ चासां मानसतुष्टये सुर्धतिनां नीतिनिबोढेब वः। कल्या लं कुरूतां जनस्य भगवांश्र्द्रार्दचुडामडिः ॥ हूति हितेपपरेशे भिनलाभानाम प्रथमकथासंयहः उसाप्तः। 

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 যেনন পুब্বের মনের সজ্জ্যোষের निনিত্তে হয়্র এর্মি নীত বिए। সৎপুরুষের চিত্তের পরিতোষের निনিত্ভ एউক।
 ইত্ত নিত্রনাভ কथা সমাপ্গ।

May you, ye good! find friends in this world! May Lakshmi be for ever to be found! May princes, resting upon their particular duty, govern and protect the earth! May the conduct of those who act well afford pleasure to the mind! By words alone no one is great. May he, on whose diadem is a crescent, cause prosperity to the people of the earth!

THE END OF THE MITRALA BHA.

## ॥ शितेपदेशः ॥

## \| अं सुद्द्रेदः ॥

अथ राजपुनाजचुः चार्य्य मिचलाभः श्रुतसावद सा
 घु हैंदेंदे नावत् श्शृएत यस्सायमायः श्रेकः ॥वर्द्यमानो महास्नेहोमृंग्न्द्रवृषयार्वने। पिशुनेनापि लुख्धेन जम्बुकेन विनाशितः ॥ * * * * * * * * *






## CHAP. II.

## The Separation of a Favourite.

HAVING, Sir, said the young princes, heard The Acquisition of a Friend, we are now anxious to be informed of what respects The Separation of a Favourite. Attend then, answered Vishnu-Sarmā, and you shall hear concerning the separation of a favourite; of which these lines are an introduction:
In a certainforest there subsisted a great and increasing friendship between a lion and a bull, which is destroyed by a cruel and very envious jackal.

 बन लिक् ्िवर्सति॥त्स प्रचुरे sपि वित्ते चपरान् वत्यूनति बमृद्रान् समोच्य पुनरर्थवृद्धःः करएीयेति मतिर्वभूब ॥यतः।|घाधाधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते। उपर्युं परि पश्यन्तः सर्वे एव दरिद्रति ॥ अपरश्च॥ वक्षहानि नरः पुज्योयस्यास्त विपुलं धनं। शศभिनस्नु ज्यबंशंगि
 परं साहसाच परिहोनं। प्रमदेव वृद्इपरिं नेच्छत्युपस्ट होतुं लून्मीः॥ किस्चा अालहं ल्लीपेवा सरोगिता जन्म












## 11 हितिएदेश्रः 11

#     শয় उয় এই एয় মহছ্রের প্তুতিবथক रয়। 

How was this? demanded the rāja's sons; and VishnuSarmā relates the following story:

## Fable I.

On the southern road is a city, by name Ratnavati, where used to dwell a merchant's son, who was called Varddhamāna, though possessed of abundant wealth, seeing others his relations very rich, his resolution was, that his own greatness should still be increased. They say;
Greatness doth not approach him, who is for ever looking down; and all those, who are looking high, are growing poor.
Again:
Even a man who hath murdered a Brāhman is respectable, if he hath abundant wealth. He may be of a race like that of the moon, still, if he be without riches, he will be despised.

Lakshmi, like a young woman an old husband, doth not like to take unto her one without energy, the idle, him who trusteth in fate alone, or the man who is become destitute by his own extravagance.
Ideness, the worship of women, the being afflicted with disorder, a foolish partiality for one's own native place, discontentedness, and timidity, are six obstructions to greatness.

## H₹तेपपदे शः ॥

## $\|$ यतः ॥ सम्पद्रास्स्थित्नं मन्योभवति सब्पथयि

 यः। द्वतात्येविधिर्मन्ये न बर्द्यंयति नस्य तां ॥ अपरष्ठ॥ निरूत्याहं निरानन्द निर्बीर्थ्यमरिनन्द्नं। मास सीर्मन्तिनी कावित् जनयेत् पुचमीद्रशं।। नथा चे तन्ता। अल्धब्धच्च बिभेत लग्ध रचेटवच्चयात्। रचितं बर्ईयेत् सम्यक् वृद्धं तं⿵人⿱亠乂禸षु निःचिपेत् ॥ घनः ॥ छ्चलब्धजिच्छतोऽर्थयोगाएर्थस्य प्रापिरेव । लब्धस्या प्यरनितस्य निधेर्राप स्यं विनाशः॥ अपि च।। च्यवर्द्र मानस्र्थार्थः काले सल्प्ययेप्यझ्जनवत् चयर्मेत।। अ्यनुपभुज्यमांनय्व निद्पयोजनएव सः ॥तथा चेत्ता॥
 क्তক্－জানিয়া তাহার সम্প／্তি জার বাড়ান্ না। অপর













He , who thinks himself well provided for by small pose sessions, will not, in my opinion, have them increased by the creator of the world.

May women be unable to bring forth a son, who shall not exert himself, who is discontented, weak, and giving pleasure to his foes.

It is also said,
A man should try to obtain what he hath not, having obtained it he should keep it with care, what hath been preserved he should increase, and being increased he he should give it away at places of holy visitation.

From the endeayours of one who longeth for what he hath not got, resulteth the acquisition. Property which hath been acquired, not being taken care of, wasteth of itself.

Riches which are not recruited, like a collyrium, by ever so small an expenditure, are in time reduced to nothing; if they are not appropriatad, they are useless.

धनेन किं योन दटाति नाश्नुते बलेन किं यग्र्वरिपुन वाधते। ग्रुतिन किं योन चधर्म्मनाचरेत् किमात्मना योन जितोन्द्रयोभवेत् ॥ यतः॥ जलविन्दुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्य्यते घटः 1 स हेतुः सर्वृवियानां धर्म्मस्स च धनस च।। दानेपपेगगरहिताद्वसायस्य यान्ति वे। सकर्म कारभसेत ग्वसद्नपि न जीवति।। दूति स्खिन्य नन्द्कसज्ञोवकनामाने वृषभे। धुरि नियुज्य। शकट゙ नानाविधद्रव्यपूर्यं क्रत्वा बालिज्येन गतः काश्सोरं प्रति
 बवन्ध्यं दिबसं कुप्याद्दानाध्ययनकर्म्मसु ॥ यतः॥ को।तिभारः समर्थनां किं दूरं व्यवसायिनां। कोविदेशः संव्यानां कः परः प्रयवादिनां ॥＊＊＊
 দ্নন ना কর্র তাহার পারা

 ভেমন কনোত ঘট পারিপর্ণ হয় এই बপ সকন বিদা ৪ ধর্ম্ম







 বিদেশকক প্তিয়ভাষির্র পর্ন কি।

What hath he to do with wealth, who neither giveth nor enjoyeth? What hath he to do with strength, who doth not exert it against the foe? What hath he to do with the holy law, who doth not practice virtue? What bath he to do with a soul, who doth not keep his passions in subjection?
By the fall of drops of water, by degrees, a pot is filled. Let this be an example for the acquisition of all knowledge, virtue, and riches.
He, whose days are passed away without giving or enjoying, puffing like the bellows of a blacksmith, liveth but by breathing.
These were the cogitations of the merchant; who, accordingly took two bulls, the one called Sang-jivaka; the other Nandanaka, and having yoked them to a cart loaded with sundry pricious articles, departed for Kāsmira, Again:
Having beheld the decrease of a collyrium, and the collected heap of the white ant, a man should spend his days, which are not to be retarded, in acts of charity, and the study of virtue.
What is too great a load for those who have strength? What is distance to the indefatigable? What is a foreign country to those who are skilled in sceince? Who is a stranger to those, who have the habit of speaking kindly?

च्यथ गच्छतस्तस्य सुटुर्गनाफ्जि महारले सजीवकोरम्म जानुर्निपनितस्तमालोक्य वर्दमानोऽचिन्तयत्।। करेतु नाम नोतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्नतः । फलं पुनस्नदेवस्य यद्विधेर्नेनाि स्थिन।। किन्नु॥विस्सःः सर्बथा हेयः प्रत्यूहः सर्त्रकर्म्म सं। तस्माद्विस्यमुत्मृज्य साथ्ये सिद्रिर्विधी
 पुनः स्यन्धर्म्मपुरं नाम नगरं गत्वा महाकायमन्यत्टषभ मेकं समानोय धुरि नियोज्य चलितसतः सकीवकोषि कथं कथमपि बुरचये भर क्वत्वोत्यितः।यतः॥ निमम्मस्स पयेाराये पर्ब्ततात् पतितस्य च तच्चकेएापि दष्टस्य चायुर्म्म्म्माबि रत्रति ॥ नाकाले मियते जन्नुर्धिद्धः शरशतैरपि कुशायेनैव संस्पृष्टः प्राप्तकालेन जीवति।

 নीতিজ্ঞ जোক ইতস্ততে। ব্যবসায় কबক কিন্ুু ইহার ফন


 ইহ ভাবন। করিয়া সজ্জীবককে সেই ছ্ছানে পরিতাগ করিয়া



## ॥ हितेापदेशः ॥







As they were going over the forest, called Sudurga, Sang-jivaka fell down and brake his knee; seeing which, Varddha-māna meditated in this manner:
One acquainted with men and manners may exercise his endeavours here and there; but, after all, the fruit will be whatever is in the will of providence.
But;
Hesitation should be abandoned as the opponent of every action; whence, having forsaken hesitation, let success attend the performance.
Having thus determined, Varddhamā̀na quitting Sang* jivaka went to the city, called Dharma-pura, and brought from thence another bull of great bulk. He yoked him to the cart, and having packed up his goods, pursued his journey. The poor bull Sang-jivaka, by resting his whole weight upor three feet, contrived to get up;for,
The destined age of every one defendeth the vitals of one plunged into the water, fallen from a precipice, or bitten by a serpent.
Although a person is pierced by hundreds of arrows, yet his vital spirits do not forsake him at an unseasonable time, but when his destined period comes, he dies even by the touch of a straw.

## ॥ हितेपद्रेशः ॥

 जीवत्यनाथेपि बने विसर्जितः छृतप्रयने।पि ग्टहे न जीवनि । तनोदिनेषु गच्कल्सु सझ्जीवकः सेच्छाहार विहारं छत्वा खरएबं भाम्यन् छष्टपुष्टाओं।बलवान्नाद तस्सिन् वने मिङ्नलनामा सिंखः स्सभुजेपार्ईितराज्य सुबमनुभवन्निवसति।। तथा घेन्ता।। नाभिषेकोन संस्रारः सिंहस्य कियते मृगेः। विक्रमार्जितराज्यस्य सयमेव मृगेन्द्रता।। सचेकदा पिपासाकुलितः पानीयं पातुं यमुनाकच्छमगच्त्त् तेन चतन मिंहेनानुभूतमाल घनर्ज्ज्जतनिव सध्जीवकनर्द्तितमश्राव तच्छुत्वा पानोय सपोत्वा सचकितः परिवृत्य खस्यानमागत्य किमिदमि




 পরে সঞ্গীবক आপন ইচ্ছাত আएান্র বিছার কর্রিয়া





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He who is neglected by his friends liveth, if protected by fate; and he who is gaurded by his friends dieth, if forsaken by fate. Thus the helpless person who is exposed in a forest liveth, while he who is protected at home dieth.
In a few days, by feeding well upon what was most agreeable to him, he grew plump and full of spirits; and as he wandered about through the tracks of the forest, he made a great bellowing. In this same forest, there resided Pingalaka, a lion, in the full enjoyment of the pleasures of a dominion acquired by the strength of his own arm; for it is said,
There is no ceremony of anointing, or inauguration, performed by the other animals upon the lion. To be head of the beasts is the natural right of him, who suba dueth the kingdom by his prowess.
One day, the lion being thirsty, went to the river Yamunā to drink of its waters; when, hearing the bellowing of Sang-jivaka, a kind of noise he had never heard before, and which to him appeared as dreadful as the unseasonable roaring of a could, he turned away without drinking, and went back to his abode trembling with fear; where he stood silently meditating, what it could be.

शच तथाविधः कर्टकदमनकाभ्यासस्य मांच्च पुनास्यां श्रुगालाभ्यां दष्टः तं तथा विधं हृ्दा द्य नकः करटकमाइ सखे करटक किभित्यर्य उद कार्धी साबो पानीयमपोत्वा सरकितोमन्द्ं मन्द्य घतिप्रते। करटको।बूते सिन्न दमनकास्मक्मते नास्स सेवेने न कियते यदि तथा अवत्वत तर्ँ किमनेन खामिचेष्टानिरूपऐलास्माकं यनस्यानेन राज्ञा विनाइप राधेन चिरदिवसमवर्धीर्ताभ्यामावाभ्यां नहट्रःखन नुमूतं ।। जपरं习्र पश्य \| सेचया धन मिच्कर्झः सेबके: पश्य यत् ह्वतं। सातब्नरं यच्चरीरस्य मूढे सद्स हारितं 11 ब्यपरश्च ! शीतवातातपलोशान् सहुन्ते घान् परा F्रिताः। नदंशेनाषि मेधावी नपस्तन्नूा रुली भøेत्







小াইয়াছি। আার ও দেথ্থ ভূন্তেরা সেবার দ্बার। ধনেছ্ছ। কন্





In this situtaion the rāja having been discovered by two jackals, sons of his minister, Karataka and Damanaka, the latter said to the former,-How is this, my friend, that the lion, although thirsty, has not drank his usual draught, and stays at home so dull and dejected? Friend Damanaka, replied Karataka, in my opinion we ought not to serve this same rājā any longer; and that being the case, for what purpose should we investigate his motions, when we have served him so many years and experienced nothing but trouble?

See what is done by serving by those slaves who are covetous of wealth! And see also what liberty the body is deprived of by those fools!

## Again:

Those who are the dependents of another suffer cold, and wind, and heat, and fatigue! A wise man with a portion of it could do penance and be happy.

# ॥ खन्यच्च॥ एतावज्जन्मसफल्य यदनायचवृत्तित॥। 

 ब पराधीनतां याताले ने जीवन्ति के मृताः ॥ खपरच॥
 पएख्यीकिरिक सयं। खात्मा संस्लत्य संस्लाय परोपकर सीक्षतः॥ किस्च।। या प्रह्तलेव चपला निपतत्यगुचावपि। साभिनेवक्ञ मन्यन्ते दृष्टिन्तामपि सेवकाः॥ बपरश्री। मेगनान्मूलःः पवचनषट़वर्वतुलोजल्पकोवा। चन्क्या भीर्र्यदि न सहते प्राघशोनाभिजातः । धृषः पार्श्य वर्fति नियते टूरनग्वाप्रगत्मः सेवाधर्ष्मः परमवहनो चोगगनामप्यगम्यः ॥ विशेषतम्ये | *****



 नেরা ক্রীড়া করর 1 आার বেশা। যে মন ধन পাইবার निगिত্ত বেশ বিন্যাস করিয়া২ অপন শরীরূকপারর উপকার কর্রে এর্মনি মূঢ লোক ধনলাঁভভর fিনিতত্ত বেশ করিয়া২ আপন শরীরূক পৰরর উপকারক করে बান অপবিত্রেত 8



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So far life is worth having: to possess a livelihood without constraint; for if those who dwell under the authority of others live, pray who are the dead?

Come, go, fall, rise, speak, be silent! In this manner do the rich sport with those needy men, who are held by the gripe of dependence!
Fools for the sake of gain, as harlots do, dress themselves, and dress themselves, to become the implements of others !
Farther:
Servants, that their master may not be in a passion, strictly obey his very look, which, by its nature, is variable.

If he is silent, he is stupid; if rich in words, a madman, or an empty prattler; by patiently submiting, he is a coward; and if he will not suffer patiently, for the most part, he is an artful fellow. Seen on one side, he is an errant rascal, and if standing at a distance, he is not to be found. The duties of servitude are extremely profound, and impracticable, even to Yögis.
Here is another very particular picture of a servant:

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 यति सुबश्हेतोः को मूढः सेवकादन्यः॥दमनके ब्रूते मिच सबथा मनसापि बैतत कर्त्तयं।। यतः ॥ कथं नाम न सेब्यन्तो यलतः परमे ग्वराः ज्रणिरे एैव ये तुष्टाः परयन्ति मनेररथान्॥ग्यन्यच पश्य॥ कुतः सेवारव्हीनानां चाम करट का ब्रूत तथापि कि मनेनास्साकं ब्यापरे ल।। यतः ज्यापारेषुव्यापारः सर्ब्वथा परिहरएीयः।पस्य। अव्या पारेषु व्यापारं घोनरःः कर्नु fनच्छति।। स भूमे। निहतः ते की लोख्पाटीव वानरः।दननकः पृच्छति कघमेतत्। करटकः क्यवात ज्यत्त मगधदेशे धर्म्मारएवस्विरित वघुघायां सुभद्त्तनाम्नाकायस्येन विहारः कर्तुमाख्यः:
 তাগগ কর্রে সুথ্খর নিনিৰত্ত দুঃथা হয় অতএব চাকরহইতে


 লোক তাহারা কেন যঠত্রেত লেব্য নয় 1 আরূ लেय

 דथাপি গানারদের এ ব্যাপার্রে कि প্রায়োজন বে নিনিত্তে

## ॥ चितेपदरेशः ॥


#### Abstract

     


He humbleth himself to be exalted; for a living he expendeth his vitals; he suffereth pain to acquire ease. Who is then so great a fool, as he who serveth?
What thou proposest, my friend, said Damanaka, is by no means to be put in practice.
How! are not the mighty loris to be diligently served by thee, who, without delay, gladly fulfil the desires of the heart?
When do those without employ enjoy those elevated stations distinguished by the Chāmara, the white umbrella spread upon a lofty pole, the horse, the elephant, and the splendid litter.
Notwithstanding all this, observed Karataka, what have we to do with this affair? One should always avoid meddling with other folks' business. See what is said upon this occasion:
The man, who will have to do in matters with which he hath no business, may be repulsed and sleep upon the ground; like the ape, who drew out the wedge.
How was that? demanded Damanaka; and he related the following story:

## Fable II.

IN the country which is called Magadha, Subha-datta, a man of the Kayastha tribe, had begun to build a theatre for an entertainment.

तुन करपनदार्येगानेकस्तम्य कियदूरष्फाडित्य काष्ठखण्द्वद्यध्ये कीलकं निधाय सुज्चारेल धृतं तन बलवान् वानरयूथः क्रीडन्नेकोावानएः कालप्रेरितद्रव तं कीजकं हैसाभ्यां छृत्वेपर्पवष्टः तन्त तस्य मुष्कद्यं लम्ब भानं काष्ट ब एद्दयाभ्धन्तरे पविष्टं च्रनन्तर से सहचच घलतया महता प्रघलेन तें कीसकं झाट्रष्टवान अस्धषें च कीलके चूर्लंताएड्द्यःः पच्चत्वं गतः ग्रतेहछं ब्रवीमि ज्यवापारेषु व्यापारमित्यादि । ट्मनकेत्रूते तथापि खामिचेष्टानिरूपसां सेवकेनावश्यं कर लीधं। कर दकोर ब्रूने सर्बस्मिःधिकारे यएव नियुकः प्रधानमत्री सकरोतु चते।今नुजीविना पराधिकारचर्चा श्र्वँधा न कर्त्या।


 কর্রিতছিন এক বানর কাল প্রেণিিতর ন্যায় লেই কান



 इইয়া পঞ্চত্ব পাইন এই জনন্য बাनि বनि बে লোক

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 পরাধিকার চफাক্কান প্রকার্রে কর্ত্যা নদহ।

One of the carpenters having with his saw cut some way through a piece of timber, put a wedge into the slit. In that place a troop of apes came playing tricks; and one of them as if directed by the wand of time,took hold of that wedye with his two hands, and sitting down, his lower parts hung within the slit. At length, from the natural giddiness of his species, with great difficulty he drew out the wedge, so that the boards closing, what was between them was entirely destroyed and be deprived of his life. Wherefore, I say,
The man who will goc.

For all this, said Damanaka, the cQncerns of the master should certainly be looked into, exen by the servant. The prime minister, observed Karataka, being employ; ed in the superintendence of all affairs, let him do it. Ai inferior should, on no occasion, interfere with the departo ment of asother; for,

चर्य। पराधिकारचर्चीं यः कुर्य्यात् खालिएिते च्छया। -7 विषोदति चीलारादर्दर्भस्ताउितोधया।। दननकः पृचति कथमेलत् करट को बूने अं अलि वारालख्यां कपूरू पटकोनाम रजकः स चाभिनवषचस्त्रा वध्वा खह चिरं निधुवनं हावा निर्भर माबिब्ध्य प्रसुतः त्वनन्तरं

 गाह सबे भवत्रावद्यं ब्यापारस्त् किसिति लमुचै?
 मम नियोगण्य चर्च 「 लयान कर्त्रिया लमेब किंन जानासि घया तस्याहर्निशं म्रहचां करे।मि यतेाऽयं













 बামার্র উপ বোগিত জানन न।।

He who shall meddle with the department of another, out of zeal for the welfare of his master, may repent; like the ass who was punished for braying.

Damanaka enquired how that happened; and Karataka recounted the following story:

## Fable III.

At Bārānasi there lived a washerman, whose name swas Karpura-pataka, Once upon a time, having spent the evening until it was very late in the agreeable company of his young wife he went to bed fatigued, and slept soundly. In the mean time, a thief got in with an intention to rob the house. In the court, there were an ass and a dog. The ass said to the dog, upon hearing the thief, - This is thy business; then why dost thou not get up, and by barking contrive to rouse thy master? What hast thou to do with my department? replied the dog. Thou knowest full well, how I watch and guard this house all day and night, and yet this master of ours doth not consider my mreit;

## मेनाधुन्गणि ममाहारदाने मन्दादरः यतोविना विधुर

 दर्शंन स्वाभिनउपजीविषु मन्दादराभवन्ति॥ गर्देभेब्बूते श्रृष्ट रेवर्षर। चाचते कार्य्यकाले चः चकिं भृत्यः सकि कुकुरो वूूतो भृत्यान् संभाषयेयस्तु कार्यका ले सकिं＇्रभुः॥ चतः ॥ चाशितनां भृतो स्बामिसेवायां धर्मंबेवने। पुन्स्योत्वाद्ते चैब न सन्ति प्रतिहस्तकाः ॥ नतोगर्द्रभः उकोपताश अरंटुट्मते पापोघांसं यद्विपन्तो सानि कार्य्यउपेत्बां करोषि भवतु ताबत् घथा सामी जागर् घ्यति तन्कया कर्त्वंघं।｜यतः ॥ प्षषतः सेबलेदर्कं ज् रे ए ऊताशनं। खा।मनं मर्षभावेन परलोकममायया।। इूत्युत्वा चतीवचीत्कारश्दं क्रतबान्।।










## \|हितेपड्देशः \|





 ইश यनिয়া অতিবड़চীৎ কার শব্র করিল।
and I am even stinted in my allowance of provision. Now masters in general, without spying some fault in their servants, are not wont to shorten their allowance. Hear me, babarian! exclaimed the ass.
Is he a servant, is he a friend, who hesitateth at the time of action? Should the business be ruined, could it be occasioned by a servant, or by a friend!
The dog replied,-Hear me for a moment.
Is he a master who, at a proper season, doth not consider his servants? Are not they who keep servants on all occasins to cherish them?
Do they not also say,
Depeudants should have no interrupters in their meals, in their amusements, in the execution of their religions ceremonies, nor in doing good for the sake of virtue.
The ass in a rage exclaimed,- Villain! thou neglectest thy masters' business. Be it so, but it is my duty to do something that shall wake him; for,
The sun should be worshipped on the back, the god of fire on the belly, a master in every way, and the world above without deceit.
Having repeated these lines, he began to make a great noise by braying;

 जबीमि पराधिकारचच ामित्यादि पस पगूनामन्लेषएके वार्नन्नियागः स्लनियेगचर्च斤 क्रियतां विमृष्य कित्वय तथा चर्च या न प्रयोजनं तनखाबयेर्भस्तिरेषाहारः प्रचुरोाई्ल दमनकः बरोषमाह्ह कथमाहारार्थी अवान् केवल राजानं सेबते एनद्युक्तुकुतां त्वया॥ घतः ॥ सुद्द दानुपकारकारलात् दिषतामप्यप कार कारएात्। छृपसंग्रवद्रब्घते वुधेर्जु सं कोन विर्भर्चि के वलं। जीविते घस्य जीरन्ति विप्रामिन्चाल वान्यवाः। सफलं जीवित नस्स ज्यत्मार्थे कोन जीवति ॥ चपि च॥ यक्षिन जीवति जीवर्नि वह्वः सतु जीवतु। काकोरि किंन कुएते










## ॥ हितेपदेशः ॥









So that the washerman was alarmed, but, although exceedingly drowsy, he got up and gave the ass a good beating with a large stick. I repeat, therefore, He who shall meddle grc.
Observe: our employment is searching for game; then let us attend to our proper business. But now I bave considered, I think there is not any occasion for our doing that to- day; for there is plenty of provisions for us, and some to spare. Damanaka, displeased at this observation, exclaimed, - What! Dost thou serve his highness the räjā, merely for the sake of food? This is very unwise; as is declared in these lines:
By the wise the patronage of princes is sought to gain the assistance of friends, as well as aid against the treachery of enemies; for, who doth not simply fill his belly? They say,
W orthy is the life of him, in whose living the Brāhmans and the relations live; for, who doth not live for himself?
Let him live, in whose living many live. Doth not even the booby fill his belly with his bill?

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1। पग्य ॥ पच्थभर्य. ति दानत्वं पूरलः को कि मानब।।
 म गुग्यनातो तुल्याथां थृत्यल्वमतिणर्णहतं। प्रथसोयान नचापि स किं जीवतु गएवने॥ तथा चोलां ॥धाजिवारए लोहानां काष्हपाषाएवाषसां। नारीपुख्षतेयानामन्त
 घावभेषर्मलन निर्म्मांबमय्यस्थिकां।|्वा लध्वा परिताष्व सेति न भवेत्त्ञ हु ः गान्नये। fिंहो जम्नुकमद्बनाणत
 अल्यानुरुपं फलं।। ग्रपरश्च ॥ सेघनेवकचोरन्तरं पर्य।
 লক্কার্यাপটৌত দাসত্ব পায় কোনרनাক লকক্রাফ্ बেত্ $ఆ$ পাওয়া জায় না अপন্ন সमান বে मनুষয জাতি তাহাত্ দাসত্ব বড় নির্দিত তাহাて্ত 3 बে প্টোন নয় जে



 13 গেদ অবশিট্


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With five pavas of shells any man may procure attendance, and any man, by a stronger reason, with a hundred thousand! But a servant, who acts well, is not acquired by ten myriads.
Mankind being by birth upon an equality, the state of servitude is reproachful. He who is not the first of his species, is counted among those who are dependants.

## It is said also,

The difference which is between horses, elephants; and iron; wood, stone, and cloth; women, men, and water, is a very great difference.
A trifing thing is sometimes reckoned as avery great one.

## For,

A dog having found a bone with a few sinews sticking about it, dirty, loathsome, and without a bit of meat upon it, is rendered exceedingly happy, although it be not sufficient to satisfy his hunger.

## Whilst,

The lion permitteth the jackal to come near and escape, and killeth the elephant. Every man, although reduced to distress, longeth for fruit suitable to his strength.
Observe the difference in the behaviour of bim who serveth, and of him who is served:

लान्रूलचालजमधख्याएवपातं भूने निपत्य वरनेादर दर्श्रन्च । ग्वा पिएड दस्स कुरूते गजपुङ्वस्तु धीरं विलोक
 צथितां मनुष्धेः विज्ञानविक्रमययोभि,भज्यमान। तन्नास जोविर्तमिह पवद्न्ति तज्ञाः काकेषि जोवति चिएाय वलिश्च मुं लो।। अपरश्च।। यानात्मना न च गु ्नी च भृत्यवर्वो दोने द्यां न कुराते न च वच्धुवर्ग।। किन्नस्स जीवितफलेन मनुष्यलोक काकेषि जीवति fिरश
 श्रुतिसमचैर्व ज्ञाभस्तिरस्दतस । उदरभर समाचकेन











## $\|$ हितोपदेशः॥

जाशार बीयने वि कन काक 3 जन्नक बान बाँढ5 র্লি ও ভোজন করে। অ্রপর ব বেদোক্ত আচারেতে




Shaking the tail, falling down at the feet, and, prostrated upon the ground, looking up at his face and stomach: all this the dog performeth to his master who feedeth him. But the noble elephant looketh boldly, and eateth not, unless he liketh, with an hundred kind en'reaties.

But,
That life, although it endure but for a moment, which is celebrated by mankind, as being attended by knowledge valour, and renown, is, by those who know it, alone distinguished by the name of hife. A crow liveth a long time, and a raven eateth.

In this world, of what use is his life, who is not an instructor to himself, who doth pity his servants, the paor, and his friends?

## For,

How is that brute-like man distinguished from a beast, whose understanding is void of the power to discriminate between good and evil, who is destitute of the many benefits of the sacred records, and whose only inclination is the filling of his belly?

करटकाज़ते धावां ताबदप्रधानॉ तदाप्यावयोः किम नया विचारल्या। दंसको बूते किबता कालेनालात्यः प्रधानताम प्रधानताम्बालभल्ते। यतः ॥ बकस्स चित् कर्चिदिद सभावाद्रवत्युदारेाभिमतः ललोवा। लोके गुरुलं जिपरोततार्बा खचेष्टितान्येक नरं नयन्ति।|किझ।। चारोप्यते शिला क्षेले यते न महता यथा। निपात्यते
 सेरेव कर्म्मकः। कूपस्य खलिता यद्वत् प्राकारसे व कारकः।। तदं बयन्नायत्तेह्यात्वा सर्ब्बस। करटको ज्ञूते ज्य भघान् किं ज्रवीति स चाहु अ्यन्तावत् खामी जिद्धलकः कुतोपि कारणात् ्चकितः परित्येपविष्टः। करडको ब्रूते किं तल्यं जानाषि। ** \% \% \%












 बाबार्बा छान

But what have we, interrupted Karataki, to do with these reflections; we, who are of little power, and not the principals? In a very short interval of time a minister may enjoy the principal station, or the reverse, replied Damanaka; for, they say,

No one is, by nature, noble, respected of any one, nor a wretch. His own actions conduct him either to wretchedness, or to the reverse.

## Again:

As by repeated efforts, a stone is mounted upon the summit of a hill, and instantly thrown down; so may we ourselves, by our virtues and our vices, be elevated and cast down.
As the digger of a well descends down, and the builder of a wall rises up, so is a man degraded or elevated by bis actions.
But after all, observed Karataka, what is it thou art speaking of? The curious story, replied Damanaka, of his highness Pingalaka's returning without drinking, and staying at home. What! demanded Karataka, art thou acquainted with it?

दमनको बूते किमनाविदितमस्ति॥ उत्रत्र॥ उदीरितो डर्थः पझुनापि ग्टह्यते ह्याश्य नागाश्च वन्छन्ति देश्रिताः।
 बुद्यःः ॥ च्याकारै। द्रितिगत्त्या चेष्टया भावर्लनच।
 प्रज्ञावलेनाइमेनं खामिनसात्मोयं करिष्यासि। चतः।।
 कोपं योयानाति स पण्डितः। करटको बूरूते सबे त्वं
 भाषते अात्मानं मन्यते प्रोतं भूपा लस्य स दुर्म्भतिः। दम नके बूते भद्र क यमहं सेवानभिशः ॥पश्य ॥***


 शि丁 इই







#    দ্নनক বলিতত.ছ ৎছ নিত্র কেন আনি সেবানভিজ্s দেখ ! 

Is there any thing, said Damanaka, unknown to a wise man? It is said,
A declared meaning is comprehended even by brutes: horses and elephants understand when they are told; but a wise man findeth out even what is not declared. The advantage to be derived from our senses is to conceive what is only signified by another.
By the appearance of a person, his gait, and address; by the end of his conversation, the change of his countenance, and the motion of his eyes, the aind can discover the inmost counsels of his heart.

Then, I will now, through the opportunity given by his fears, turn the fault to my own advantage, with the superiority of wisdom; for,
He is a wise man who knoweth, that his words should be suited to the occasion, his love to the worthiness of the object, and his anger according to his strength.
Friend, said Karataka, thou art unacquainted with the ways of service.
He who entereth uncalled for, unquestioned speaketh much, and regardeth himself with satisfaction, to his prince appeareth one of a weak judgment.
How am I therein ignorant of the ways of service? demanded Damanaka, for,

किमव्यस्ति सभावेन सुन्द्र बाप्यमुन्दरं। यदेव रेचते घस्से भवेत्त्तस्य सुन्दर्र॥ यतः ॥ यस्स यस्स हि योभाव सेन नेन हिते नर। बनुप्रविश्ड नेधावी चित्रमात्मवभ̊
 । साइ्ञामवव्तथां कुर्य्यात् ्याश्रक्ति महीपतेः।|अपरश्च।।
 विकल्पेत स राजबसतो बहेत्॥ करटको बूते कदाणि ब्नामनवसरप्रवेशाद्वमन्यते सामी। सचाए्ह खंख्बें नथाप्यनुजीविना खामिसात्बश्घमवश्ड करलीयं ॥ यतः। दोषभीतेरनारम्मसत् कापुरूष्लचाएं। केरजीए भयान् भ्वार्तोराजनं परृहांयते ॥ *******

 ভাব সেইই ভাবেডে সেই মনুষ্যাক প্টেবেশ করিয়া বুফ্মোন
 এানি অমুক ইহ কश্বেক এব০ जাজ্ঞ কदুन ইश


 ศড্র্ কর্রিবে না গে নোক রাজস্থানে বাन কররে 1 কর্র



#### Abstract

   


Is there any thing of its own nature beautiful or not beautiful? The beauty of a thing is even that by which it shineth. One of a sound judgment, having pursued a man with those very qualities of which he is possessed, may presently lead him into his power.

Again:
Upon hearing, Who is here? he should answer, I !please to command. And he should execute the orders of his sovereign to the best of his abilities.

## Farther:

He who is steady in trifling matfers, wise, like a shadow constantly in attendance, and who being ordered may not hesitate, is a proper person to dwell in the court of 'a prince.
Sometimes, observed Karataka, thy master is displeased with thee for thy unseasonable intrusions. It is true, replied Damanaka; nevertheless, attendants must, ahavoidably, make their appearnce. They say,
The non-commencement of any thing, from the fear of offence, is the mark of a weak man. Who, brother, leaveth off eating entirely, from the dread of indigestion?

चरस। अरहझमेवनृपतिभंजते भनुष्यं विधाविछीनभकु बीनमसद्नतं वा।प्रायेय भूमिपतयः प्रमदालताश्र यः वाश्चึतोवस गत्वा किं वच्यत्यति भवान् 1 स जाह म्रृषु किमनुरको विरक्षो वा रांय खामीति ज्ञास्साम 11 करट कोब्रूते कि ऩज्ञानलच्तयं दमनकोतूते श्रृष्ड। दूरादवेज्ञाएं हासः अंप्रशेने सद्रोभृशं।। परे।नेपि गुल सावा सारएं प्रियव
 ब्रेषु चिक्नानि दोधेपि गुए संगद्यःझ्यन्यच कालयापन भाशानों वर्ष्रं फलखड़नं विरक्नेग्वरचिन्यानि जानो यान्मातन ：न्नरः। एतउज्ञात्वा यथा चायं मनायत्ते


 লোকের। उ नす সকন 冋िকটট যে বাन করর তাशাকক







## $\|$ हितिपदेश्रः।

#    करा जा ফলর   

## Observe:

The sovereign favours the man who is near him, although destitute of learning, of no family, or without acquaintance. Princes often, like women and vines, twine about him who sitteth by his side.
Well, said Karataka, if thou go there, what wilt thou say to his highness? Attend, replied Damanaka: first of all, I will find out whether he is attached to me, or not attached. What signs, demanded Karataka, are there of such a discovery? I will tell thee, said Damanaka; the signs of attachment are,
Joy at discovering at a distance, great attention and respect in enquiries, commending qualifications in absence, and remembering in those things which are favourites.
Such knowledge of attachment, even in a servant, is an addition to one's happiness. The marks of attachment, even to a fault, are an accumulation of virtaes.
A wise man may also discorer theze signs in those servants, who are not attached: squandering of time in idleness, increasing of hopes, and destroying the fruit.
When I bave made this discovery, I will declare what my purpose shall be.

घतः ॥ अपायसन्दर्शंनजां विपनितुपायकन्दर्शंनजाท सिदिं। मेधांवनेलनीविविधिप्रयुक्तां पुरः कफुइन्नीभिव दर्गयन्ति ॥ करटकेव्रूने तथाप्यप्रात्रे प्रक्तावे न बत्रु भहर्शि॥ यतः ॥ चर्राप्रकाल्लबचनं हहस्सातरवि व्रुवन् प्राघुयाहुुछ्घवज्ञानभपमानब्ब शाग्यतं । दमनकोब्रूते
 खापद्युन्मार्गगमने कार्यकासात्येषष च। बपृष्टापि बत्रव्य भृल्येन हितमिच्छता। यदि च प्रापावघरेलाि भया मब्लोल वत्तयस्सदामव्रिलमेब ममानुपपन्नी|यतः॥ कल्पयति चेन हीत्ति बेन च लोके प्रमस्यते सड्विए। सगुए सेन च गुलिना संरचः बंबर्द्रीनीयस्थ ॥ ****







 নের্গ কালেতে এবং কার্য্যকান্র র্রতত্রম ইইঢন बিজ্ন

#  बाমि 凶बनज़ रान পাইয়া यरि মষ্রণा ना र्यन उवে    

The wise exhibit, as clearly as if it were displayed before our eyes, the dortrine belonging to the science etbics. That danger arises from pointing out evil, and success from pointing out a remedy.

Karataka then said,-Notwithstanding this, it doth not behove thee to speak, until thou hast found a proper opportunity. For,
Even Vribaspati, should he utter words unseasonably, would incur contempt for his understanding, and eternal disgrace.
Wo not be alarmed, my friend, cried Damanaka, 1 sha11 not speak unseasonably; for,
In misfortune, in error, and when the time appointed for certain affairs is about to elapse, a servant, who hath his master's welfare at heart, ought to speak unasked.
Indeed, if I were not to give my counsel whenever I find an occasion, my office of counsellor would be useless.
The qualification by which a man earneth his bread, and for which he is celebrated in the world, should be nourished and improved.

## ॥ हितेपदेशःः ॥

## गद्घदानुजनीरि मां गच्छानि । करटको बूने शुभमत्यु

 किबासे पन्थानः यघाभिलषित मनुष्टोयतामिकि।। तले दमनकोरिक्सित्रव पिग्लकसमीप गतः चथ दूरादव धाद्रंराज्ञा प्रवेशितः साष्टाङ्रप्रलिपातं प्रलिपल्यापविष्ट: इाजाह चिरादृष्टेासि। दमनको।बूते चर्घाप मया सेवकेन थीमद्देवपाद्वानां न किजित प्रयोजनसक्ति तथाषि प्रातंत कालमनुजोविना साब्निध्यमवश्य कर्च्तर्यकित्यागतोास॥ कि:्र्氵॥ दन्तस्य निर्घर्ष एकेन राजन् कर्एस्स क एडूयनकेन वापि। तृलन कार्य्यं भवती स्वराएां किमद्नवाकपाए। मता नरेल ॥ यद्यपि चिरेएावधीरितस देवपादेमें





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Then, peace be with thee! for know that I am going, concluded Damanaka. And may success attend thy design! replied Karataka.

Damanaka, accordingly, repaired into the presence of Pingalaka, with hesitation, as it were; and when the rājā, from a distance, ordered him, with kindness, to enter the cave, he made a respectful bow, by prostrating, his whole body, and sat down. The king said,-It is long since I have seen you, Sir! Damanaka replied,-I have not the least occasion to attend your divine feet; nevertheless, a servant should indispensably attend the presence at proper times; and thence it is that $I$ am now here. There is a use for the most trifling implements; as is mentioned in this line:

Sovereigns, O prince, have occasion even for straws to rub the teeth, or pick the ears; but how much more for an able speaker, and a dexterous obviator of difficulties?

Perhaps my noble master suspects, that being oppres sed with years, my understanding is lost; but that is not the case.

॥ यतः ॥ कदर्थितस्पापि च धेर्य्यष्टनेब्दे द्रोविनाशेन है श्रवोयः। अधः कतस्सापि ननूनपातानाधः शिएा यानि कदाचिदेब॥ देव तत् सर्बधा विशेषज्ञेन सामिना ऊवितब्यं।। घतः ॥ मीिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरषि धार्यंते। यथैवास्से तचेवास्तां काचः काचोर्मलिर्मीए: $\|$ घन्यछ॥ निर्विशेषेघदा राजा समं सर्बेषु वर्तंते। लदोधनः समर्थनामुलाहः परिहीयते।| किश्च।धिविधाः प्रतषषाराजन् उत्तमाधम मध्यमाः ।नियोजयेत्नथै बैतांस्डि विधेले ब कर्म्ष्षु ॥ घतः॥ स्थानएव नियोज्यन्ने भृत्या श्चाभरए।निच|न हि चूडाम एः: पादे नूपूर्र शिरसा कृता।

व्यदহ

 রাজা বিশেষ জ্ঞাত। इইবেন যেহেতুক পাভ্যেতে র্মণ লুা刀ত় एয় মস্তटকবত কাচ ধৃত হয় যে যে প্তেকার গাছে নে নেই


 न\& হয়। আর হে মহারাজ উত্তম মধাম অধম তিন


## 11 हितेपट्शेशः ॥

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For,
It should not be suspected of a man, whose life hath been spent in noble deeds, that his reason is lost, when he is only involved in trouble. A fire may be overturned, but its flame will never descend.

Therefore, O Lord, a prince ought always to be particularly acquainted with every thing.

## Since:

Although a gem be tied at the feet, and a piece of glass be worn upon the head, yet still, glass is glass, and gems are gems.

## Again:

When the master passeth over all alike, without distinction, then the endeavours of those who are capable of exertion are entirely lost.

There are, $O$ rajjā, three degrees amongst mankind: the highest, the lowest, and the middling; and accordingly, they should be engaged in three degrees of employment.

Servants and houses should be suited to the situation. A gem should not be placed at the feet. The same is to be understood of an able man.

 भर्वति चोर्जयतर्वंचनोयता ॥ घन्यच ॥ मुकुटे रोषितः काषच्चरलाभरल माएः। नहि दोषान ऐरकि किन्नु साषोरविज्ञता ॥ पश्य।। बुद्विमाननुर
 नृषः ॥ वथा 何। चग्वः गस्बं शासं बीए। वाली नरश नारी च। पुरूपविशेषें प्राप्य भर्बन्ति चोग्याखयेग्यास्य


 ঋ্ষচত করে তবে সে স্ণ রোদন কর্রে না শোভাই পায় না কিন্ত্র যোজন কর্ত্তারই নিন্দাত। হয় 1 আর মুকুটেতে স্থাপিত








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## Thus:

If a gem which is worthy to be studded in an ornament of gold, be placed at the feet, it doth not complain, nor doth it appear with splendour: he who placed it there is to be spoken to.

If a piece of glass be set in a crown, and a gem in an ornament for the feet; then no fault is found out of the gem, but the person who wears it, betrays a want of common sense.

## Observe:

This is man of judgment, and attached; and this a giddy fellow, and undisciplined. The chief, who konweth how to judge of servants in this manner, is well served.

They say,
A horse, a weapon, a book, a vinā (lute, a speech, and a man or woman, are, or are not, to be employed, when their merits have been examined.

## Again:

What is to be done with a faithful servant who is spiritless, or a courageous one, who is an opponent? Me, who am both dear to thee, and able to serve thee, O king! thou shouldest not despise.

॥ यनः॥ चवज्ञानात् प्राज्ञाभवति मतिहीवः परजजः भतस्तत्प्रा माखात् भवति न समीपे वुधजनःवुधेष्यक्त राज्ये नाहि भवति नीतिर्गु एवनी विपन्नाचां नीतै। बकलमबलं सोरति जगत्।।ख्वपर्च॥जननं जनपदानित्य मर्चयन्ति नृपार्चितं। नृपे लावमतोयसु सनर्बै रवमन्यते $\|$ किज्च ॥ वालादपि गरहीतयं युक्तमुन्तों मनीषिभिः। रवेरविषथे किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशूनं।। पिद्र लकोड बदत् भड्न दमनक किमेतत् लमस्सदीचप्रधानामात्य पुद्रयन्त कालं चाबत् कुतोपि खल्लवाक्यान्वागतिर्डस्ष रदानों यथाभिमतं बूहिए। दमनकोत्रृते देब पृच्चाभि किश्चियुच्यतां उद्रार्थी सामी पानोयमवीव्वा किनि ति विस्सितद्र anिष्टति। *********






 করিরিবেক কেনन। यে স্ছানন সूর্য্যের প্রুকশ নাই সে ছানে কি


#    কिक्षिए বলুन ऊनाथा' मহারাজ जऩ পান্ ना করিয়া কেন বিস্ময়াপন্নের ন্যায় র্রাহয়াছছন। 

When a kingdom is forsaken by its wise men, the administration ceaseth to be efficacious; and for want of good regulation, the whole nation sinketh, without power to resist.
Again:
Mankind are for ever wont to respect him, who is respected by the prince; for he who is in disgrace with the soyereign, is disrespected by all.

What wise men have declared proper, may be received even from a child. When the sun is invisible, how useful is the appearance of the lamp?

It is good, replied Pingalaka; but what of all this, Damanaka? Thou hast been for a long time our head Man-tri-putra; whither, then, hast thou been wandering in pursuit of vulgar saying? Now, speak as thy mind prompts thee.

Damanaka then said,-May it please your divinity, I am about to propose a question: what was the reason your highness, when oppressed with thirst, refused to drink; and now remains at home in a state of amazement?

विकलेाऽबदत् भद्रमुक्त त्वया किम्नु एनद्र्दस्स बत्रु काजि द्विश्चशभूमिनिास्ति तथापि निमृतं हुता कथयाम श्रुलु संप्रति मनसोदमपूर्बमव्वाधिष्टितं चतेर डसाकं त्वाज्यं चनेन हेतुना विक्सतो $s$ सि तथा च श्रुतोगयापि मःानपूर्बएव्द: ग्दानुरुपेएास्य प्राएलोमछता बलेन भवितब्यं। दमनकोब्रृते देव उस्ति ताबद्यं महान्

 चस्सित् कार्य्यशन्द्हे भृल्वानामुपयोगएव ज्ञात्यः ॥ यतः॥ वन्युस्लीभृल्यर्गस्स बु亏्亏ेः बत्वस्स चत्लनः। खाप
 भइतो शक्षा भां वाधते। ***














It is well spoken, answered Pingalaka. How pleasant it is to repose a secret in a place of confidence! I am about to tell thee. Attend! Know that this forest is infested by some beast, before unknown to us; wherefore it behoveth us to abandon it. Hast thou not heard a strange loud noise? To judge by his voice, the strength of this monster must be excessive!

Please your divinity, replied Damanaka, there is indeed great cause for apprehension. We too have heard the voice; but he is unworthy to be a minister, who, in the first instance, adviseth either to quit the field, or to fight. Besides, your highness has now an opportunity to experience the use of your servants; for,

By the touchstone of misfortune a man discovereth the quaility of wife, relation, and servant; and of his own strength and judgment.

It is good, replied the lion; but I am prevented by my great apprehensions.

दमझकः पुनराए स्तागतं घन्यथा राज्यमुखं परित्यक्य स्थानान्तर गन्नुं मां सम्भाषसे प्रकाशंबूते देव चाबदहं जोवासि तावद्ययं न कर्त्तयं किन्तु करट काद थो su्या श्वास्लन्तां यस्सादापत्पतीकार काले टुर्लभः पुर्रषमम बायः तनसै। दमनक कर टरै राज्ञा सर्बंबे नापप पू पिते।
 कमाह सबे किं गक्मपतोकारोभयहेतुर गक्यपतीकारे। बेति न ज्ञात्वा भयेपपममं प्रतिज्ञाय कथमयं महाप्रसा दोग्गहोतः यतेन्नुपकुर्दाएान कस्यापि उपायनं ग्ली यात्त् विशेष तोराराइः ॥ पस्य ॥ यस्स प्रसाऐ पझ्मास्ते विज






 পাওয়া দूল্ল ভ। অनস্তর সেই দ্রনক করট্ক রাজকর্তৃ ক
 করিয়| চালन কর্রটকগন কল্লত দ্নन ক<ে কरिন ছে নিত্র







Damanaka having considered what he should do, at length said,-What! dost thou speak to us about a total abdication of the enjoyment of thy dominions? I tell your highness plainly, that as long as I live, I shall not be afraid; but it is necessary that the minds of Karataka and the rest should be pacified also; for in time of necessity, it is difficult to assemble people together.
After that Karataka and Damanaka together, having received their sovereign's gracious commission, promised to defeat the threatened danger, and departed accordingly.
As they were going, Karataka said to Damanaka,-Is the cause of apprehension possible to be defeated, or not possible? Till this had been determined, why did we, in promising to apply a remedy, accept of this great appointment? For it is said, that no one, unless he bath the power to perform, should accept of any one's commission, and, in particular, that of a king.

## Observe,

He is all-glorious, on whose pleasure fortune waiteth, in whose valour victory, and in whose anger death.

तथा हि । बालेपि नावमन्तथ्यामनुघ्यर्तन भूकिषः। महती दे वताह्येषा नररुपेए तिष्ठति।। द्ननकेतिद्र स्साह मिच तूघ्योमास्यतां ज्ञातं मया भयकारएं वलीवई्घ
 करटकोल्रूते घघ्यों तदा कि पुनः सासिन्रासः तनेब किमिति नापनीतः। दमनके बूरूते यदि स्बामिनास स्तनैच सुच्यते तदा कथमयं महाप्रसाद्लाभः स्सात्।। सपरच्य ।। जिरपे चेतन कर्त्तयेयृत्यः खानी कदाचन। निरपेन्चं प्रभु क्षत्वा भृत्यः स्याद्दधिकर्लंवत् ॥ करटकः पृच्छति कधमेतत्। दमनकः कथयति अस्युत्तरापथे ज्यर्तु दशिखरनां्नि पर्बंते दुर्दान्तोनाम महाविकमः सिंह्लस्य पर्वेतकन्दर्धिश्रानस्य केसरायंग्रं क्चिन्मू विकः घ्रत्यहं किनत्ति 11 *



 बায় নিংছে্র কथা কি। করুটক বনিততएছ বদাপি এমন তবে
 দननক बनिঢতएছ घ斤ি রাজার ভয় সেই ひাটনতেই यায়




 এক সিংহ থাcে পর্ব্বতের গাষ্বরেরে নিদ্রিত তাহান জটার


The sovereign, although but a child, is not to be despised, but to be respected as a man; or as a mighty divinity, who presideth in human form.
Damanaka, laughing, said,-Hold thy peace, friend; I am acquainted with the cause of this fear: it is only the bellowing of a bull, our proper food, as well as that of the lion. If this be the case, observed Karataka, why were not his highness fears instantly appeased? If, replied Dananaka, they had been satisfied immediately, how would this great commission have been obtained? They say,
The master should never be rendered free from apprehension by his servants; for a servant having quieted the fears of his master may experience the fate of $\mathbf{D} a$ dhikarna.
How was that? demanded Karataka; and Damanaka related the following story.
Fable IV.

UPON the mountain Arbuda-sikhara, there was a lion, whose name was Mahāvikrama, the tips of whose mane a mouse was wont to gnaw, as he slept in his den.

तनः केसराख्रं लूनं दृ्षा कुपितो विवरान्तर्गतं मूषिक मलभमाने sचिन्तयत्॥ नुद्रशनुर्भवेघ वितु विकानैन बम्यते। तमाहन्तु पुर कार्य्यः सहास्स स्सनकः॥ दूत्यालोच्य तेन ग्रामं गत्वा विभ्वासं क्षत्वादधिकाष्ँ नामा विडालोयतेनानीय मांसाहारं दत्वा खकन्द्रे स्थापितः चनन्तरं तद्ञयान्मूषिकोषि विलान्न निः्बरति तेनासै। सिंहोडन्तनकेतरः सुखं ग्रविति मूषिकश्व्द्ं घदा यदा जूलोतितदा मांसाहारदानेन नम्बिडालं संबर्द्रयति सथैकदा स मूषिकः ज्ञुधापोडिते।वर्वः सश्चरन् विडालेन प्राप्त व्यापादितश्व चनन्तरं स सिं होनेककालं यावन्मू षिकं न पश्यति तत्ट्रतरावभपि न भूषोति तदा तस्सानुपयोगाद्विडालस्सप्याहार दाने मन्दादरेखभव $1 *$ *******








#  শক শ্রেন তথন২ মাং     बल木 ও গাহার দানनटত মकाদর इইन। 

The noble beast, having discovered that his hair was bitten, was very much displeased; and as be was unable to catch the offender, who always slipped into its hole, he meditated what was best to be done; and having resolved, said he,

Whoso hath a trifling enemy, who is not to be overcome by dint of valour, should employ against him a force of his own likeness.

With a review of this saying, the lion rupaired to the village, and by means of a piece of meat thrown into his hole, with some difficult caught a cat, whose name was Dadhikarna. He carried him home, and the mouse; for some time not venturing out for fear, the lion remained with his hair unnipped. At length, however, the mouse was so oppressed with hunger, that creeping about, he was caught and devoured by the cat. The lion now no longer hearing the noise of the mouse, thought he had no further occasion for the services of the cat, and so began to be sparing of his allowance; and in

नतेगावारारविरहात् दुर्ष लेदधिकरीं।वसनेगवभूब खते हं ज्रवीमि निरपे्चान कर्त्रं्थ हूत्यादि।तते। टमनक करटको सझ्झीवकम मीपं गत्।तच करटक क्लरतले साटो

 सेनापतिः करटकः ससाज्ञापयति मत्वरमागच नचेद्र स्सादर ल्याद्दूरमपस् अ्यन्यथा ते विरद्धं फल्लं भविष्यति न जाने कुइः स्वाभी कि विधाश्चति तच्ड़ुवा सध्रीवक च्चायात् । अाज्ञाभत्वोनरेन्द्राएं ब्रा ह्मलानाननादरः॥



 এই নিনিত্ভোনি বলি পुভু<ক নিরপোক করিয়া ইত্যাদি! उএপার্রে দমনক করুটক সঞ্জীব<কর নিকট গেন जেथানে করুটক গাt巨র তনাতে সাtটাপ করিয়া বসিन দমनক

 नाনে সেনাপতি অাঞা কর্রি:তएছন শাঘु অাইস নতুবা


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 गाहोंब भुणान बड्रिनिक।
consequence, poor puss pined away and died for want. Wherefore, I say,-The master should never be rendered gc.

After this Damanaka and Karataka advanced towards the bull Sang-jivaka; and Karataka seated himself in state at the foot of a tree, whilst Damanaka addressed the bull in these words:- 0 bull I am placed here by king Pingalaka to gaurd these forests. The general Karataka commands you to attend him directly, or else retire at adistance from these woods, otherwise the fruits of thy disobedience will be painful.

## For,

Disobedience to the commands of a sovereign, disrespect to a Brāhmana, the separate bed of a woman, and strength without knowledge, are all dangerous things.

The poor bull, ignorant of the affairs of the country he was in, fearfully advanced towards Karataka, and made bim a profound reverence.

तथाचेक्ता। मनिरेव बलाद्ररीयसी घदभावे करिए निय दश्श। इति बोषयतवि डीष्डिमः करिऐो हस्तिप काइतः बल न् ।। चय सध्रीवकः साशह्धमाह बेमापते किं मया कर्त्तब्यं तदभिधीयतां। करट को ब्रूते वषभ चन
 ब्नूते तरभघबाचं मे यच्छ गच्छामि करटके व्रूने श्टृए़ रे बलीवर्द्व अल्बमनया शद्धया ॥ चतः ॥ प्रतिवाचनदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिभूभुजे। अनुजुँकुरुते घनध्व निं न हि गे।मायुरूतानि केषरी।। चन्यच्च। त्लानि ने न्मूस्यति प्रभ*्जनोमृदूनि नीचेः प्रलतानि सर्बतनः। स मुच्छितानेव तरुन् प्रवाषते महान्महत्येव करोति वि कमं॥ततस्तो सन्ञोवकं कियदूरे संस्याप्य पिद्नलकसमीपं जतैरमतेराश्रा साद्रमालेकिते। प्रल्यक्यापविष्टे।।
 না बাকাতে হস্তিন এই অবস্ছ। बनन्ত্র সজ্জীবक সশক ऐইয়া
 টক বনিতেছে Cে বৃষভ ৭ই বনেতে थাক আানারদ্রিগের ভূপ












It is said,
Wisdom is of more consequence than strength. The want of it is a state of misery. The Dindima proclaim. eth this, sounding, The miserable are defeated.
Sang-jivaka, with a loud voice, said,-What, 0 General, am I to do? And Karataka replied,-It it be thy wish to remain in these forests, bow down to the dust of his highness's feet. Give me thy word, that there is no danger, said Sang-jivaka, and upon those terms I an ready to go. These suspicions, observed Karatāka, are unnecessary; for,
Keshaba did not make a reply to the king Chid, who reviled him, for the lion returns the sound of a cloud, but not that of a fox,
Again:
The tempest never rooteth up the grass, which is feeble, humble, and shooteth not up on high; but exerteth its power even to distress the lofty trees; for the great use not not their might, but upon the great
Saying this, leaving Sang-jivaka at a little distance, they repaired unto the presence of the lion, by whom having been received with attention, they made their reverence, and sat down.

राजाए त्वया स दृष्टः। दमनको बूते देव दृष्टः किन्नु यद्हे बेन ज्ञातं तत्तथा मह्दानेवसे। देवं द्रष्टुमिच्चति किन्तु अहावलोऽसेग तनः सज्ञीभूयोपविश्य हृश्यतां घब्द जानादेव न सेत्यं।। तथा चेात्रा। घव्द्राचाद्न भेत यमज्ञाता गब्दकारएां। शब्द्हेतुं परिज्ञाय कुद्विनी
 ध्चाज्त म्नीपब्बं तनध्ये ब्रच्कपुराल्यं नगरं तच्छिखरप्रदेशे
 ते एकदा घएटामादाय घलःयमानः कास्रिचरोव्या ज्रेस ब्यापादट्तः त्वपाएपनिता घष्टा चनरःः धात्ता वानरस्लां घएए।मनुच्चाएं वादयति लतोनगरजनेः ब मनु











 পলায়মান কোন চোর বাঘ্রুকত্'ক ভক্নত ইইন তাছার হাতইইてত পাতত ঘ্টা বানরেরাপাইন বানর সেই ঘ•ট।



Have you seen him? said the king. We have Sir, answered Damanaka, but he is, as our lord imagined, of amazing strength, and is desirous of visiting your high ness, wherefore, arm yourself, and let him draw near, But be not alarmed at a mere sound; for, it is said,
It is not proper to be alarmed at a mere sound, when the cause of that sound is unknown. A poor woman obtaineth consequence for discovering the cause of a sound.
The lion asked how that was; and Damanaka recounted the following story.

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\text { Fable }^{V}
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BETWEEN the mountains Sri-parvata there is a city called Brahma-pura, the inhabitants of which used to believe, that a certain giant, whom they called Ghantākarna, infested one of the adjacent hills. The fact was thus: a thief, as he was running away with a bell he had stolen, was overcome and devoured by a tiger; and the bell falling from his hand having been picked up by some monkeys, every now and then they used to ring it. The people of the town finding that a man had been killed there, and hearing continually the noise of the bell,

श्रनम्तर घष्टाधल⿺廴 कुवितोमनुष्यान् खद्यनि घड्दाच वाद्यति दूत्युल्ला सर्ष्ब जनानगरात् पल्लाचितः ततः करालया नाम कुद्टिन्या विसृश्य खनवकरोगधं घएा वाएः तत् किं मर्कटावएएां वाद्यन्त द्रति खयं विज्ञाय राजा विज्ञापितः देव चदि कियदनेपच्चयः कियते तद्हमेनं घएलाक सें साधघामि नतेराज्ञा तस्सै धनं दन्तं कुदिन्याच मणडलं क्षत्वा तन्न गऐ़श्शादपूजागै।रवं दर्श्रीित्वा स्य वानरश्रियफलान्यादाय वनं प्रविएय फ्रान्यार्कोऐं।नि नतेाघष्टां परित्यज्य वानराः फलास तावनूँः कुट्टिनी चन घएटां ग्हीत्वा नगरमाभता सर्बं जनपूज्याभवत् छतेाएं छृवीनि पद्धमाचान्न मेत्र्व्याम त्यादि। नतः सब्जी बक अानीय द्श्शनं कारितः पस्वात्तनै बानित्रत्तया अन्ये।म्यं परमष्रीत्या चिरं निवस्सति।
 বাজায় ইহ বলিয়া সকন নোক নগরূইইতে পনাইন। অन

 कानिয়া র্রাজাてক জানাইল হে मহান্রজ यद্যপি কিছু ধन






 জানিয়া শক মাত্রেতেই ভয় কর্ত্ত্য नয় ।অनন্তর সঞ্জীব ক<ে
 एইয়া পরুস্পর অতন্ত প্তীতিতে বহ কান বাস কর্র।
used to declare, that the giant Ghantā-karna being enraged, was devouring a man, and ringing his bell; so that the city was abandoned by all the principal inhabitants. At length, however, a certain poor woman baving considered the subject, discovered that the bell was rung by the monkeys. She accordingly went to the rājā, and said,-If divine Sir, I may expect a very great reward, I will engage to silence this Ghantā-karna. The rãjā was exceedingly well pleased, and gave her some money. So having described some circles, and exhibited the worship of Ganesha and other gods in a conspicuous manner, she provided such fruits as she conceived the monkeys were fond of, and went into the wood; where strewing them about, they presentlyquitted the bell, and attached themselves to the fruit. The poor woman, in the mean time, took away the bell, and repaired to the city; where she became an object of adoration to its inhabitants. Wherefore, I say,
It is not proper to be afraid of a mere sound \&cc. Having concluded his story, Damanaka and Karataka brought Sang-jivaka, and introduced him to the lion; after which the bull resided in that forest in great good fellowship.

चथ कदाचित्तस सिंहस साता सक्धकर्धांनामा fंह्ञ सनागतःतस्सानिथ्यं द्वत्वा समुपविश्य पिद्नलकर्त दाहा राय पशुं हन्तुं चलितः अन्नान्तर सब्जोवकोवदलि देव च्यघ हतमृतालं मांसानि क राजाह दमनककर हों जानोतः 1 सझीवकोज्रूते ज्ञायतां किमीि नास्ति वा
 कावन्मांसं नाम्यां लादटतं राजाए लादितं ब्ययितां च्यवधीरितज्र प्रत्यइनेष क्रमः। सश्धोवकाब्रूने कर्थ श्रीमद्देवपादानामगेचरेएँबं कियने। राजाह मदीया गेरचरेबैव कियते।। चघ बघ्रोवके बूते नेतदुचितं।। तथा चोक्त ॥ नातिवेद्यं अकुर्वीत भर्तु: किचिदषि स्ं। कार्य्यमापत्रतीकारादन्यन जगतोपते। **


 बক বनिঢতएছ হে মহারাজ आাজিনন্ট মৃগেন্গ মা॰স কোথায় জুপতি কহिন দমনক করুট্ক জানে সঞ্জীবক বলিতেছ্ছে







 जাপনি কোন কর্স্ম কর্রিবে ना।

Sometime after, a brother of the lion's whose name was Stabdha-karna, coming to see him, Pingalaka having entertained him, they went forth to hunt for prey. Upon their return, Sang-jivaka asked the lion what was become of the flesh of the deer which had been killed that day; and the rājā told him that Damanaka and Karataka knew. Let it be understond, said Sang-jivaka, whether there is or is not any. There is not, then, replied the lion, laughing. What! said Sang-jivaka, has so much flesh been eaten by those two? Eaten, wasted, and given away, answered the lion; and this is what happens every day. How are such things transacted, demanded the bull, without the knowledge of your highness? Why not? said the lion. Because it is not proper, observed the bull: for it is said,
A servant should never do any thing of himself, without having informed the sovereign his master; except it be what he may do to prevent a misfortune.

 उदा श्रेयान् कांकनों यः पर्ड्डंयेत। कोषः कोषवतः प्राएँ: प्राएाः प्राएान भूपतेत्|किस्चान्येन्न कुलाचारेः सेय तार्मेति पूरषः। धनहीनः खपन्त्याषि त्यज्यते किं पुनः
 च्ज्जनमधर्म्मतः। पेाषषं दूरूसंसानां कोषब्यसनमुच्यते॥ चतः। नित्रनायमनालोाच्च बयानग्र्य सवाज्क्रया।परि चीचतएवात्षैा धनी वैस्वबल।पमः॥ सम्यकर्लौवूूते शृए अ्वातश्यिराभितावैतै। दमनककरटको सीविवियह्शा य्य्यधिकाराए। च कदाविद्र्थाधिकारे न निघेत्तव्ये।


 সহারাজ कণ মাত্র না পঢায় কি মূর্थ হবে ইश মटन কর্নয়া बানসা করিटन সে পুब্য মूर्थ হয়্র आর্ন এক বরাটক সঞ্চয়
 যে পীঁচ গণু। কড়় কে বাড়ায় কোযাধিকারির কোষই প্রাণ
 एয় না কেননা নির্ধন হইরল আপন তী ও ত্যাগ কররে পর কি। রাজার এ বড় দোষ ধनাদির্ অর্রিক্ক বায় बার ন।




 ६ছाর। नियू

Again:
The minister should be like a Kamandalu, in which there is deposited a vast collection. Of what use to a sovercign is a poor idle fool, or a mere empty hull?
For,
He is the best minister who enricheth the state but a Käkini. The tieasury is the vitals of him who hath a treasury. The animal spirits are not the vitals of princes.
For a man will not arrive at the state of being respected by any other means. When a man is destitute of riches, he is sometimes forsaken, even by his wife, and how much more by others!
What great evils these are also in a state!
Great expenditures, and the want of inspection; so, unlawful accumulation, plundering, and a distant situation, are called the evils of the treasury.
The rich man spendeth like Vaisravana, (Plutus) who squandereth, according to his inclinations, his income immediately, without regard to its amount.
Hear me, brother; said Stabdha-karna, it is my opinion, that these two, Karataka and Dananaka, being employed in the superintendence of the affairs of peace and war, are improper persons to preside at the head of the treasury.

खपरं नियेापप्रलावे चन्मया श्रुत तत् कण्यते।


 चपराधेपि निः गक्षानियोगी चिरणेनकः। स स्रामिनम वज्ञाय चरेच निरवग्रःः।उपकर्चर्णाधकारस्य लापराषे न मन्चते। उपकारं ध्वजीकाष्य सब्बेमेषावलुम्पति॥। उपां शुकीजित्रोऽऽमालः सयं राजायने यतः। चवक्ञा कियते
 थंकरः किल। शकुनिः घकटारस्व दृष्टान्ताबः भूपते।।





 सा গ্রা











I will just repeat what I myseelf have heard upon the subject of persons to be employed.
A priest, a soldier, and a relation, are not proper to be employed at the head of affairs. The priest, even when the object for which he was engaged hath been completed, refuseth to resign.
If a soldier be employed in an affair, he directly shew. eth his sword; and the relation, swalloweth up all the profits.
If an old servant be appointed, he will be fearless, even in the commission of crimes; and, in despite of his master, he may quit his servicewithout reproof.
One who hath been useful, in offending, payeth no attention to his offence. He maketh his services a standard, under which to plunder and destroy.
What minister is inattentive among riches? The man forceth himself to be attached; and from intimacy he is for ever sure to behave with insolence and contempt.
The man who thinketh of nothing but the acquisition of wealth, always devoureth the whole without reserve, The eagle and the vulture may serve a prince as examples of such a minister.
A minister is always incorrigible, when he shall be grown too great. It is a maxim of those who are esteemed pefect, that abundance is the perverter of reason.
 हीनलं भोगेगऽनाव्यस्य टूषएयं। नियोग्यार्थंगरेपाथेत राज्ञां नित्यपरीच्यां। प्रतिपच्तिप्रदानः तथा कर्म्म विपर्य्यः॥ निषोडिनावमन्युचरन्नःनारं महीपते दुष्ट
 बेश्यावसुधायामहीपते सबतत् किं पीक्रिनस्नानवस्त मुब्चेत् द्रुनम्पयः ॥ एनत् सबीं घयाषनरं ज्ञाला

 नुचितं रुर्ध था। यतः ॥ साक्षाभद्र करानाज्ञा न नमेत् समुनान्नपि। वियेषः के ऽनुरागस्स राजचिन्तगतस्य च।।












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Not taking the advantages which are found, concealing the expenditure of things, inattention, want of judgment and the being addicted to pleasures, are all faults in a minister.
The collection of the revenues is the business of the officers; but a constant circumspection, the payment of stipends, and of the return for labour, are the duties of the sovereign.
Until they are pressed, they will not disgorge the roy. al treasures they have embezzled; for the officers of revenue are like obstinate tumours, that must be pressed before they will properly dsscharge.
And the compulsive power of the sovereigns of the earth should be exerted repeatedly upon their officers; for will a piece of cloth, by being once squeezed, yield up all the water it may have imbibed?
The whole of this advice, concluded the lion's brother, should be put in practice, as often as there is found occasion.
The rāja then said,-It is even so, that these two are not always ready to obey my commands. And that, replied his brother, is at no time becoming in them: for,
A sovereign should not forgive those who dis obey his commands, although they were his sons. Especially if it be to the hurt of the revenue, or relative to any thing he may have fixed his heart upon.

सखस्य नर्स्यति घयेगविषमस्य मैनी नष्टन्द्यियस्य कुल मर्धपरस्स धर्म्म：। विय्याफलं बहनिनः त्रपएस्स सेलंख राज्यं प्रमत्तर्बाचवस्य भराधिपस्य।। खपरह्य।। तस्बरे भ्योनियुन्ते म्यः श्रुभ्योनृपवस्तभात्। नृप्तिर्निजलोगाश प्रजारतेत् वितेव हि॥ यातः षर्बचाब्मद्वनं कियतां
 इर्थाधिकरे नियुज्यतां एतहहचनार्थानुष्धिते सति तदा रम्य विद्सकसज्ञीवकयेः सर्धिस्स्षुपरित्यागेन महता स्नेहेन कालोऽतिवर्श्रते तनोऽडनुजीविनामप्याहारदाने
 रमनकः करटक मिः किं कर्त्रघं चत्महत्रतोडयं दोष： सयं क्रतेऽपि देषे परिदेवनमप्यनुचित्त ॥＊＊＊＊



 অপর চোরহইঢত এব＂नিয়োগিপুঝষহইটত এব＂বিপক্巾 হইতেএব＂রাজার প্রিয় লোকইইতত আর্ অপন লোভংऐ










The indolent person loses his fame, the wicked his friendship, the libertine his caste, the avaricious his religion, the sick his learning, the miser his happiness, and the king whose minister is careless, his kingdom.
The räjā should, like a father, protect his subjects from robbers, from the officers of government, from the common enemy, from the royal favourites, and from his own avarice.
Brother, continued he, let my advice be followed: we have made our meal for to-day. Then let the bull, Sangjivaka, who eats nothing but grass and corn, be appointed to superintend the provision.
After that, he being appointed accordingly, the lion and the bull passed their time together in great mutual kindness. But the two jackals, upon experiencing a relaxation in serving out the provisions to the officers and dependants, began to consult together what was to be done. It is an evil of our own seeking, said Damanaka , and it is not proper to lament about a misfortune of one's own making.

## तथा चेनत्ता खर्योरेखामहं हृष्ष्ष वद्धातमानक्ष

 दू तिका। अ्यादित्तुः खसाएं साधुः खदेषारुखिता इू. 11 करट कोन्रूते कघकेतत्। दमनकः कथयति। जल्बि कात्चनपुरनाम्नि नगरे बोरविक्रमोराजा तस ध ्योधिकारिए। क चिच्नापितेवध्यक्भूमिं नीयमानः कन्द्वंकेतुनाम्ना परिब्राजकेन साधुद्वितोयकेन नायं हन्तयद्युक्ला वसास्वले धृतः। राजपुतूषाजचुः किमि ति नायं वध्यः। अ अाह ग्रूयतां सर्लंरेखानहं स्पृष्टेत्यादि पठति तअाजः न घमेतत्। परिब्राजकः कथयति अछं रंब्लद्वीपे भूपतर्जीम मत केतेः पुचः कर्दर्पकेतुर्बाम एकद्ग को खिकाननावस्यूतेन मया पेतवरील द्मुखाच्छुतं



 তাহার ধর্থ্মাধিকারি বধ্যভু মিতে কোন নাপিতকে बানত



ब大्⿰幺幺小




## It is said，

I，for having touched Swarna－rekha；the barber＇s wife，for having bound herself；the merchant，for lav－ ing attempted to steal a jewel：All these suffered for their own faults．
How was this？demanded Karataka；and Damanaka related the following stories：
Fable VI.

IN the city which is called Kānchana－pura，there was a räjā，whose name was Vira－vikrama．Once upon a time，as his chief officer of justice was conducting a certain barber to the place of execution，one devout man， samed Kandarpa－ketu，accompanied by a merchant， taking him by the skirt of his garment，cried out，－This man is not guilty！How so！said the king＇s officers；not guilty，sayest thou？Hear me！said he，and he immedi－ ately began to repeat these lines：－Having touched Swarna－rekha，grc．What does this mean，demanded the officers；and the devotee recounted the following adventure：
The king of Singhala－dwipa，whose name is Jimuta－ ketu，bath a son called Kandarpa－ketu，and I am he． One day a boat－man，who attended in the pleasure gardens，told me，

## ॥धितोपदेशः ॥

घदच चमुद्रमध्ये घतुर्द्श्याभाविर्भनकल्पत हतले रलावलीकिर एकार्ड्रपर्य्येंक्षिता सर्बालक्षारभूषिता लन्मीरिव बीएां वादयन्नी कन्या काचिदृद यते इति नताइहं पोतर्वाएजमादाय पोतमारहह्य तनगतः। घनन्तरं तच गला पर्यंद्बेड्ड़्रम मा तथैन सा खवलोकिता ततः सा सखीसमेता समुद्रमध्धे मग्ना हृख्याभवत् ततस्त

 स्थिता विद्याधरोभिरुपास्यमाना मयालोकिता तयाइ चहहं दूरादेव ह罗ा सलों प्रस्थाप्य सादरं सम्भाषितः नत्सल्या च मया वृष्टया समाल्याते।＊＊＊










#     দেথ্য়া জিজ্ঞাসিতন সে কহিন। 

that on the fourteenth day of the moon, there was to be seen in the sea, which was near, under what had the appearance of the Kalpa-taru, or tree of thought, seated upon a silver sofa, ornamented with a fringe of precious gems, a certain nymph playing upon a Vina, as it were the goddess Lakshmi. At the proper time I sent for the boat-man, and getting into the boat, set sail for the appointed place; and there I beheld a damsel, with only one half of her body appearing above the surface of the water. In short, attracted by the beautifulness of her appearance, I leaped behind her; and was immedi. ately transported to her golden place; where I found her waiting in an apartment of gold, seated upon a bed of the same materials, attended, by Vidya-dharies. I no sooner saw her, than, spying me at a distance, she sent a damsel, who addressed me with respect. On my enquiry, the damsel said.

एषा कन्द््पंके लिनास्ने विद्याधरचक्रवर्तिनः पुनी रन मझ्ञरी नाम प्रतिज्ञापिता विद्यते यः कनकप त्तनं खच त्रुषागत्य पश्य．त सएव पितुरगेचरोपि मान्पर ऐष्य तीति मनसः सङ्झल्पः तदेनां गत्धर्बविवाहेन परिएयतु भबान् ज्यथ तन दृत्ने गत्धर्धविवाहे तया सह्द रमसाए स्तचाहं तिष्टामि ततएकदा रह्रि तयेान्तं सार्वमन् से ह्र्यासर्व्वमिदमुपनात्रव्यं एषा चितगता सर्सरेल नाम विद्याधरीन कदाचित् स्पृष्ठ्या पश्याटुपजात कौतुकेन भया स्सर्लेखा खह्तेन स्पृष्षा नया चिनगतयाप्यंं चरएपद्मेन ताडित चागत्य सराष्द्र पतितः ज्य डुःबा ताहं परिन्रजितः पृथिवों परिभाम्यन् इमां नगरीमनु प्रत्तः ब्यध चातिक्नान्ते दिवसे येपपग्टरे सुत्रः सन्नपश्यं



 এইएেতুক ऐशাবক গাক্ষর্च বববাহহত অপনি घीকান্র

 পরে এক 斤িবস निর্জনেてত লে কহিন হে নাथ बপিন


नাম্ বিদ্যাबরীढক কদাচ क्p




凶য়ন করিয়া দেথিলাম।

That is nymph Ratna-manjari, the daughter of Kandarpakeli,the king of the Vidya-dhara. She has resolved to give her hand, even without the knowledge of her father, to the person, who will come and behold this golden city with his own eyes; therefore consent to be umited by the Gandharva mode of marriage. After this, I was married to her according to the ceremony of the Gaudharvas (by exchanging necklaces ) and continued a long time delighted with her. One day, as we were in private together, she said,-Husband, thou mayst enjoy every thing which is here according to thy wish, except it be the beautiful Swarna-rekhā, a certain Vidyà-dhari, who is not to be touched of any one. Sometime after this, at an entertainment, being in a merry mood, I was tempted to touch the orbs of her bosom, and for my presumption she spurned me with the sole of her foot; after which I found myself in this country; and at length travelling about in great distress, I chanced to discover this city, and having wardered about all day, I went to sleep at the house of a certair cow-keeper.

श्रदोषसमये सुद्दां पालनं क्वाता सगे हमागतोगेपः खवधूं दूत्या सहु किमपि मन्वयन्तीमपष्यत् ततसां गेपपों ताडयित्वा सभ्मे वद्धा सुत्तः तनोऽरर्दंराने एतस्स नापितस्य वधूर्दूती पुनसां गोपीमुपेतावदत् तब विरहा नब्बद्धे $T S$ सै। स्मरश्जर्ज्जरितोसुमूर्षंतिव वर्त्तते। नथा चेन्ता। रजनीचयनाथेन खएडडते निमिरे निंख यूनां मनांसि विब्याध हृष्टा हृष्दा मनेाभवः ॥ तस्य नाहृशीमवस्थामवलोक्य परिर्लिष्टमनार्बामनुर्वर्चितु भागता तद हमनात्मानं वद्धा विष्ठामि त्वं तन गत्वा तं सन्तोष्य सत्वरमागमिव्यसि तयार्नुष्टिते सति सगोपः प्रबुद्रोडवद्त् द् दानों त्वां पापिष्टां जारान्तिकं नयामि ततायदाये न किच्चिद्यि ब्रूते। $\%$ * *

 কোন পরানর্শ করিতে দেথিল তাহার্গ পর সেই গোপাcক তাড়অ| কর্রিয়া স্তঙ্ভেতত বক্ধন করিয়া শয়ন করিল অनন্তর অ রাব্র্রত \& नाপिতत त्री দूरी সেই গোপির নিকট यাইয়া কহিন তোমার বিরহকপঅননন





#### Abstract

কট্রে তাহার লেইষপ অবন্গ। Cেথিয়া দूঃथিতান্তঃকন্নণ ইইয়া তোনার অনুবর্ত্তিত আসিয়াছি সেইহেতুক আাি এथানে  তোষ করিয়া ব্যরাটত অসিনা সেই প্রুকার করিনে পরর সে  


This man, too, perceiving the season for the commission of crimes was approaching, prudently quitted the conversation of his friends, and came home, where he found his wife consulting with a procuress. So, having given her a good beating, he made her fast to a post, and went to sleep. About midnight, the same procuress, who was the barber's wife, returning, said to the cow-keeper's wife,-Such an one, burning with the fire of separation, is ready to die for thee.
For, it is said,
As in the night darkness is kept at a distance, by the lord of shades, ( the moon, ) thus love by seeing and being seen, delights the heart of the young.
Having seen him in that condition, my heart was touched with pity, and I am therefore come to thee. Go, then, to speak to him, and return quickly; and in the mean time, I will bind myself to the post, and stay till thou shalt come back. Things having been thus managed, it so fell out, that the cow-keeper waked. Why dost not now go to see thy gallant, my dear? said he; to which no answer being made,

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नदा कुरोछोगोषः दर्पन्मम वर्चसि प्रत्युत्तरमणि न द्टासि इूल्युका के।पेज तेन कर्तिकामादायास्यानासिका श्रिता त्रा छत्वा पुनः हुतेगेगेपेनिड्रामुपगतः ब्यथागत्य गेपी दूतीमपृकत् का दार्ता।। दूत्योक पप्ट मां मुबखेव वार्तों कणयतिाज्यनन्तर सा गेपी तथा छावाज़लानं बद्धा स्वि ता द्रयक्यं दूती तां किन्ननाषिकां ग्टीवा सगटरें प्रवि एय सिता ततः प्रातरेवानेन नावितेन सबधं च्रुरकाएड यांचता सती च्रुरमेकं प्राट्यात् तनेाडसनग्रभा⿺辶 प्रासे समुपआतकोपियं नापितः तत् चुर्टंटूरादेव ग्टहे च्चित्र वान् अ्रथ क्षतार्तररावा इूं विनापराधन से नासिका चनेन किना दूत्यु त्वा धर्माधिकाईरसमीप मेनमाजीववतो जा च गेपपी तेन गोपेन पुनः पृष्टोवाच। ©















he containned saying,-Pray who has taught thee to be so proud, that thon wilt not deign to give me an answer. And saying this, he got up in a great rage, cut off her nose, and lay himself down to sleep again. After a while, the cow-keeper's wife returning, asked the procuress what news. What news! said she; look in my face, and see what news! The cow-keeper's wife now takes her place, and binds herself to the post as before; and the barber's took up ber nose and repaired to her own house. Early in the morning, when the barber o:dered his wife to bring him the razor case, she said,here is a razor, putting one into his hand; but as it did not chance to please him, he threw it in a passion upon the ground; upon which his wife seized the occesion to cry out,-Oh! without the least provocation, he hath cut off my nose! And away she went to the officer of justice. In the mean time, the cow-keeper's wife, being ques, tioned by her husband, exelaimed, -

घरे गाप कोमां महासतों निरूपचितुं समर्ष: मन ब्यव हरारकलमसमहो लोकपालाएव जानन्ति ॥ घतः॥
 अहाश्य राधिश्ये उमे च सन्ध्ये धर्म्मय्य जानाति नरस वृत्ता। घघहं परमसतो स्यां वां विहायान्यं न जाने पुरु
 नासिका र्शच्चन्नास्तु मया व्वं भस्म कर्तुं ग्यते किन्नु खामी लं लोकमयादुपेच्तते पर्य मन्मुखं ततेा चावदसी। गेपपोदोपं प्रज्वाल्य तन्मुखमवलोकतें ताव दुव्नसं मुख भबलोक्य तचर लयेः पनितः धन्येहं घस्सूदृशी भार्य्या परमसाब्वोति चोलनास्से साधुरेतहृत्तान्नमवि कथया fि चयं सरा हान्निर्गतोद्हाद पवर्षें मेलघोपकएँादिमां नगरीमनुप्रात्रः $\%$ ©

অরে sৌপ আনি মহাসতী অমাকক কে নিরাপন করিতত পারে আমার निक्णাপ ব্যবহার অ\& 斤斤কপানলরা জাটেন

 র্यम আনি পরম সতী হই তোমাকে ত্যাগ করিয়া অন্য<ে
 তে আনার এছিন্ন নাসা অচ্ছিন্না হউক অানি ঢোমাকে

## ॥ हितेपददेशः ॥






 अनीপ ইইতে এইপুরী পাইয়াटছন ！

Who gnilty wretch，thinkest thou，is able to disfigure one so very chaste as I？The eight guardians of the uni－ verse are acquainted with all my actions！Is it not said．
The sun and moon，fire and air，heaven，earth，and water；the heart，and conscience；day and night，with morning and evening；justice and all，are witaesses of a man＇s actions？
Then，let this be the trial of my innocence：
Ye mighty angels who guard the universe！if I am a chaste and virtuous wife，let this my countenance remain no longer without a nose！
I can reduce you to ashes，but as you are my husband， I pardon you．Now，said she，look at my face！Accord－ ingly，her husband，having brought a light，examined her face；and when be beheld that it was free from any appearance of having been wounded，he fell down at her feet，and，with a joyful heart exclaimed．－He who possesses such a wife is chief among men！
Now attend to the bistory of the merchant．He left his own house，and after an absence of twelve years，he re－ turned to this city，from the neighbourhood of the Malaya mountains，

चन बेश्याग्टहे गुत्तस्स्यः कु⿸्दिसाग्टहदारिस्था पितकाष्ठणठितवेतालस्य नूर्द्रनि रननेकमुनृष्टमाते तन लुख्बेनानेन साधुना रात्रावुन्याय रबंं ग्टहीतुं यतः हतः तदातेन वेतालेन सूनसच्यारितवाऊम्यां पीडितः सनार्त्तनादमघं चकार पस्राडुत्याय कुट्टिन्यो नुं पुच्न मलयेपकष्ठादागतेासि नत् बर्बरत्नानि प्रय च्रास्म ने चैदनेन न त्यक्तब्येसि इत्यमेवायं चेटकः ततोाऽनेन सर्वं रनानि सम\{पषतानि यथायमपह्तस हर्वं खोसासु समागत्य निलितः एनत् सर्बं शुला राज पुरुषैँन्न्याये धर्म्माधिकारी प्रवर्त्तितः अनन्नर तेन सा दूतोगेपी च गामाद्यहिन्निःसारिता नापित स्व गइद्नतः










## ॥ हितोपरेशः ॥


#### Abstract

    ८क গ্রাन  ₹णानि।


and went to sleep at a house of ill fame. The mistress of the house kept on the gateway a wooden image of a certain spirit, on whose head she had placed a valuable gem. The merchant, instigated by avarice, got up in the middle of the night; but just as he had put his band to the jewel, he was caught between the arms of the image, which were hung by wires, and squeezed very closely, so that he cried out with pain. The mistress of the house got up immediately. Ho, ho! master merchant! Thou art come from Malaya! Then deliver all thy jewels, or else thou wilt not be released from thy present confinement. In short, he was helpless, and so sent for all his treasures, and made an offering of them for his enlargement; since which, having been thus plundered of all his wealth, he has joined our party of pilgrims.
All this being heard, the king's (inferior ) officers persuaded the chief justice to do justice to the case. He accordingly drove out the procuress, and the wife of the cow-keeper from the village, and the barber being released, returned home.
I repeat, therefore, -I for having touched the damsel Swarna-rekha g'c.

बथ खयं क्वतोयं दोषोडच विलपनं नेाचित्त ज्ञाएं विक्ट ब्य मिन्न यथानयोः सैंचाद्द्रं मया कारितं सथा मिन केदोपि मया कार्य्यः। यतः ॥ अ्यतध्यान्यपि तथ्यानि दर्शयन्यतिपेश्लाः। सर्मोनस्नोद्नतानीव चिचकर्म्भषि दोजनाः ॥ उपरश्च ॥ उत्पपब्नेष्वर्प कार्य्यंषु मतिर्यंस न छीयते। न निस्राति दुर्गाfए गेपी जारद्धयं यथा।। करटकः पच्छत्ति कथनेतत्।। द्ननकः कधयति जर्ञि ड्रार वत्यां पुर्य्यां कस्यंचद्धेपस्य वधूर्वन्धकी सा ग्राभस्य द एड नायकेन ततुप्नेए च समं रमते। तथा चेत्न॥ । ना मिस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां महेादधिः। नान्तकः सर्षभूतानां न पुंसां बामलोचना ॥ **********)

बनন্তর ৬ই লোম অ্বয়• কৃত ইহারত বিনাপ উচিত নয়

 ও আনি কतি যেেেতুক চ্ত্রিকর লোটের্। যেমন সমান স্থান
 निথ্যাটক ও সত্য করিয়া দেथায়। जপর কার্য্য উপস্ছিত

 য়াছিন। করইক জিজ্ঞানা করিরেক \& कि প্রুকার।

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Now, continued Damanaka, as this also is an evil of our own seeking, it does not become us to grieve about it. And having considered for a moment, he added,Friend, the friendship which subsists between them was brought about by me; and, by me, that friendship may be dissolved; for,
Skilful men make falsehood look like truth; and those acquainted with the painter's art, make an even surface appear uneven.
The understanding which, upon unexpected occurrences, remaineth unaffectetd, may pass through the greatest difficulties; like the farmer's wife with her two gallants.
How was that? demanded Karataka; and Damanaka recounted the following story:

## Fable VII.

AT a place called Dwāravati, a certain farmer had a beautiful wife, who used to keep company, at the same time, with the magistrate of the place, and his son; according to these sayings:
The fire is never satisfied with the addition of fuel, the ocean with the influx of rivers, the angel of death with the mortality of all things which have life, nor a beautiful woman with the conquest of all mankind!

बन्यझ। न दानेन न मानेन नार्ज्जवेन न सेवया।न गर्से (ल न शासेए सर्घंथा विषमाः रियः॥ चतः ॥ गुलाश्रयं कीन्तियुतश्व कान्तं पतिं रतिज्ञं सधनं चुवानं। विहाय श्रोंत्रं बनितापर नर प्रयाति हीनं गुएजातिरुपैः।। ब्यदरज्र॥ न ताहश्रो प्रीति मुप्पेति नारी विचिचश्य्या। श्रायनाष्ष कामं। यथाद्ह टुर्ब्रिविकीसभूभँाँ प्रयाति सै।ब्ध परकान्तस्नात्॥ ॥घ कदाचित् सा दएडनायक पुने ए सह रममाएा तिष्टति ज्यथ दएलनायकेषि रन्नुंतनागतः तमायान्त दृष्षा तत्पुचं कु पुले निः जिय्य द्डनायकेन सह्र तथैब कीडति अनन्तर तस्यासर्ता गेपेागेाष्टात् समागतः तमाब्बोक्य गेप्योनों टएडनायक त्वं लगुडं ग्रीत्वा केापं दश्यन् सल्वरं गच्च। -










## ॥ हितोपदेश्रः॥






 কোটান ডু冋ি न

Again:
Women are never to be rendered faithful and obedient; no, not by gifts, nor by honours, nor by sincerity, nor by services, nor by severity, nor by precepts!
Women will presently forsake a husband, who is possessed of every good quality; reputable, comely, good, obsequious, rich, and generous, to steal to the company of some wretch, who is destitute of every accomplishment and virtue!
A woman sleeping upon a painted bed at ease doth not experience so much delight, as upon the bare ground strewed with impurities, when she goeth to the enjoy. ment of the society of a stranger.
One day, as she stood playing with the magistrate's son; she happened to see bis father coming towards them; upon which biding the young man in the barn, she began to amuse herself with the justice himself. In the mean time, however, the husband making his appearance, sbe hastily told the magistrate to take a stick in his hand, and depart in a hurry, and with his eyes laming, as it were, with anger.

# सथा ते नानुप्षिते गोपेन गटइमागत्य भार्य्या पृष्टा 

 केन कार्य्यंन ट्एडनायकः समागत्याज स्थितः। सा ज्ञाते झ्रयं केनापि कार्य्यें स पुद्वत्वेपरि क्रुइः स च मार्य्य माऐ।म्यनागत्य प्रविष्टः मया कुणुले नि:च्तिप्य रच्चितः। लत्विचा चाधिष्यान न हष्हः अ्यनएवायं द एडनायकः

 कृतः ॥ घ्यतोडहंत्रवीमि उत्पद्नेष्वपि कार्य्यं पु इत्यादि। करटको बूने बूलेवं कि न्यन्येर्सहान न्योन्यानसमेंा
 क्रियतां।तथा चो तौं॥ उपायेन हि चच्छक्यं न तच्छक्ष पराकमेः। काक्या कनक सूने ए ट्राष्यसर्प I निपातितः।।








 বু


 ইতে সমর্থ ইইてে দননক বনিতেছে উপায়কর পণ্ডি




This being done accordingly, the farmer came up to his wife, and asked her what had occasioned the justicetobe there in such a passion. Why, said the artful woman, you must know, that, for some cause orother, he isangry with his son, who flying here for protection, I concealed him in the barn; but the father coming, and not finding him, is gone away in a rage. Saying this, she conducted her young gallant from the barn, and introduced him to her husband; according to this saying.
What women eat, we are told, is two-fold; their cunning four-fold; their perseverance six-fold; and their passions eight-fold.
Wherefore, 1 repeat, - The understanding goc.
Be it so, replied, Karataka; but how will it be possible to dissolve the ingraftad friendship which subsists between them. Some artifice must be thought of, replied Damanaka; according to this saying:
That may be effected by stratagem, which could not be effected by strength. A female crow, by means of a yolden chain, caused the death of a black serpent.

करटकः पृच्छति कथमेतत्। दमनकः ऊथयनि कर्षिंध्चिच्चरो। वायसदम्पती निवसतलये। श्वापत्यानि नतकोटरावस्थिनानि क्वृष्णसर्पे ए खादितानि। ततः पुनर्गर्भ्भवती वायसी वायसमाह् नाथ त्यज्यतामघंतरः
 11 यतः।। डुष्टा भार्य्या श्हं मिनं भृत्या स्येत्तर दायकाः ससर्पं च गृचे वासेगृत्युरेब न संश्यः ॥ वायनेब्रूते प्रिये न भेतव्य बारं वारं मयैतस्य महापराधः सेटः इदानों पुनर्न च्नन्तव्यः। वायस्याह् कथमेतेन बलवता साईं भवान् विग्यहित, समर्थः। वायसोब्रूते अ्रलमया
 पश्य किंहोगदोन्मत्नः श्रकेन निपानितः ॥ वायसी वि ह्स्याह् क थमेतत् वायसः कथयति। **









## " दिनेपपदेगः \|








How was this brought about? demanded Karataka; and Damanaka told the following story.

$$
F_{A b l e} \text { VI. }
$$

THE female companion of a crow resided in a certain tree, where she had young ones; but they were all devoured by a black serpent, who concealed himself in the hollow of its trunk. Now, finding herself breeding agair, she said to her mate,-My dear, let us abandon this tree; for we shall never be able to raise any of our offsprings, because of that vile black serpent; for, you know,
A bad wife, a false friend, servants who give pert answers, and living in a house infested by serpen ${ }^{\text {ts, }}$, is death, as it were, inevitable.
My dear, replied the crow, thou shalt have no farther cause to be alarmed. I have pardoned his offence again and again; but this time he shall be prevented. How, hushand, said the female, wilt thou be able to contend with one so powerful? Never fear, answered her mate; He who hath sense hath strength. Where hath he strength who wanteth judgment? See how a lion, when intoxicated with anger, was overcome by a rabbit.
How was that? demanded the female; and the crow related the following tale:

बक्षि सन्द्र नास्नि पर्ध्धते दुर्द्रान्तोनाम सिंचः संच सर्दर्दा पगूनां वधं कुर्बद्नासे। ततः स्बैः पशुभिर्मिलिता स सि हाविज्ञतः सृगेन्द्र किमर्थमेकदा पश्ञुघातः क्रिघते यदि प्रसादो भवति तदा वयमेव भबदाहाराय प्रत्यहमेकै कपशुमुपढैाकयामः। ततः सिंचेनेक्तः यद्येतदभिमतं भव तां तfिं भवतु ततः प्रश्धति एकैकं पझुमुपक्लल्पतं भच्चय न्नासे उ्यथ कदाचित वृद्य श्मक्य वारः स मायातःसे। sंचिन्तय्। चासरेतोर्विनीनित्रु क्रियते जीविताशया। यश्चत्वं चेद्रमिष्यामि कि सिहानुनयेन मे॥तन्मन्दं मन्द गच्छामि ततः सिंहोपि च्रुधापोडितः कोपात्तजुबाच कुत्ल विल्बम्य सनागतेति।
 পশুরাদিগের বধ কর্রে। অনন্তর সকন পশ্তরা মিলিয়া সেই সি"रবে निবেদন কর্রন ছে সিংহ কি নিমিত্তে এক কালে

 দেই অनন্তর সিংছ বলিল তোমারূদদর্র य্ি এই অভিমত

 भান| অাইন সে চিন্ত্র করিন জীবিতাশাহহতুক ভয়প্ণযুজ





## Fable 1X.

Upon the mountain Mandara, there lived a lion, whose name was Durdānta, who was perpetually complying with the ordinance for animal immolation; so that, at length, all the different species assembled, and, in a body, represented, that as by this present mode of proceeding, the forest would be cleared all at once; if it pleased his highness, they would, each of them in bis turn, provide him an animal for his daily food; and the lion gave his consent accordingly. So every beast detivered his stipulated provision, till at length, it coming to the rabbit's turn, he began to meditate in this man-ner:-For the sake of our own souls, and in hope of life, homage is paid: but if I must meet this fate, what need have I to respect the lion! Then I will approach him slowly, as if fatigued. The lion, by this time, began to be very hungry; so, seeing the rabbit coming towards him, he called out in a great passion,-What is the reason thou comest so late?

श्रश को।ब्रवोत् देव नाहसपराध्यःज्ञागच्छ् न पथि सिंहान्त रं ए वलाद्यृतः तस्याये पुनरागमनाय शूपं दृला खामि नं विबेद्यचितुभनागतेसि। सिंचः सकोपमाह सल्वरं ग त्वा टुारानानं दर्शय ब स टुरावमा तिष्टति ततः श्रक सं गही़त्वा गभीरकूपं दर्शचितुं गतः तनागत्य खघये व पश्य तु खामील्युला तब्मिन् कूपजले तस्य सिंहस्सै वप्रतिविम्बं टर्शितवान ततेतडमे। प्रटितदंघ्द्रानखप्रकरकम्पितस ब्धकेसरः कोधात्य्यालोट्पर्पन्तस्ये परि अ्यात्मानं निःच्चि प्य पच्चत्वं गतः अ्यतेाहं ब्रवीमि बुद्रिंस्सेत्यादि। वाय स्याह স्रुतं मया सर्वं सम्प्रति यथा कर्चंव्यं तद्रूंच्टि वाय सेडऽद्त् अनासने सरसि राजपःः प्रत्यह्मागत्य साति स्नानसमघे तद्धाद्वतारितरीर्घश्लिनिजितकनक सूनंच चश्डा विध्यत्यानीयाई्मन् कोटरे धारचिष्धसि। **

শশক বলিन নহারাজ আাি অপরাধী নই পৰথঢত অগ













 কোট্র রাথथय।।

Please your highness, said the rabbit, as I was coming along, I was forcibly detained by another of your species; but having given him my word, that I would return immediately, I came here to represent it to your highness. Go quickly, said the lion in a rage, and shew me where this vile wretch may be found! Accordingly, the rabbit conducted the lion to the brink of a deep well, where being arrived,-There, said the rabbit, look down and behold him; at the same time he pointed to the reflected image of the lion in the water; who, swelling with pride and resentment, leaped into the well, as he thought, upon his adversary; and thus put an end to bis life. I repeat, therefore, He who hath sense foc.
1 have attended, said the famale, to all this; and now, do as thou shouldest do in this matter. Every day, observed the crow, the king's son comes to bathe in the adjacent pool: do thou take up his necklace of gold which shall take off, and lay upon a stone on the bank, and drop it into the hole where the serpent is.

ध्य कदाचित् आतुं जलं प्रविष्टे राजपुने वायसालदनु हितं स् कन कमूनानुसर ए प्रत् तैराजपुरुषैस्त तकरों
 घेनहि यच्छक्यमित्यादि । करट को त्रूते यथेबो तर्हि गच्छ भवन् श्रिवाते सन्तु पत्यानः। सतोटदनकः पिद्नलक
 भयकारि कायौं नन्यमानः समागतेतिि ॥ यतः ॥ चापद्युन्मार्गगनने कार्य्यकालाल्य येषु च। कल्याएवचनं ज्रूयादपृष्ठं।पि हितोनरः॥ अन्यच॥ भोगस्ड भाजने राजा न राजा कार्य्यभाजनं। राजकार्य्यंपर्धंथी म बी दे।षेए बिप्यने।। तथा हि पइस चमात्यानासेष कमः।।










## 11 रितेपद्वेशः ॥

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Some time after, when the king's son was bathing in the pool, the femalecrow did as she was directed, and the people sent to look after the golden chain found it in the hole, and killed the serpent. Wherefore, I say that may be effected by stratagem, frc. If it be so, replied Karataka, go, and may thy ways be prosperous!
Damanaka, accordingly, went into the presence of Pingalaka; and having respectfully bowed, he addressed him in these words: please your highness, I am come uponan extraordinary piece of intelligence which, in my opinion, is not auspicious; for,
He who hath another's welfare at heart should, in cases of calamity, erring from the right path, or when time and opportunity are passing away, declare his wholesome counsel, even unasked.

## Again:

The sovereign being a vessel for the distribution of happiness, and not for the execention of affairs, the minister who shall bring ruin upon the business of the state is a criminal.
They say also, speaking of ministers:

चरं प्राएंपरिल्यागः शिरसेखापि कर्त्तंब। न तु सामि पदाबातिपातके च्छोएपे त्तएं ।। पिद्नलकः सादरमाह्द ब्चय भवान् किम्बतु मिच्छति। दमनको। बूते देव
 चान्म र्रत्विधाने श्रीमद्धपपादानां श्नित्तिचनिन्दां राला राज्यमेवाभिलषति एतच्छुत्वा โपन्लनकः सभघं *ाग्वर्यं मन्वा तूष्षों स्थितः दमनकः पुनराए देव सर्वामात्यपरित्यागं हाला एकएवायं घस्लया सर्वाधि कारी क्रतः स एवदोषः॥ चतः ॥ स्युक्रिते मविलिए पार्थिबे च विष्टम्ध पादावुर्पतिष्हते श्रीः। गा सी़्बभा वादचहाभरस तघोर्छोोरेकतर जहाति ॥***

 কর্যা ভান নয়। পिস্ধनক আদর করিয়া কহिন ইহার পর
 ুাজ সঞ্জীব কicক তোমার্ন উপর অনুপयুক্ত বাবহারির ন্যায়


 কান মানয়া চুপ করিয়া थাকিন দ্नक পুनশБ বनिन



 পারিয়া তাইার দूट্যের নধ্যে অना তরাক তাগ করূন।

Cutting off the head, or forsaking life, is better than negligence, from the wicked lust of obtaining the station of the master.

The lion then graciously asked him, what it was that he wished to represent; and Damanaka replied,-Please your highness, this same Sang-jivaka is not such a faithful servant to thee, but that he can speak disrespectfully of thy three powers (resolution, authority, and good councel ) in my presence; and I know he has even an inclination for the sovereignty. Upon hearing these words, the lion was greatly alarmed, and remianed in silent astonishment; whilst Damanaka continued thus: your highness, in dismissing all your ministers, and appointing this bull to the superintendance of all affairs, has committed a great error. It is said,
When both the sovereign and the minister are very highly exalted, Sree (Fortune ) standeth tottering with both her legs. That female, by nature, being unable to support so great a load, is obliged to forsake one of the two.

अपरत्य। एकं भूभिपतिः करोति बधिवं राज्ये प्रसाय चदा तं मेाहान्क्येते मदः मच मदालस्येन निरिघ्यते।
 हथा तनः षनृपतेः प्राएान्तिकं दन्द्याता|घन्य ना॥िषषि अधस्स भक्तस्स दन्नस्य चलितस्स च। चमात्यस्स च दुष्ट स्य मूलाटुद्राएं मुखं॥ किश्च॥ यः कुर्यंत् सचिबाय कां श्रिघं सद्वमनने सीत। सेन्धवज्जगतीपालः सीदेत् अ习्चारकेर्बिना॥विशेषतथ्र॥ सदामाल्योन साध्यः सात्
 का रिएी।। सर्षंकार्यें बु से च्छातः प्रवर्चते तद्ज्र्रमा एं सामी ॥एतः जानाति। न सेास्ति पुरुषोलोकेये।न कामघने श्रियं। परस्यचुवतों रम्बां मादरं नेस्रतेज कः॥










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 সাधा नয় (কেन। गকन बमाতাই ধनবাन इয় যোহতু






## And again:

When a ruler of the earth maketh one man the prime and only minister of his dominions, and weakly confideth in him, he becometh intoxicated with power, and is banished for negligence. The desire of liberty maketh an impression in the breast of him who hath been expelled; and at length, with that wish of liberty, he meditateth the death of his sovereign.
They say,
It is best to tear up by the roots, a rotten tooth, a faithless servant, and a wiched minister.
And that
The sovereign who shall make fortune depend upon the minister, will, upon an emergent occasion, be at a loss, like a blind man without a guide.
Particularly as,
A minister who is grown too great is never to be corrected; and men who are esteemed perfect have declared, that exaltation is an intoxicater of the mind.
The bull proceedeth in every affair according to his own inclinations; and your highness knows what is said upon such an occasion.
There is not that man in the worid who doth not long for fortune; and who doth not look at another's wife, if beautiful and young, with a degree of desire to possess her.
 भम महान् स्तेहः ॥फश्य ॥ कुर्दर्दाप ब्य जीकानि चः श्रियः

 रग्यमन्दिर वारेपि कस्स वह्लावनाररः॥ ₹सनकः पुन रेखा ह ऐे स स्वातिदोषःः। घतः। यर्समन्नेवाधिकं चनु रारे रहर्यत पार्थिःः|मुतेमाल्येप्यु दानीने स लध्याश्योथ ते जनः॥ श्टेए देव॥ाश्रियस्यापि पथ्यस्स परिएामः सुखा बहः। वक्ता श्रोता च च₹ाक्ति रमन्ते तज सम्परः॥
 โचतं छतथ॥ घतः ॥ मूलभृत्यान् परित्यज्य नागन्लून् पति घालयत्। नातःपरतरादोषोराज्य मेदकरोघतः॥ निंहे।















 भाনি অडয় বাক্য fিয়া 小ানিয়াছি এবং बাঢাইয়া|ছ।

The lion having considered for a moment, replied,${ }^{\text {'T }}$ Tis well; but provided it be as thou representest, still: have a great regard for Saugjivaka; and observe, that
He who is dear to one, is dear even in the very com. mission of a fault. When the materials of a house are burnt, upon whose fire falleth disgrace?
Please your highness, said Damanaka, that even should not be; but it is true, that
The man on whom the sovereign placeth an extraordinary degree of regard is the favourite of fortune; 'whether he be a son, a minister, or a stranger.
And please to observe,
To the unkind the ruin of the worthy bringeth delight. Fortune delighteth to be where there is a babbler, and a listener.
And thus a primitive servant is neglected, and a stran ger promoted. They say,
A prince should not, because of the offence of an old servant, entertain a stranger, lest, between them dise sentions be created in the state.
Thy words, exclaimed the lion, fill me with astonisb. ment! Didst thou not thyself quiet my appreheasicus, and present him to me?

तत्कथं मह्यं दुह्यति|दमनकोत्रूते देच।। दुर्ज्जनेानार्ज्ज वं याति सेख्यमानेापि निल्यशः। सेद्वनाभ्यन्जनेापायैः ग्यपु च्छमिव नामितं।। बपरण्य।। सेटितोमर्दितथ्रैव ₹ ज्गु भिः परिवेष्टितः। मुनोद्वादर्शभिर्वेर्षे: ग्वपुच्छः प्रहतिं गतः ॥ चन्यच।। बर्दंयन् वाथ सन्मानं खलानां प्रीतये कुतः। फलन्यम्टतसे केपि न पध्यानि विषद्रुमाः ।। चतोडहं ब्रबोमि॥ चशृष्टापि हितं ब्रूयात् यस्य नेच्छेत् पराभवं। एष एव सतां धर्मैंविपरीतमते 5 न्यथा।
 यन्नर्म्मलं सा सो यानुविधायिनी स मतिमान् चः सद्जि रम्यर्चते। सा श्रीर्यंत न नदं करोति स सुखी चसृत्षाया नुच्चते तन्मिनं घदट्रतिमः स पुरुषोयः खिद्यते नेन्द्रियेः।

 সারন্য পায় না यেসন তাপ ও তৈनাদিমর্দনদারা इ অরের


 ধাচা弓!न ও থटनর প্রীতির निजि ত্ত কোथায় यেমন বিষ



## ॥नितिपपदेशः॥

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How then, now he is promoted, can he meditate evil? Please your highness, said Damanaka,
The wicked, even whilst receiving favours, incline to their natural dispositions, as a dog's tail, after every art of anointing and chaffing, to its natural bend.
A cur's tail may be warmed, and pressed, and bound round with ligatures, and, after a twelve year's labour bestowed upon it, still it will return to its natural form. Again:
In gratifying the wishes of men of vicious principles, when shall we find improvement, happiness, and purity? If the tree be poisonous, the fruit is unwholesome, although sprinkled with the water of immortality.
Wherefore, I say,
He who doth not wish another's ruin, should, even unasked, speak to him for his good. This is supreme duty, and the contrary is the opinion of bad men.
For it is declared,
He is kind, who guardeth another from misfortune; that is an action, which is free from impurity; she is a woman, who can command herself; he is a worthy person, who is much respected by good men; he is a minister, who doth not behave with insolence and pride; he is happy; who is forsaken by his passions; that is friendship, which is not feigned; he is a man, who doth not suffer his members and faculties to give him uneasiness.

Yo

## ॥धृतेपददेगः॥

यदि संीवक्ययनार्दितोाविज्ञापिताषिन निवर्गतते
 भएयतिन कार्यं नच हितं घथेष्टं सच्छन्द्: प्रविचरति भत्तोगजज्रव। ततोमानध्भातः सपतति यदा शेकगहने बरा मृल्ये दोषान् च्चिपति न निजं बेत्यविनघं ॥ वित्र बकः सगता। न परस्यापराधे न परेषाँ दएङमाचरेत्। घालनावगतन हता वहोंबात् पूजयेच वा। ॥तथा चोका। जुलदोषाषा वनिस्थित्य विधिर्नयह्रनियहे। बनामाय यथा
 किं प्रत्यादिश्यतां। दमनकः संसंसभमाह देब भामैब


সঞ্টীবকের বা नরনঢত পাড়িত মহারাজ বিজ্ঞাপিত হইলে










जर्णन झूध्यत्ड रुत्रत






But if when all the inconveniences respecting Sangji* vaka have been pointed out, your highness does not abandon him, there is no blame in your servant. It is said,
When a prince is attached to his inclinations, he neither counteth the business which should be done, nor his own benefit. He proceedeth at liberty, wherever his passions lead him, like an intoxicated elephant. At length, when pulfed up with pride, he falleth into a profound melancholy, he throweth the blame upon his servants, and doth not discover his own misconduct.
To all this the lion observed,-"'is said,
One should not lift the rod against our enemies upon the private information of another; but having, by ourselves, made inquiry, we may either punish or commend.
They say also,
To seize and punish, before due investigation, may tend to our own destruction. It is like rashly forcing one's hand into the mouth of a serpent.
It speaks plainly; nevertheless, shall proclamation be made that Sangjivaka is guilty of death?
Damanka, a little confounded at this, replied,-Please your highness, not so by any means; for by such procedure a breach is produced in our secret council; and htey say,

मन्र्वीज्जिदं गुत्त रत्तयीयं यथा तथा। मनार्गपिन भिबेत तद्जिन्न न परोहति ॥ किश्च ॥ सादरस्य प्रधानस्य कर्त्तब्यस्य च कर्म्मएः। चित्रमक्रियभाएस्य कालः पिवति तद्रसं।तद्वक्यं समारय्ये।महता प्रयतेन सम्पादनीयं।
 महृते स्थातु परेभ्घोभेद्श श्न्या।। घघसे। दृष्ठदोषेणि। देषान्निवर्थ सन्धातव्यल द्तीवानुचितं।। यतः॥ सद्रहु ष्टन्नु यन्मिनं पुनः सन्धातुमिच्छति। स मृत्युमेव ग्ट़्नाति गर्ममझ्वतरी यथा॥किश्च॥ अन्तर्दु ष्ठच्तमायुकः सर्बानर्थ करः किल। शकुनिः शकटारश्र दृष्टान्तावच भूपते॥ सिंछेत्रूते ज्ञायतां तावत् किमस्माकमसी कर्तुं समर्घ: दमनकचाह देव॥ अद्नाद्नमावसज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्य निर्ययः। पश्य टिद्टिभाने स समुद्रोव्याकुलीक्बतः ॥



 बরনক্ধ কর্ম


 थাকিতে পাররন। আর य্ি এ লোক দৃষ্ঠোষ इইরে ও










Having sown the seed of secrecy, it should be properly guarded, and not in the least broken; for being broken, it will not prosper.-But, Time drinketh up the essence of every great and noble action, which ought to be performed, and is delayed in the execution.
This being the case, what hath been begun should certainly be prosecuted with the utmost vigour; for, 'The resolutions of counsel are like a timid warrior, who, althoush attended by all his troops, beareth not to stand long, for fear of heing defeated by the enemy.
But after all, if when his offence shall be proved, he should be pardoned, and still retained, it will be exceedingly improper; for,
He who wisheth to keep a friend after he hath once offended, receiveth death, as the Asw atari the belly.
When a bad man is employed near one, whatever he doeth is unprofitable. The Sakuni and the Sakata may bere serve a prince for emblems of such an one.
Let me understand, said the lion, what it is he may be able to do against us; and Damanaka replied in the following lines:
Not knowing the nature of a man's comexions, how shall we discover what he is able to do? The sea was once got the betier of by a simple partridge.

सिंछः धृच्छतनि कथमेतत्। दमनकः कथयति।। दच्चिल उनुद्रतोरे डिटिभदम्पती निवसतः तन चासद्नप्रसाटि डिभी अर्त्रारमाह्र नाघ प्रसबचेग्यस्यानं निभृतन नुस न्धीयतां। टिट्टीभाडवदत् भार्घ्ये नन्विद्येवस्थानं प्रसू लि योग्यं। रा ब्रूते समुद्रवेलया व्याप्यते स्थानमेतत्॥ डिट्टिఖाइवदत् किमहं निर्वलः सझुद्रेखा निग्रीत्यः। टिदिभीविहस्साह खामिंख्यया सनुद्रे च महदन्तरं।। ब्य या ॥ पराभवं परिच्छेत्रुं चोग्या चेग्यं न वेति यः।।
 अनुंचितकार्य्यारभःः सजनविरोधावलोयसा स्सर्डूा।

 सनुद्रे एापि तच्छक्तिज्ञानार्थ तद एडान्यप द्धतानि।＊
 দ斤雨の সगু দু









 মৃতুর দার্ অनন্তন প্রাত্ন বাকাটছ তুক সে ৯ ছ্থাননতই



How was that? demanded the lion; and Damanaka related the following story:

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F_{\text {Able }} \quad \mathbf{V} .
$$

ONCE upon a time a female partridge, who resided upon the sea shore, finding herself pregnant, said to her mate, -My dear, pray let a private place be sought convenient for me to be brought to bed in. Is not this where we are a proper place for that purpose? demanded the partridge. No, replied the female, because it is frequently overflowed by the tide. What! exclaimed the male, am I so much less powerful than the sea, that I should suffer myself to be insulted, even in my own house? My dear! replied the female, laughing, there is a great difference between thee and the sea; otherwise,
He whose understanding can discern what is, and judge what should, or should not be applied to prevent misfortune, never sinketh under difficulties.
The commencement of an improper thing, quarrel with relations, defiance to the strong, and confidence in the woman, are a doors to death.
After this, however, and in obedience to the commands of ber mate, she laid her eggs in the same place, and the sea, to try the power of the partridge, came and carried them off in triumph;

नतहिधिदिभो शेधार्च्ता भर्तांरमाइए नाथ कष्ठमाप्पनितं नान्य एडानि मे नष्टानि। टिहिओंऽबदत् प्रिये मा सेषी: हूल्युत्वा पच्त्वां मेलकं हावा पन्विसामिनोगर्डस समीपं गतः ॥ तच गला सकलहत्रान्ं टिट्दिभेन भगव
 स्थितोविनापराधेनेष निग्टहीतः तनस्तइ चनमाकर्ख गतात्बता प्रभुर्मंगबनान् नाराघए: सृष्षिस्थितिप्र्लघहेतु बईझक्तः समुक्रं ग्राडदानाधादिदेश तनेंभगबदाज्ञा












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whereupon, the poor female, overwhelmed with affic: tion, said to her husband, O master of my heart, what a misfortune has befallen us! The sea has stolen all my eggs! My dear, replied the partridge, do not be alarmed; but wait and see what I am capable of doing. So, upon saying this, he assembled all the other birds, and repaired with them into the presence of the king of birds, and laid their grievance before him; who, having heard it, considered for a moment what he should do.-I will, said he to himself, state the case to the great and mighty lord, Nūrāyana, the author of creation, preservation, and destruction, and he will wipe away our sorrows. Accordingly, the eagle, attended by the rest of the birds, addressed their complaint to Nārāyana, saying,-O Lord! Even whilst thou art master, the sea hath dared thus to overwhelm us! The deity having considered their complaint, commanded the ocean to surrender the eggs; and the king of waters placed the high decree upon his crown, and delivered up the eggs accordingly; and the birds having gained what they wanted, returned thanks, and retired to their own abodes. I repeat therefore, Not knowing of

शास्लतिक्रमभज्ञाता बैरमारभते दिषः 1 स परामव भासेाति समुद्रमिव ठिट्टिभात्।।राजाह्द कथमसौ ज्ञात
 ग्यप्रर्राभिमुबश्थकितनिब बागच्छति तदा ज्ञास्यति स्बामी । एवमुक्ता सझ्जीवकसनीपं गतः तः गतस्र्व मन्द मन्द्रुपषर्पन्त् विस्मित्रमिबालानमद र्श्यत् सक्षीव केन सादरमुन्त मद्र कुगलं ते। दमनको बूनूते खनु जीविनां कुतः कु गलं।। यतः ॥ सम्पत्तयः पराधीनाः सदा चिन्तर्मनिटँत। खजीविते प्यविग्वासस्तेषां चे राज सेवकाः ॥ अन्यच ॥ कार्थान् प्रप्य न गर्वितो विषचिनः कस्सापदोस्ं गताः। घीभिः कस्य न अबितं भुवि गनः कोवर्वास्ति राइ्ञां प्रियः ॥ कः कालस्स भुजन्नरं न च गतः कोर्थी गतो गैगरवं। कोराद दुर्जनवागुरामु पतितः चेमे ए यातः पुमान् II ******









#### Abstract

  অপর কোন (োক ধন পাইয়া অহংকৃত নাহয় আর্র বির্ষয়ির   কে না যায় জার কোন যাচ্ক গৌরব পায় जার cোন পুকুय দুর্ছনनর পাঝশてত পতিত इইয়া মলन পায়।


How shall we discover,, said the lion, when the bull is maliciously inclined? Your highness, replied Damanaka, will know when you shall behold him coming, - with those weapons the tips of his horns pointed towards you, looking as if alarmed. Having said this, he went where Sangjivaka was; and being in sight of him, he advanced by slow degrees, and made himself appear as if a jitated by something. Health and happiness attend thee! said Sangjivaka, with great marks of politeness. Alas! replied Damanaka, where is there any happiness for those who are in a state of dependance? For, The fortunes of those who serve princes are in the power of others; their minds are never at ease; and they have no confidence even in their own lives!

## Again:

Who having obtained riches, is not proud? From whose misfortunes do the luxurious become sn? Whose heart hath not been tormented by women? Or who is dear to a king? Who is there not within the arms of time? What begger ever arriveth at consequence? Or what man who hath fallen into the snares of the wicked hath. escaped in peace?

सझीवकेनेकां मखे बूहि किमेतत्। द्मनक चाह कि ब्रवीकि मन्द्राग्यः।|पस्य। मज्ञर्नर्नि पचोराश्यो लब्ख्या सर्षावलंबनं। न मुत्वति न चाधत्ते तथा मुभ्धा स्सि संपति ॥यतः॥एकः राजविग्वासी नस्यल्यन्यन वाश्यवः। किं करोमि क गच्चाभि पतितेत दुः समागरे ॥इत्युल्ता दीर्षं निः श्वस्सीपविष्टः सझ्ञीवकोबूते भिच तथाषि कुविसरं भनागतमचुचतां। दमनकः सुनिचृतमाह यर्याि राज विश्वायो न कथनीयस्सथापि भवानस दी घ्रत्ययादा गतः मया परलोकार्धिनावश्यं तब हितमाब्येंय भुल चधं स्सामी तवेपरि विध्रतंबुद्रीरहचुक्तवान् ॠझीवक सेव हला सपरिवारं नर्षचामि। : **** *

 ন্থন পাইয়া যেনন ত্যাগ কর্রিতত পারন না ধর্রিতত ও পাটরুনা

 কর্রি কোथ। যাই দুঃ্यার্ণবব পাততত হইয়াছি ইহ কহিয়া দীর্ঘ



# निর্জन करिन यन्याপ রাজবিশ্শাসবাক্য অবক্তব্য उथাপि     

Pray, friend, said the bull; inform me what all this means! Ob! my friend, replied he, what shall I say, but that I am very unfortunate!
I am now like one plunged in a deep water calling out for help, who findeth many things hanging down to assist him, which he neither quitteth nor taketh hold of.
Confidence in the prince, all at once, ruineth one friend or other! What shall I do? Whither shall I go? I am fallen into a sea of trouble!

Having said this, he heaved a deep sigh, and sat down; when Sangjivaka desired him to relate, more fully, the cause of his uneasiness; and Damanaka with great shew of secrecy said, - Although it be highly improper to abuse the confidence of one's sovereign, yet, as it was at our instance thou camest, it behoveth me, as I hope for welfare myself hereafter, to inform thee of what concerns thy own welfare. Attend then:-His highness is very much enraged against thee; and has declared in private, that he will have Sangjivaka killed; and that he will treat his attendants with his flesh.

एतच राह घलं विषादेन प्रत्तकालकार्य्यमनुष्छोयतां। सज़ी बकः ज्ञां विसृष्याह निन्वितमिर्मवर्धीरितं ॥ घतः डुज्जनगम्यानार्य्यः प्रायेलापानभ्रत्वतत राजा। क्रपएनानु सारि चधनं देवाईगिरिअलधिवर्षी चा।स्बगते किं वा दुर्जन चेष्टितं न बेच्म तद्गवरारं विनेतुं न श्क्यते ॥ घतः॥
 लोचनन्यक्तं मलीमसमिवांजनं।। नच विचिन्तोाएक कष्ट किभिद्मापतितं॥ घनः ॥ अाराध्यमानेानृपतिः प्रयतात् न तेषषमाचाति किम₹ चिनं। अयं लपूर्व प्रतिमाविशेषे यः बेब्यमाने रिपुतामुपेति।। **










# কात़ बেमन ननिन ক    बে জারাধামান इইঢন টৈরী इন। 

The bull, upon hearing this, became very sorrowful; whilst the artful Damanaka cried,-It is in vain to be melancholy; rather let something be pursued suitable to the occasion. Sangjivaka was thoughtful for a moment and then clamly said, -It is true, for
Women repaireth unto bad men, sovereigns, for the most part, are cherishers of the undeserving. Riches are attendants of the miser; and the heavens rain plenteously upon the mountains and the sea!
He again reflected within himself, - I do not know whether this conduct proceeds from himself, or he has been actuated to it by some malicious person. How then the truth of this business be ascertained!
The unfortunate man who possesseth splendour from the glory of him on whom he dependeth, will find it as fatal as a foul collyrium put into the eye by the hand of imprudence.
But when 1 reflect, how hard is the sentence which hath been pronounced against me!
The king hath been courted with unremitting pains; why then is he not pleased? Herein is the wonder! This too is a circumstance before unparallelled: one whilst be is served is abont to be an enemy !

नद्यमशक्यध्धः जमेचः। चतः । निमिन्तमुद्धिस्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति घुकं स तस्खावगमे प्रसीदति।। चकारएदेंकि ननख़्यस्स कर्ष जनस्स परितेपष्यिष्यति॥किं मधापष्टत राइः ख्यथ वा निर्बिमित्तापकारिएस्य भवन्ति राजानः।
 हेघ्यतानोति कास्थित् सात्वादन्यैरप पयावि। चिन्च चिंनिमच चरीतं नैकभावाश्ययालं सेवाधर्मः परमगहनोयो |गनामप्याम्यः ॥ उन्यच्च।

 घन्दनतरकु भुजका जलेषु कमलानि नच चयाहा? गुएघातिनश्य बलाभोगेषु अलं मुबन्र्यविध्ञानि॥ **










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Then, this may be deemed something inexplicable; but,
The man who, having discovered some unfavourable token, giveth way to his passions, will certainly tail in pursuit of it. How shall one give satisfaction to him, whose mind is displeased without a cause?
What offence bave I given to the king ; or are princes apt to become enemies without sufficient cause?
Damanaka replied,-Thus it is! Hear me:
Some are discontented, even with the assistance of the whole body of able men; whilst others are pleased when offences are committed in their sight. The duties of servitude are exceedingly profound: they are impracticable, even to those who are in the habit of doing penance; because those who are not servants for one thing alone, must submit to be directed by the eye at the sovereign's. will.
A hundred gond actions are lost upon the unworthy; a hundred fine speeches are lost upon the ignorant; a hundred good qualities are lost amongst men who are destitute of good qualities; a hundred times speaking is lost upon those who are not inclined to converse; a hundred understandings are lost upon the insensible.
Serpents are found upon the sanders tree; in the waters the lotus flowers with alligators; and in the midst of full enjoyment those who dispute about the quality.

#  शिबराए भर्लै। । नास्येब तचन्द्नपादपस्य घन्नाश्रितं डुष्टतरैस्र हिंबैः॥ दमनके｜बूने ज्यं तावत् स्तामी वाचि मधुरो विषच्चयो ज्ञातः। यतः। टूराद्युच्चिताषि रार्दनयनः प्रोत्सारितार्इा कथाप्रश्नेष्ठु दत्तादरः। खन्न्भूंतविषोवर्वर्मधधुमचश्चा तीवमायापटु：कोनामायनपूबेनाटकविधिर्यः शिच्तितो टुर्जनेः ॥ तथाईः। पेातेटटद स्सरवारिराभितर ल दीपेग्य कारागने। निर्बाते ब्यजन मदाम्ककरिएां देपेपपगान्ये श्डाल। इत्यं तदुधि नार्ता यस्स विधिना ने पायचिन्ता क्रता। मन्ये दुज़्नचित्तहत्चिहरए धातापि भमेट्यनः॥ 



 এই প্রুভু নিষ্টভাষী বিষতুন্যান্তঃকরুণ ইহা আনি জানিলাম


 बধুময় এব゚ অত্তশয় মায়া পটু একি চনৎকৃত নর্ত্তনবিধি बাহা দুর্জনেরা শিক্ কর্রয়াছছ। তাহ। কহিয়াছেন ননর্ত্যাত


#    চর্রিত্র হরণের নিমিত্ভে বিধাত। ভগ্মোদ্যাগ इইয়াएছন। 

The root is infested by serpents, the flowers by bees, the branches by monkeys, and the top by bears, in short; there is not a sanders tree which is not surrounded by the vilest impurities.
Our master, observed Damanaka, is one of those who carry honey in their speech, and poison in their hearts; according to this description:
He holdeth out his hands at a distance; he appeareth with a wet eye; he relinquisheth one half of his seat; he is fond of close embracing; his words in conversing are kind and gentle; he bestoweth compliments; his inside is naught but poison, whilst without he is covered with sweets; and he is rich in extreme deceit. What name is there for this before unheard-of mimick art, which is inculcated by wicked men?

## It is said,

The boat was invented upon crossing pieces of water which were difficult to pass; the lamp, upon the approach of darkness; the fan, upon a defect of wind; and a hook, in humbling the pride of an intoxicated elephant! In short, there is not any thing in the world, wherein the idea of invention was not suggested by Providence. But, in my opinion, Providence itself would fail in its endeavours to prevent what passeth in the minds of wicked men.

भष्जीवकः पुर्नानग्वस्य कष्टं भो कथमहं श्यमक्षकः निंहेन निपातितब्यः। यतः ॥ द्वयोरेव समं विन्तं द्योरेव
 घुर्निंचिन्य केनायं राजा ममेपरि विकारितः न जाने भेदमुपगतात् रज्ञाः सदा भेतबं। यतः। म局 पा पृषिवीपालचित्तं विघडितं द्बचित्। वलयं र्फटिक स्से व कोहि सन्धातुमोग्रिःः ॥ घन्यच्च ॥ वज्यं चराज तेजख्य द्यसेवातिभोषएां। एकमेकन्न पतलि पतत्यन्यत् समन्ततः॥ नतः संग्रामे जृत्युरेव वर्रमिदानों नदाज्ञानु बर्त्तनमयुता। यतः। मृतः प्राओेति बा सर्ं श习ु० हत्वा सुखानि बा।
















Sangjivaka again heaved a deep sigh, and exclaimed, how hard it is, that this poor feeder upon grass and grain: should be an object worthy to be ruined by a lion!
The disputes of two of equal strength and fortune are worthy af attention; but not of two, the one great the other humble.
The bull having again considered a while, continued saying, -I know not by what fault of mine the rājā has been injured, that he should be at variance with me! It is best therefore to be for ever jealous of a prince.
If ever the mind of a king, which is like a bracelet of solid crystal, is injured by his minister, who is the artist that can repair it?
A thunderbolt, and the power of kings, are both dreadful! But the former expendeth its fury at once, whilst the latter is constantly falling upon our heads.
Therefore by battle must protection from death be sought; to supplicate him would now be absurd.
Since,
Or dying, he obtaineth heaven; or having killed his enemy, the enjoyments of life. Both these hard-to-be-acquired blessings are the rights of heroes.

युंद्रे काल ख्यायं। यनायुद्रे धुवं मृत्युर्युद्रे जीवितसंशचः। नमेब कालं युद्यस प्रवदन्ति ननीषिएः।। यतः।। चयुर्दे 位 यदा पश्येन्न किः्चिड्रितमात्मनः। यु艹्यमान स्तदा धाज्ञाभ्रियते रिपुए। सह।। जये च लभते लन्मों घृतेनापि सुराझ्भनां । च्चएविध्धंसिनः कायः का
 मिन कथमसी। माज्ञिघांसुर्ञात्यः। दमनको ब्रूते यदागा सख्धकएँं समुन्नतलांगूल उन्नतचर खो। विट्ध नास्यख्वां पश्यति तदा त्वमेव खावकमं दर्शयिष्यमि। यतः। वलवानसि निस्तेजाः कस्य नाभिभवास्पदं। निःशळ्छं दीयते लोकः चश्य भक्षचये पदं॥ किन्नु सरंमेतत् सुगुष्पनुष्टातव्यं नो चेन्न त्वं कहीित्युत्ता <मनकः करटकसमीपं गतः । ******









## \| शितेपपदेश् ॥


#### Abstract

  আাপন পরাক্রস (দ্যাইবা যেহেতুক নিন্তেজ নোক বলবান্    


As nut of battle death is certain, and in the field life doubtful, the learned call it the only time of battle.
When out of battle he beholdeth no happiness for himself, the wise man embraceth death fighting the foe.
In victory he obtaineth fortune, and in death celestial beauty. Seeing that our bodies are so very fragile, why should we hesitate about dying in the battle?
Let me clearly understand, my friend, how I am to dis. cover when he is determined to put me to death. When the rājā shall cock his tail, lift up his paws, and look at thee with his mouth open, and with his ears erect, replied Damanaka, then will be the tine for thee also to display thy prowess.
Strong even without vigour, who may not experience the situation of being defeated? Observe how fearlessly people put their feet upon a heap of ashes!
But it is necessary that every thing be conducted with the greatest privacy; otherwise neither thou nor I shall. remain alive.
Having said this, Damanaka went to join Karataka,

करटकेनेएँं किं निष्पन्न। दमनकेनोतां निप्पद्नोसाब न्योन्यभेदः। करटको ब्रूते कोन सन्देहः। यतः। वम्बुः कोर नाम टुष्टानां कुप्यते को न याचचतःका न तृप्यात विन्तेन कुटाल्य को। न पाएतः ॥अंग्यव॥ टुर्टत्तः वियते धुत्तैं : घीमानात्मविदृध्रये। किं नाम बलसंसर्गः कुरते नाश्रयाशवत॥तते द्मनदः पिद्रलक सीपषं मत्वा देव समागते सेत पापाश्शः ततः सज्जी सूय स्थोयतामिल्युला पूर्बक्ताकारं कारचामास। सझीवको।्यागत्य तथा विध्ध विक्रताकारं सिंहं दृष्धा सानुरूपं विकमं चकार लतस योर्यु्यु से सीवकः संज्छेन ब्यापादितः। घथ सर्ऊी बक सेवकं विक्लकरा व्यापाय विश्रान्तः सथोक इूव लिष्धति जूते च किं मया दाएयं कर्म द्वता ॥\% \% ज



 नয় অপর ধ্য





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who asked him what was effected. Why, replied the former, a reciprocal breach hath been effected between the two. What doubt of it? cried Karataka; for they say,
What a name is relation amongst wicked men? Who will not be angry when over and above solicited? Who groweth satisfied with riches? Who cannot be eminently skilful in an evil art?

## Likewise:

A man is rendered miserable by artful people, and prosperous from the greatness of his soul. What, doth not a troop of villains act like the fire, (whose epithet is destroyer of that whioh is intrusted to him?)
After this Damanaka went to the lion, and cried out, Please your highness, that vessel of iniquity is coming! Prepare thyself, and let him approach! Having said this, he caused the lion to put himself in the attitude before described; and Sangjivaka being arrived, upon seeing the lion with his countenance thus altered, began bimself to display a corresponding show of defiance. At length there ensued a furious battle, in which the poor bull having been killed by the lion, the latter overcome with fatigue, and standing, as it were, full of affiction, exclaim. ed,-Alas! what a cruel action have I been guilty of !

## ＂हितेपदेश्चः॥

थतः ॥ परेः कम्भुज्यते राज्यं सयं पापस्य भाजन। धर्मातिक्रतोराजा सिंहाहसिबधाद्वि।। घपरच॥ भू⿵्थे कहश्य गुए斤नितस्य शृत्यस वा वुद्दिमतः भ्रलाशः। भृच्रपलाये मरएं नृपाएां नष्टापि भभिः
 न्यायः यद्रातिं हला सन्तापः कियते। तथा चेत्ता। पिता बा यदि बा अाता पुके चा यदि बा मुछत्। प्राएंचेद करा राश्ञा हृन्त्या भूर्तिमिच्छता।चिचच धर्भार्थकामतनलज्रा नैकान्तकर लो भवेत्। न है हस्ससमप्यन्न च्रमावान् भचितुं च्चःः ॥ किछ॥ च्रमा चन्नो च निने च चतीनामेव भूबएँ । खपराधिषु क्वेषु चपाएiं हैव दूषएँ॥＊＊

बেरহহুক नि＂巨 यেমন হ্তিবধপ্নমুক্ত পাপভগপা ルাপ্পান


 भান দাসেন্ন নাশ ইহার মধধা ভৃত্য় নাশ র্রাজাদিগের







 র্রাজারদিগিন্ন অপরাধি লোকেতে সেই কমাই লোষ।

If the dominion be enjoyed by others, he himself is the vessel which containeth the the fault. Should a prince transgress the law, he is like the lion after the marder of the elephant.
The loss of territory, or of a wise and virtuous servant, is a great loss. The loss of servants is death to sovereigns, and the loss of empire; for servants are not easily to be found.
What novelty is this? cried Damanaka. It is very unusual for one to lament having put a faithless enemy to death; and indeed it is very improper to do so.
Or father, or if a brother; or son, or if a friend, be a conspirator against his life, he should be put to death by a prince who wisheth his own welfare.
One acquainted with the principles of justice and political interest, should neither be hastily severe; nor ever ready to pardon, although money be in the hand. It is proper to swallow mercy.
It is a virtue in hermits to forgive their enemies, as well as their friends; but it is a fault in princes to shew clemency towards those who are guilty.

घपरत्र्या। राज्यस्साभाद्छंकारादिच्छतः सामिनः पदं।
 राजा घृली ब्राह्याएः सर्वभच्तः ची चावशा डुप्रक्रतिः सहाचः। प्रेष्घः ज्रीपे धिद्धतः प्रमादो त्यज्यादूमे सत्र द्वातं न वेच्त यः ॥ बिशेषतच्च । सत्यानृता च पर्षा प्रियकादिनोच 信स्ता द्यालुइपि चार्थपरा बदान्या। नित्यम्या श्रचुरात्नधनागमा च बाराउनेव मृषतीति
 प्रक्टतिभापन्नः बिंद्रासने समुपविष्टः। द मनकः प्रद्टष्ट मना विजयतां महाराज युभमहु सर्वंजगतामित्युस्का यथामुबनवस्थितः 110 ©



 ৫ बে লোক কতকর্ম<






 एউক ইহ কহिহ়া পরনাফ্লাচদ थাকিল।

There is no other but one expiation for him who, from pride and the lust of power, shall wish for his master's station, and that is death !
A meek-hearted prince, a Brähman who eateth of all things alike, an unruly wife, a bad-principled companion, an unfaithful servant, and a presumptuous superintendent, and he who acknowledges not a benefit received, should all be put away: they are not worthy to be tried seven times.

But the following lines give a very particular picture of the behaviour of princes:
The conduct of princes, like a fine harlot, is of many colours, true and false; larsh and gentle; cruel and merciful; niggardly and generous; extravagant in expence, and solicitous of the influx of abundant wealth and treasure.

The lion having been thus composed by the arts of Damanaka, at length recovered his natural temper of mind, and seated himself on his throne; and Damanaka, with his heart full of exultation, having wished victory to the mighty king, and happiness to all the world, lived ever after according to his wish.

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 जकु：भवत्पसा६त् ग्रुतः सुखिनो भूतावयं। ीिष्यु तां शून्नुलिलये खलः का बाक्टष्टः क्रखयमुपसर्व्व हरहः। जनोनित्यं भूयात् सकलमुखसम्पत्तिवसतिः कयारम्मे
 युद्धि द्रेदेर नाम द्वितीयकथासंय्यहः समात्तः 11 ＊＊








Vishnu－Sarmã having thus concluded his second head， The Separation of a Favourite，gave notice to the young princes；who declaring they were well pleased with it，he gave them his blessing，and repeated the following lines：
May such a breach between friends happen but in the house of your enemies！May traitors，day by day，be led by Tine to their destruction！May the people be perpetual possessors of abundance，and all the blessings of life！And may youth for ever find amusement here in this pleasant garden of fable！

THE END OF THE SURIDBHEDA．

## ॥ अंय विग्रहः ॥

प्रनः कथारम्भकाले राजपुना ऊचुः घार्य्य राजपुनावये
 भवज्योरोचते कथयामि श्रूयतां चस्सायसाद्यः स्षेढकः। हंनैः सह् मयूराएां विग्रहे तुल्यविक्रमे। विग्वास्य वच्चिता हंसाः काकैः स्थित्वारिमन्दिरे ।।





 গাদন করিয়া ছংত ब

## CHAP. III. <br> Of Disputing.

THE time set apart for hearing these stories being arrived, the young princes reminded VishnuSarmā in these words:-W orthy Sir! As we are the sons of a prince, it will afford us very great amusement to hear what relates to Disputing. And Vishnu-Sarmā replied, if it will give you pleasure I will proceed to recount what is connected with that head, to which the following verse is the introduction:
In a quarrel between the geese and the peacocks, in which is displayed equal valour; the geese, having trusted them, are betrayed by the crows who were in the camp of the enemy.

ध्यक्ति जम्बुद्रीपे विन्ध्योनाम गिरिसन चिच्नवर्ँं। नाम मयूएः पच्तिराजोनिवसति तस्बानु चरं स्वरद्विः पनिभिरहं दग्धारएवमध्ये चरन्नवलोकितः पृष्ठय्य करल कुतः सनागतेसि। तदा मयेक्त कर्पूर्दीपस्य राजचक्रार्षत्त नेाहिए ए्यगर्भस्य राजछंसस्यानुचरोहछं की।तुकाद्देशान्तरं
 कोर देगो भद्रतरो राजाच । नयोक्तां जाः किमेव नुच्यते महदन्तर यतः कर्पूरदीपः सर्गएव राजहंसग्र हितीयः सर्गपतिः चन मरुस्यते पतितायूयं किद्धुरण उस्मदेशे गम्यतां। ततोस्मद्ननमाकार्य सब्ं सकेपा वभव: । तथा चेन्त। पयः पानं भुजद्रानां केबलं विष बर्द्रनें। उपदेशेचि भूर्बानां प्रकेपाय न शान्तये।।

 কर्ত, क দभाরव্যমধ্ধাতত চরতত অ:মাटक দেথিয়া তাহারা जिজ্ঞাসা কর্রি কে তুनि কোथাইইতত আইলা তথन


 गধ্যে কোন দেশ বড় ভাল (কান র্রাজ। ब। बড় ভাল।


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 র। সरরোষ হইন পণ্ডেতের। তাহা কহিয়াছছন বে সর্পেরদের



In Jambu-dwipa, there is a mountain called Vindhya, where reigns Chitravarna, a peacock, who is there king of the winged tribes. As I was walking one day over a place where the grass and underwood had been burnt down, 1 was discovered by some of his attendants who were passing by; and upon their asking who I was, and whence I carne, I replied, that I came from Karpuradwipa, that I was an attendant of the royal goose, king Hiranya-Garbha, and that I came there out of curiosity to see foreign countries. They then asked me which of these two countries I thought the best; and I said,- $\mathbf{O}$ what a question is this! There is a vast difference between them: Karpura-dwipa is a heaven of a place! Then what do you do in such a barren country as this? Come away, and accompany me into our country. But upon hearing me talk in this manner, they seemed to be very much displeased. They say,

A draught of milk to serpents doth nothing but increase their poison. Good counsel bestowed upon fools doth rather provoke, than satisfy them.

## ₹•为 <br> ॥だतेपर्दर्शः ॥

चन्यच \｜विद्दानेवोपदेष्ध्यो नाविद्धंत्रु कदाचन। वानरानुपद्यासाथ स्यानअष्धा यचुः बगाः ॥ राजोवाच ऊथमेतन्। दोंध्रुखः कथयति ज्यसि नंट्रानीरे विशा लः शालम्लोतरुसननिर्मितनीडछोडडे पनिनोनिवसंति सुखेनाथे $द ा$ वर्षासु नीलपंटलेराद्टते नभस्थले धारा
 थीताकुलान् कप्यलानानवलोक्य ब्रपया पज्तिकिहनां भो भे वानरए प़ॄ चाहैतैसहलं। हसपादादिसंयुक्ता यूर्यं किमिति सीदथ
 गभॅगबस्थिताः सुडिनः पच्चिऐो स्मान्तिन्दन्ति भवतु नाव





 －সूरथटত বাস ক：




## \|हितेापदेशः ॥








A wise man is worthy to be advised; but an ignorant one never. Certain birds, having given aduvice to a troop of monkeys, have their nests torn to pieces, and are obliged to fiy away.
The royal goose demanded to know how that was; and the booby repeated the following story:

## Fable II.

ON the banks of the river Narmada, upon a neighbouring mountain, there was a large Sälmali, wherein certaiu birds were wont to build their nests and reside, even during the season of the rains. One day the sky being overcast with a troop of thick dark clouds, there fell a shower of rain in very large streams. The birds seeing a troop of monkeys at the foot of the tree, all wet, and shivering with cold, called out to them, - Ho, monkeys! why don't you invent something to protect you from the rain?
We build ourselves nests with straws collected with nothing else but our bills. How is this, that you, who are blessed with hands, and feet, yield to such sufferings?
The monkeys bearing this, and understanding it as a kind of reproach, were exceedingly irricated, and said amougst themselves,- These birds there, sitting comfortably out of the wind within their warm nests, are laughing at us! So let them, as long as the shower may last.
 गीडा भग्नाष्षेषामंडानि चाध:पानितानि । झतेाहं अचीकम विद्वानेवेपदेष्ट्यद्यद्यादि। राजोवाच ननसेः किं हृतं। बकः कथयति त्रत्त्रेः पर्ताभः कोपादुकां के
 यु मदीयमयूरः केन राजा हृतः। एतन ल्वा ते सर्बे मां छंतुमुद्यनास्तले।मयापि स्वविक्रभोर दर्भितः॥ यतः॥ क्यन्य इरभषषं पुंसां क्षमा लन्जनं चोषितां। पराकमः परिभवे बैजात्यं सुरतेष्विव।। राजा विहस्याह्इ। अत्म नण्य परेषां च यः समीच्य वलाबलं। चन्तरं नैब
 घरक्वित्यं चेने श्समवुड्रिमान् । हीपिचर्मपरिकन्नो बार्दोषादूर्द गेत











 কপ निর্बজ্জাত डু মণ এই बপ অना কত্ত’ क পরাভব কালে



 করতত বাক্য দোর⿰㇇ত নষ্ট ইইন।

In short, as soon as the rain subsided, the whole troop of them mounted into the tree, where tearing all the nests to pieces, the eggs fell upon the ground and were broken. I say therefore, A wise man is worthy to be advised; grc.
Well, said the royal goose, what did the birds say after they had heard this story? Why, please your hinhness, they were in a great passion, and asked, who made that same goose a king! In answer to which, I too, in the anger which such a question created, cried,-By whom was this same peacock made a king? and, upon my saying this, they tried to kill me, and in return, I displayed no little valour.
Anoccasional dress to a man is as forgiveness and modesty to a woman. Courage when surrounded is like being captive amongst men endued with clemency.
The royal goose smiling at this, said,
A man who, having well compared his own strength or weakness with that of others, after all, doth not know the difference, is easily overcome by his entmies.
A fool is always discovered if he stayeth too long; like the ass dressed in a tiger's skin, from his voice.
 नापुरे विलासे नाम रजकल्लस गर्द्रभोतिबाइनाहदू्व लो मुर्ष्षूरिवाभवत् लतहोन रजकेनाबै। व्याज्रचर्मए़ शच्छाघारएयनकोपे मस्सन्चे नियुत्तः ततोादूरात्तमव लोक् व्याध्रवुद्या चेत्रपतयः सलरं पलाधम्ते अथैकदा। केनापि घंनरच्तकेन धूषरकम्बलहतननुजाएनन धनुः काएं सज्नीकत्यानतबायेनै कान्नस्थिनं तं घ टूरा

 स धावितः गय्यरच्तकेन गर्देभो चित्कारशब्दानिशि ल्याडयदिधत लीलबैव घ्यापादितः। छनेतऽहं ब्रवीमि सुचिरं हि चरभित्यमित्यादि।＊क＊








#      ঢিৎ কান্র শ<্লেতে নিশ্চয় করিয়া অনায়ানেতে নষ্ট কর্রিন  

How was this? said the booby; and the royal goose related the following tale:

## Fable III.

AT Hastināpura there lived a certain fuller, whose name was Vilãsa. ¡He had a jack ass who was grown exceedingly weak by carrying burdens too great for his strength, and, as it were, almost at the point of death. In this condition the fuller dressed him up in a tiger's skin, and let him loose in a field of corn; so that the people belonging to the field having observed him at a distance, ran away with the idea of its being a real tiger. After a while, however, a man whose business was to watch the field, having dressed himself in a kind of armour made of an ass's skin, and furnished himself with a bow and arrows, ventured to approach him; and the supposed tiger, who was now grown plump and fat,spy* ing him at a little distance, and thinking it was a female of his own species, began to welcome her by setting up a loud braying, and immediately trotting up before her. But the man having discovered from his voice what he really was, the poor ass was soon overcome for his love. I say, therefore, $A$ fool is always discovered foc.
 कमूमूनी चरन्नस्साक साโमनभधिच्चिपति तन्न त्तन्त्र्यम दानोमित्युत्ता संब मां चच्बुभिहीच्वा सकोपाजचुः पस्य रे मूर्ब क हंनस्तब राजा सर्ध या मृदुस्त्य राज्याधि कारोनास्ति यत एकान्लमृट्रः करतलस्यमप्यर्थं रचि नुमत्नमः स कथं र्शथवों गास्ति राज्यं वा तस्स किं किन्नु
 सेवितथे।महाहच्चः फलच्छायाममझितः। चटि दे बात् फल नाति काया केन विवार्य्यते ॥ चन्यचः ॥ीन सेवा न कर्षेया कर्त्तघ्रोमहदांश्यचः पथापि भै।एिकी इसे वाहलीत्यभिधीयते॥ *******










 অপর


After that, said the booby, the birds called out to me, -Rascal! vile booby! Dost thou dare speak thus slight. ingly of our sovereign? This is not to be suffered by us presently! And, saying this, they began to attack ine with their bills, and to brave me in this manmer.-Observe, thou stupid animal! thy goose is always a soft spiritless creature; although he is by mo means so very mild in the government of his dominions; but he is incapable of possessing as much wealth as would lie in the palm of one's hand; how then shall he command the universe? As for thyself, thou art like an angry frog; but he is thy superior. Hear this:

A large tree, which yieldeth both fruit and shade, is highly to be esteemed; but if Providence, per chance, may have denied it fruit, by whom is its shade refused? Court should not be paid to the indigent; but to him on whom there is great dependance. Even milk in thehaud of a tavern keeper is called an intoxicating liquor.

बन्यच॥महानप्यल्पनां याति निर्गु ल गुएविक्षरः। धाधाराधेयभावेन गजेन्द्रूव द्पर्य॥ बिशेषतथ्र । व्यप
 गमकाः मुखमासते। मबोात्तां कथमेतत्। पर्पच्चएः कथच नि कदाचिदपि वर्षाहु हष्टेराषात् टृषार्त्रोमजयूथा यूथपतिमाए नाथ को भ्युपायोड्माकं जीवनाय नांत्ति नुर्रुन्नूनां निमज्जनस्थानं बयच निमज्जनस्यानाभावा न्मृतारहाइएव कि कूर्म्मः बा चामः ततेहर्हिराजोनातिदूर गत्वा निर्म्मलं कदं दर्शितबान् बतोरदनेपु गएल तन्तीरावस्थितगजपादाहतिनिर्यू लंताः चुरूशयकाः
 गजयूयेन पिपासाकुलितेन प्रतहमनागन्नथं। © *

 जूपू̆












Even the greatest are reduced to littleness, and those of abundant qualities to insignificatice, by the properties of that by which they are opposed; like the royal elephant in the mirror.
Besides,
Great things may be effected by wise counsel, when a sovereign enemy may be too powerful. Certain rabbits were enabled to live in comfort, through the policy of one of their brethren.
I asked them how this was? And the birds related as follows:

## Fable IV.

ONCE upon a time, for want of rain in due season, a troop of elephants being greatly distressed for water, addressed their chief in these words:-What resource have we, except in that hollow siuking ground inhabited by those little animals! but deprived of that too, whither, Sir, blinded as it were, shall we go? What shall we do? Upon hearing their complaints, their chief, after travelling with them a great way, discovered a fountain of clear water. But as many rabbits who happened to be in their burrows were crushed to death under the feet of so many elephants trampling over their warren; at length, one of them, who was called Sili-Mu* kha, reflected in this manner:-T..is troop of elephants, oppressed with thirst, will be coming here every day to drink,

धतेाविनघ्यत्यन्मत् कुलं। नलो विझचेतनाम वृचश्यको इबदत् मा विषीटत मयान प्रतीकाएः कर्तयः तनेासी प्रतिज्ञाय चलितः गच्छता च तेनालोचितं कथं गज्न ब
 नपि भुजद्नःः। पलायन्नपि भूषालः प्रह्ँसदूपि दुर्जनः।। झतोएं पर्वृत्विखरमाएह्य धूथनाथं संवादयामि तथा नुभ्धिते यूघनाधउवाच कर्ल कुलः खसायातः स बूते श्रक्रोंहं भगबता चन्द्रेल भवदन्तिकं प्रेषतः यू थपति राह्रार्य्यमुच्यतां। विजयो बूने। उद्यतेष्वपि शस्लेकु दूनोवदति नान्यणा। सदैवावध्यभाबेन कथाथस चि
 रचकाः शश्यकास्या निःश्रारलाखदनुचितं कृतं।










## 1 శितेपपदेशः ॥


 ब| कढহ ना यেएেতু

 ইইয়াtছ তাছা অনুণিত করির্যাছ।
and, at length, our whole race will be destroyed! But an old buck, whose name was Vijaya, said to him, Brother, dou't be uneasy; for I am going to prevent what thou dreadest. Saying which, he set off to try how he could oppose them; but as he went along, he began to consider how he should approach so formidable a troop; for, observed he, they say,
An elephant killeth even by touching, a serpent even by smelling, a king even by ruling, and a wicked man by laughing at one.
Wherefore, I will mount the summit of a rock to address the head of the troop. This being put in execution accordingly, the chief elephant asked him who he was, and whence he came. I am, replied he, an ambassador sent here by the god Chandra. Declare the purport of thy commission, said the elephant. Sir, replied the rabbit, as
A mbassadors, even when the weapons of war are lifted up, speak not otherwise than for the benefit of their state; and although they speak boldly according as it is their advantage, they are not to be put to death.
Then I will declare what are the commands of the god Chasidra. He bade me say, that in driving away, and destroving the rabbits who are appointed to that Deity, you have done ill;
 परिद्विः एवमुक्तवति दूते घूधपतिर्भयादिद माह प्रणि

 प्रह्राथ गच्छ ततोरांजै। यूथपतिं नीवा जले चब्बलं चन्द्रविक्ं दर्शयचता यूचपरतः प्रलाभं कारितः उत्तः तेन ऐेव अज्ञानादनेनापराधः ฮ्रतसतः न्चम्यतां नैषं वारान्तरं विधास्यते हत्युल्वा प्रस्थापितः अ्योतहहं त्रवो
 त्पभूराजहंनः मह्वाप्रतापेाइतिसमर्थः नै नैलेक्यस्थापि ज्रभुलं तन हुज्यते किं पुनाराज्यभिति। ***

লে শশ<কর। বঙ্লাল আমাদিগগন্ন রকিত অতএব অামার্রা

 णुৰু






## ॥ हितोपदेशः ॥


 অালিকহিনাম লেইমহাপ্রতাপাঅতিসনর্থ অামাদ্রনমানী

for, said he, they are my guards, and it is notorious that the figure of a rabbit is my emblem.

The head elephant, upon hearing this being greatly alarmed, declared that they had offended through ignorance, and would never go to the fountain again. If this be your resolution, said the ambassador, go this once, and make your submissions before the Deity himself, whom you will see in the fountain, quite agitated with anger; and when you have pacified him, you may depart. -Accordingly, as soon as it was night, the ambassador Vijaya having conducted the chief of the elephants to the fountain, there shewed him the image of the moon, trembling, as it were, upon the smooth surface of the water; and and wher he had made him bow down to it, in token of submission, he said,-Please your divinity! What hath been done having been done through ignorance, I pray thee pardon them! and upon saying this, he caused the elephant to depart. I repeat therefore, Great things may be effected \&c.

After that, conitinued the booby, I ventured to say, that our king too was powerful and valiant, and that he was worthy to be the master of the three worlds;

नदाहं तेः पचितिद्धु क्ट क्सस्सद्यूमो चरसि दूत्यभि धाय राइस्विच्वर्एस्स समीपं नीतः ततेाराजः पुरामां अदर्श्य नैः फ्रलम्य उन्ता देव अअध्रीर्य्यता। एष दुष्टोवकः चद्स्मेशे चरसपि देवपादानधिन्तिपति। राजाइ कोऽयं कुतः समाचातः । ते ऊचुहिर एबयगर्मनाम्नो राज हंसस्सानुचरः कर्पूर रद्वीपादागतः। अ्रथाहं गटध्रे ए मण्चि एा पृष्ठः कल मुख्बोमत्रोति मयोक्ता सर्वंशाख्बार्थ पारगः सर्बत्ञा नाम चकवाकः। ग्ध्रोबूते युज्घने खदेश जाइतोर॥ यतः ॥ खदेशजं कुलाचारं विशुड्रमथ बाशुचि मत्रज्ञम्घशनिनं व्यजिचारविवर्जित । उधीतब्यव
 ध्यान्मन्विएं नृपः ॥ अनान्तर धुकेनोनं देव कपूरद्धी पाद्ये बघुद्रोपा जम्बुद्रीपान्तर्गताएव।
















upon which they laid hold of me with their beaks; and, asking me what business I had in their country, they carried me before their chief Clitra-varna; and when they had shewed me to him, bowing to their king, they said,-Please your highess, let this guilty booly be confined; for he dares, even whilst he is travelling in our land, to treat with contempt your royal feet! The king, in anger, demanded to know whence I came; and they informed him, that I was the servant of the goose Hiranya-garbha, and that I came from Karpura-dwipa. -After that, the minister, who was a vulture, asked me who was the prime minister in this country, and I told him, a Chakra-vàka whose name was Know-all. You esteem him, replied the vulture, because he is your countryman; they say, indeed,
A ling should engage for his minister one who is a native of his own country; pure in all his ways, and eleanly in his dress; not one who is an outcast, addicted to idle pleasures, or too fond of women; but one of good repute, who is well versed in the rules of disputatation, is of firm mind, and expert in raising a revenue. A parrot next spoke, and observed, that as Karpuradwipa was comprehended in Jambu-dwipa,

नचाि देवपादानामेबाधिपत्य तने।राज्ञाप्युक्षं एवमेव॥। चतः ॥ राजा मत्तः शिशुष्घैवः ज्रमादो धनर्शांनः। अपाप्यमभिबाउकन्ति कि पुनर्ल्बम्यतेपियती॥ततोमयोश्कें यदि बचनमाने लैवाधिपत्य विद्याति तदा जमुदीपेप्य
 निर्ज्ञयः मयोत्तं संचामएव। राज्ञा विहस्ये नां खखा मिनं गत्वा सज्जीकुत। तदा मयोत्रां सदूतेनिप प्रस्थाप्य तां।राजोराच । कःपयास्सति दै।वेन घतेवम्मूतोर टूतः कार्य्यः। ।भनोगुलि श्रुचिर्दचः प्रगब्ओष्यमनी ब्रमी।





 তাহার কथা कि। তদनञ্তর जামি কरिনাম যাি বাক্যম।








 ব্রাঞ্মণই কর্ভ ब্য যেছহ তুক।
the authority of his Majesty's feet certainly extended over that country also; to which the king of the birds replied,-Thus it is !
Sovereigns, the libidinous, and children, with madmen, and such as are made vain by riches, are over anxious for what is not attainable, and how much more so for what is to be procured!
Upon this, I said,-If dominion were obtained by words only, then might all Jambu-dwipa be subject to my king. Let it be declared how, said the parrot, and where he will give proofs of it! And I replied,-In battle! At this their king laughing, said,-Go to thy master, and tell him to make preparations for it. Send thy own ambassador, said I. Who shall go? asked the king; for an embassy such a person is required as is described in these lines:
An ambassador should be a trusty servant, endued with good qualifications, pure in his principles, clever, agreeable, unaddicted to fruitless pleasures, patient, and, with all, a Brāhman who is well acquainted with the moral and religious customs of strangers, and the nature of opposition.
Although there are many such to be found, here exclaimed the vulture, still a Brähman is to be preferred; for;

यतः।प्रकादं कुएते पत्युः सम्पत्ति नाभिवाइ्कति｜कालि मा कालकूठस्स भापैती ग्वरसबत्रमात्॥राजाहतनः गुक्त एव ज्रजतु गुक वनेवानेन चः गत्वा अस्सदभिलिित बूहि। गुकेत्रूते घथाज्ञापयति देवः किन्वयं टुर्ज्जनेत बक्सदनेन सह्ह न गच्छारि ॥तथा चोत्र ॥ खलः करोाति डुर्टात्तं नूनं फर्लति संधुषु। द्शानोोहरेत् सीतां बश्घनं स्सान्महादधेः॥ अवरत्ष 11 न स्थातथंन
 प्ठत् गचंच्च वर्त्तःः॥राजोबाच। कघमेतत्। गुकः कथ
 निवसतः कराराच्त् थीच्मसमजे परिश्रान्तः कख्यित् पांचक स्तच तरतनले घनुः काएडं सं．्रघाय सुतः 10




 আজ্জা কটরন কিন্তু এই বক দুর্জন এইटছ্তুক ইহার সাহ্রিত




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He acteth according to the pleasure of his employer; he seeketh not wealth; even by the company of Shiva, the black hue of the venom is not to be removed.
This being the case, let the parrot, said the king, along with this person; and, upon thy arrival, make known our will. It shall be according to your highness's commands, replied the parrot; but this booby is a vile animal, and I am not used to go any where with a person of bad character. They say,
A villain is sure to commit some evil action, and he succeedeth amongst good men. Sitā was seized by Rāvana. The ocean may have bonds.
It is not proper either to stay, or to go any where, along with an evil-disposed person. A goose suffered for staying with a crow, and a Varttaka (Quail) for going with him.
How was this? demanded the king; and the parrot recounted the following story:

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\text { Fable } V \text {. }
$$

ON a private road in Ujjayini there was a large pippala tree, where lived together a goose and a crow. Once upon a time in the cold season, a traveller came there, and having placed his bow and his arrows safe away. under the tree, he weat to sleep.

न₹ च्बान्तरे तन्मुषात हच्चच्चाया बपगता नतः चूर्ट्टेतेज सा तन्युखं व्यातनवलोक्य नहृंच्चस्थितेन हंनेन बरपया पच्चो प्रसार्य पुनसन्मुषे च्चाधा क्षता तते। निर्भंरनिद्रासुखिना तेन मुब्यादानं कतं चथ नुखम सहिए्यु: स्सावदे।र्जन्येन स काकस्स्स कुखे पुरोषात् सर्गं छाला पलाधितः तलेायाबदहैा पान्य उत्थाय जर्दें निरोज्ते ताबत्तेताबलोकितिए हंसः का ऐडनन हतेाय्यापए दितः। वर्त्तककणार्मप कघयामि एकदा भगवतेगण हुड्स चानाप्रमदेन सें पन्चिएः समुद्रतीरं गता लतः काकेन सह्र वर्त्रक्रलितः घच गेपालस्य गच्हते। दधिभाएडाद्धाऐ वारं तेन काकेन दधि लाघटेते ततेगाव द सै। रधिभाएं भूनै। निधाघ जर्द्रमबबोकने ताब त्तेन काकवर्शंको दृष्टा। $300<0<0$









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A few minutes after, the shade of the tree passed away from his face, and presently it was covered by the scorching rays of the sun; upon seeing which, the goose, who was in the tree, expanded his wings, and again a shadow was formed as before. A little while after, in the enjoyment of a sound nap, the man happening to open his mouth, the crow dropped his excrement into $i t$, and flew out of the way. But the man waking, and seeing the goose upon the tree, concluded that it was he; so, being in a passion, he took his bow, and with an arrow drawn home to his ear, shot him dead upon the spot. I say, therefore, It is not proper to stay, gre. I will now relate the history of the Varttaka, continued the parrot.

## Fable VI.

ONCE upon a time all the birds of the air went in a body upon a pilgrimage to the sea side in honour of Garuda; and amongst the rest, the crow went accompanied by a Varttaka. As they flew along, the crow repeatedly stole and ate of some curds out of a pot which a farmer was carrying upon his head; but as soon as the man put the pot upon the ground, and saw the crow and the Varttaka together in the air,

सतश्रेन लेदितः काकः प्रायितः वर्न्तकः सभाव निरपराधासन्द्यतिसेन प्रात्तोव्यापादितः अते हैं अ्रबीनि न स्थातव्यं न गन्तव्यमित्यादि। ततो मयेान्ती कातः गुक किमेवे न्रथीषि मांप्राति यथा श्रोमद्हेव्लया भवानषि। शुकेनेनकां अस्येवं। किश्य ॥ दूर्जने रुच्चना नानि सम्मतानि प्रियाएयपि। ग्रकालकुसुमानीव भयं अझ्जनयन्ति हि ॥ दर्ज्जनत्वश्र भवतेावाकादेव ज्ञातं घटनयेभर्भालयागर्विग्रहे भवद्वचनमेव निदानं। पश्य। प्रत्यन्चेपि क्षते दोषे मूर्बः भान्तेन तुष्यति। रघकारे।नि जां भार्य्यंं सजारां शिरसा करोत् ॥ राजेात्तां कथमे नत् । गुकः कथथति अस्रति चैावनश्धीनगरे मन्द्मति नंगम रयकारः सच स्वभार्य्यंं वन्धकों जानाति जारे सा समं सचजुषा नेकस्थाने पश्यति। \%
চमनন্তর তাशাকত্ত্ক फুহীকৃত एইয়া কাক পলাইল








## $\|$ हितेपद्रेशः ॥

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the former, being guilty, flew out of the way; but the latter, being but slow of flight, was caught and instantly killed. I say, therefore,-It is not proper either to stay, or to go g.c.
I then said,-Brother parrot, what is the reason thou railest thus against me? I esteem thee, nevertheless, as the feet of his highness! Be it so, replied the parrot; but,
When sincere and beloved friends are courted by those of bad character, it createth in me as much dread, as the sight of flowers out of season.
Thy being a rascal is made evident to me from thy conversation; for if there should be any falling out between our two masters, thy tongue will be the cause,
Observe:
A fool will rejoice and be happy, even when offences are committed before his eyes. A certain wheelwright put his own wife with her gallant upon his head.
How was that? said the king; and the parrot related the following story:

## Fable VII.

IN Sri-nagara there lived a wheelwright, whose name was Dull-wit; who, though he believed his wife was false to his bed, had never, with his own eyes, seen her with her gallant.

## ॥ हितेपद्टेशः॥

तलेडरसे रचकारेडह्हमन्यं यामं गच्रामीत्युका घंजितः कियदूरं गत्वा पुनागगत्य पर्ग्यक्षे सग्टे निभृतं स्थितः अथ रथकारेग्यामान्तर् गतद्यत्युपजात विग्यासः स जारः सत्ध्याकालएवागतः पस्रात्तेन समं तसां परर्यं कीडन्ती पर्घंद्रतल स्थितस्य भर्तुः कि चिद弓न्सर्पात् सार्मनं मायाविनमिति विज्ञाध विवहाभवत् ततोजारे लेन्तं किमिति ल्वन्य भया सह निभरंरं न रमसे विस्मितेब प्रलिभासि मे तं । तयोग़ं
 सेऽद्य ग्रामान्तर गतः तेन विना सकलजनपूर्बैं डपि यामे भां प्रति जर्यववत् आति किं भावव तच परस्याने किं खादितवान् कथं वा प्रतुक्तः इत्यस्मद्धृद्यं विदीर्य्यते।


 ইशাত সেই জার জাত প্রुত্যয় হইয়। সায়• কাঢनঢতই আইন

 জানিয়া বিষक্গ इইন তাহার পর্র ঊপপতি কহিন কেন



#  







So he pretended that he was going out of town, but after he had gone a little way, he returned home, and privately hid himself under the bed. In the mean time, the gallant, supposing the wheelwright was actually gone out of town, made his appearance; and, soon after, the wife retired with her lover to the same bed; where they began to converse without restraint. But just now, from the feel of something touching the under part of the bed, she concluded that her husband was beneath, and so was a little disconcerted; upon which her gallant said, - What is the reason thou dost not enjoy the present moment free from care? Thou appearest as if thou wert alarmed at something! Alas! replied the artful woman, he who is the lord of my life is gone abroad to-day; wherefore the city, though ever so full of inhabitants, to me appeareth a mere desert! What is to be done! What has he eaten in a foreign place, and how is he now sleeping! Oh! How my heart throbs for these things!

## 

 छं Іधच ज्तुषा|मुप्रसत्रमुलो भर्नुः सा नारी धर्म्मभागिनी।। चपरश्र।। नगरस्थोवनस्योबा पापेवा थर्दि बा शुचिः। यासां सीएiं प्रियोभर्ना तासां लोकामहोट्याः ।। च्यन्चच्चा|सर्त्ता हि परमं नार्याभूष एं भूबएँविना। एषा विरहिना तेन ओोभनापि न सेममना॥लं जारः पापनलत मिने लैल ल्यात् प्प्पतामूलसहछगः कदाचित् ्बेयहे कदा चिच्न मेघसे च चच खामी मां विकेतु देवेच्यो जाह्ता एे न्बेाप दातुमी ग्वरः किं बजना तन्मिन् जीवति जीवामि त्नन्मरएं चानुमरएं करिष्यामि इनित प्रतिज्ञा वर्त्तथत।


 जে সুभुनন্ন











Then is thy wheelwright, sald the gallant, a subject worthy of all this tenderness? he who calls tiee whore, and strumpet? Villain! exclaimed she, what is this thou sayest? Hear me!
She is a virtuous woman, who, when spoken harshly to, and viewed with angry eyes, appeareth before her husband with a mild and placid countenance.
The regions of eternal happiness are provided for those women, who love their husbands the same in a wilderness, as in a city; be he a saint, or be he a sinner.
A husband is a woman's first ornament, although himself be unadoreed; but when she is without one, be she ornamented, she is not adorned.
Thou art very fine, to be sure, and hast the appearance of a figure made up of garlands and flowers, Pray do people ever worship thee? My husband, if he chooses, can sell me to the gods, or give me to the Brāhmans; but what of that?

I live in him living, and in him, my beloved, will I live when dead; for upon his death, to die after him is my firm resolve.

## चत्तः । निस्तः कोर्घंर्डर्दकेटी च चानि लामानि

 भानबे। तावत् कालं वस्त् त् ख्वों भर्त्तारं याऽनुगच्छति॥ बन्यच॥॥्यालगाही चथा ब्यालं बलाड दूरते विलात्। नद्धर्त्रारमादाव सर्गलोके महीयते॥ अपरश्ध ॥ चिते। परिख्वज्य विछेतने पतिं। भिया हि या भुख्रति देंमात्मनः।ालवापि पापं घतनंख्यमप्यतिा पतिं गरहीवा क्रुर लोकमाघुयात्॥एनत् मब̈ं ग्रुला स रथकारेऽऽदरत् धन्योऽहँ चस्से हुरी प्रियवादिनी सार्ववत्तसला भार्य्यनि
 ल्यादि। नतेाहं तेन राश़ा यथा घबहारं संपूज्य प्रस्या
 ज्ञाय यथा कर्त्तथमननुमन्धीयतां। *****













 कर्ब्रा उाश्र जनूमकान बत्र।

## For,

The woman who followeth her husband may remain in heaven for a million and a half of years, or for as many as there are hairs upon the body.
As the snake-catcher by force draweth up the serpent from its hole; so, having taken her husband, she is to be raised into heaven.
Him should she attend whilst living, and him should she sleep with when dead, to whom her father may have given her, or her brother according to ber father's will.
The foolish wheelwright, upon hearing all these fine speeches, said to himself,-O what a lucky fellow I am, to possess a wife who can speak of me with such tender love and affection! and, saying this, he rose with the bed and its contents, and began to dance for joy. I re* peat therefore,-A fool fro.
After this, continued the booby, as soon as the king had paid me the usual compliments, I was dismissed, and the parrot is coming behind. And now that I have apprized your highness of all this, let that which is most proper be pursued.

## घक्रवाकोविच्स्याह्द देब वकेन तावद्देशान्तरमपि

 गत्वा यचार्श राजकार्य्यमनुष्ठितं किन्नु देवस्तभावए षमूबर्बां।। यतः॥ शतं द्यान्न विवदेदिति विज्ञस स्मतं। विना हेतुमपि दूंदमेतन्मूबस्य लच्चएँ।। राजाह किमतीते पपालम्मनेन प्रहुतमनुसन्धोयतां। चकोल्रूते दे विजने ब्रबीमि॥यतः।। वर्एाकारप्रतिध्चानैर्नचवल्म विकारतः। अप्यू ह्न न्ति मनेाधीराबस्माद्रहसि मब्चयेत्॥ ब्यन्यच!। अाकाररिर्निनतेर्गत्या चेष्ठया भाघएेन च। नेच बत्कविकाराभ्यां ज्ञायतेडन्तर्गतं मनः॥राजा मबी च तन स्यितः अन्ये अन्ट्च गताः चको ब्रूते देवाहेवं जानानि क स्साप्यस्सन्नियोगिजः श्रेर ए।य वके नेद्मनुप्टतं।।চক্রবাক হাगা কর্নিয়া কহিনেন হে মহারাজ বক লেশাত্তন

 বিবাদ করিরেবক না ইহা পগ্ভিততন সभ্মত কারণ বাত্রেরেফক

 बोক बनिতেएছ एে गशারাজ निর্জरन ब बिব বেएেতুক ব









What! exclaimed the minister Chakra-väka, the king's affairs have been forwarded, to the utmost of his abilities, by a booby, who happened to travel into a foreign country! But, please your highness, he has acted according to his nature.
One may give him a hundred instances from holy writ, that he should not dispute; still, it is the character of a fool to make a disturbance without a cause.
Have done with these reproachful sayings! said the royal goose, and attend to what has been reported. Please your highness, rephed the minister, I speak to you in private; for,
Those who are aware of it can interpret the mind from the changes of the eyes and other members; and even by the report of shape and complexion.
And upon this, the rest withdrawing, the king and his minister were left by themselves, I think, said the minister, that this has been brought about by a spy sent by some officer of our government. They say,

घाः ॥ बे पाभाभातुरः सेयाज् ब्यनीनोनिन थितिनां। विदुषां जीषन मूर्बःः सह्दो।ाजीवनसमतः।। राजात्रवीत् । भबतु कारएमन पस्वान्रिहुलीय
 प्रfिधिसावत् प्रहोयतां। तनत्बदनुष्हानं वलाबलन्ब जानोचः ॥ तथा हि ॥ भवेत् स्सपरराप्राएंं कार्य्या कार्या|वलोकने। चारच नुर्म्महोभर्त्रुर्घस्य नात्सग्घयक सः ॥ सच द्वितीयं विम्यासपाच मही त्वा यातु तेनानै। स्य तनाबस्थाय द्रितीयं तचेत्य मव्वकायैं सुनिभृन निश्यित्य निगय्य प्रस्यापयति॥ तथा बोात्ता| तीर्थाश्यके घरस्थानं शार्नावज्ञानहेतुना। तपरिब्यक्धलोवेतैः खच रेंनह सम्बदेत् 11 गूढचारस्र चेजले स्यले चरति ततो पावेव बकोनियुज्यतां। *****

যেহেতুক চিকিৎ স<ক্র্দিগেন্ন র্রোগাই নন্লন অধিকারি











 চরสে লেই গুচ চার লেই হেতুক এই বককেই निয়োগ কর।

> A sick man is the best subject for a physician, and an active einissary for the officers of government; fools are the support of the learned, and a man of secrecy suits a king.

Let the cause alone, said the king; at present it should be determined what ought to be done; then say! First, please your highness, replied the minister, let a spy be sent, and then we shall learn the situation of the country, with its streng th and weakness; for they say,
A prince should have a spy to observe what is necessary, and what is unnecessary, to be done in his owns as well as in his enemy's country. He is the king's eye; and he who hath him not is blind.
And let him take a second person with him, in whom he can confide; whom he shall send back, well disguised, charged with such secrets as are worthy to be communicated; whilst he himself remains upon the spot.
He should command his emissaries to go disguised in company with those penitents, who travel with beards under pretence of studying in the courts of temples; and places of holy visitation.
The emissary we send should be one who will go about privately, and who will pass through land and water;

एनाहस एव कधिद्धकोद्धितीचलेन घघातु तह़
 सनुष्हातथ ॥ यतः ॥ षट्कर्लाभियते मव्रस्सा श्रात्तश्र बार्चंया। हत्यात्मना दितीयेन मख्य ：काएँ ？
 घधिवोपते। न श्याब्ेे समाधतुत्भिति नीतिविदां मनं।। राजा विफृष्योबाच प्राम्मलावन्मयोत्तनः प्र्वा एिः। मन्बो बूते तदा संगाभविजयोडणि प्रात्तः अन्तालरे प्रतीहारः प्रविश्य प्रलन्ये ।बाच देव जमुदीपादागते। दूार युकलिर्धति। राजा चक्रवाकनालोकते।
 ब्यः प्रतिहारसमावासस्थानं नीवा गतः । राजाह












 नইয়া গে গ্রাজ। কरिएनন।
and I know of no one, except the booby, who is endued with these requisites; wherefore, let him be appointed. In the mean time, let all the inhabitants keep within our castle; and, till the messenger return, let profound secrecy be pursued; for
The deliberations of council are discovered if heard by six ears, as well as any private information; wherefore, a king should entrust his counsels only to himself and a second person.
The injury which is done to princes, from their counsel's being discovered, are not to be repaired, say those who are acquainted with the rules of policy.
Well, said the king, now I have found such an excels lent emissary, what next?-Your highness, replied the minister, hath but to enter the field of battle, and victory will follow.
They were now interrupted by the entrance of one of the guards, who informed them, that there was a parrot waiting at the gate, just come from Jambu-dwipa. The king looked at the minister, and the minister said, Lead him into a separate apartment, and sometime hence he may be admitted. According to the commands of his highness! said the guard; upon which he weat away, taking the parrot with him.

विग्रण्नावत् समुपस्थित স्रकोतबूने देव प्रागेव वियहे？ न विधिः। यतः 11 स किं मृत्यः स कि मन्रो य अादावेव्त भूपनतं। युद्रायेामं सभूत्यागं निर्दिशग्यविचारितं।। घघपरश्च II विजेतु धयते चारोक्र युद्धेन कदाचन। श्थतित्याविजयोयस्माहृश्यते युध्यमानचेः॥ ॥न्यच। सान्ना टानेन सेटेन कामलेरथवा पृथक्। साधितुं श्रयते चारीज्न युद्देन कदाचन।। अपरश्यं। सर्ब्वएव जनः शूरोह्यनासादितविय्यः । छहृष्टपर सामर्थ्यंः सदर्पः． को 「भब्चेन्न 质॥ किश्य ॥ न तथोत्याप्यते य्यावा प्राएमि
 किन्तु विय्घहुपस्थितं विले।क्य व्यब़ीयताँ॥ यतः॥











#      

So, said the king, discord is arrived, and is in attend* ance! Yes, please your highness, replied the minister; hut discord is not necessity.
Is he a minister, or a counsellor, who, upon the first alarm, and without due consideration, adviseth his sovereign either to commence hostilities, or to quit his ground?
A wise man may strive to conquer, but he should never fight; because victory, it is observed, cannot be constant to both the combatants.
A prince should use each and every of these means, in order to obtain peace from the enemy: viz. submission, presents, or, sowing the seeds of dissension among his confederates; but he should never fight.
A man should never display his bravery who is unpre? pared for battle; nor bear the marks of defiance, until he hath experienced the abilities of his enemy.
Not more easily is a house supported by mankind with a prop, than great achievements from trifling means. This is the great fruit of councils.
But when we perceive that we are threatened with war. let preparations be made; for

घथाकासकतो घोगात् ष्रषिः फल वनी भवेत्। लइनी तिरियं देव चिरात् फर्बति रत्ताएत् ॥ बपरच्च ॥ कहत्तादूरभी लत्वमासजे भूरता गुएः। विपकौत च महा बे ाके धीरतामनुगच्छति \|। अन्यच्च। प्रत्यूहः सर्वंशिद्री नामुन्तापःप्रथम:किल। ज्यतिशीतलमप्यम्मः किं भिनात्त
 घतः।। वलिना सह येग्रव्य भिति नास्ति निद्र्शन। तद्युदूं हतिना सार्दं बरालं मृत्युमाबहेत् ॥ च्यन्यच॥ स मूर्खः कालमप्राप्य योडपकर्त्रार वर्त्रते। कालिब्धंल बता सार्ड कोटपन्ते दूरोायथा ॥ किज्र ॥ कौर्म्मं सह्बोचसाखाच 乡हारणाप वर्षथेत्। प्राश्रकाले तु


Cহ মशারাজ সगয়ানুनाর্র উ



 か निশ্য় गকन কার্य্যের বিঘू কেনना অणन্ত শাতन




 तের পাল<কর উeপাত্তি ৬ইাপ বলির সरिত কলই । बার
 কেও नझ করিরে সময়ানুসাcর ষন সপ্পের নায় উfঠেবক

The field is fruitful from having been cultivated in due season. It is the same with politizal measures; but these too advance slowly, not instantly, to maturity.
When the quality of bravery is near, a great man's terrors are at a distance. In the hour of misfortune such a great man overcometh bravery.
Great warmth, at first, is the certain ruin of every great achievement. Doth not water, although ever so cool, moisten the earth?
Besides, an' please your highness, king Chitra-varna is very strong; and,
There is no ordinance obliging us to fight those whe are stronger than ourselves.-Such fiehting, as it were; with an elephant, is the same as men's fighting against rocks.
He is a fool who turneth upon his opponent, before ho hath found a proper opportunity. The efforts of him who coutendeth with one stronger thau himself, are as feeble as the exertions of an insect's wings.
A prudent soldier, keeping within his tortoise-liko shelter, may, indeed, sustain the force of arms; and when occasion may suit, he may sally forth like an en. yaged serpent.

## 288 <br> ॥ ₹ितेपदेशः ॥

महृत्यल्पष्युपायज्ञः समनेव भबेत् च्रमः। चमुन्मूलखि तुं द्चान् त्टलानोव नदीरयः।। बतनादूतेप्याग्वास्य लावद्वियतां चावहुर्गः सज्जीकियते॥ यतः॥ एकः शतं योाधघति प्राकारस्यो धनुर्डरः। शतं शतसहस्तांए नस्सा टुर्गें विशिष्यते।।किख॥ घ्यद्गेगविषयः कस्य नारः परि भशास्पदं। उद्रुर्गे Гनाश्रयोराजा पेतच्चुतमनुष्य वत् ।। डुर्गं कुर्यान्मझाबातमुप्चाकारसंयुतं। सयन्षं सजलं शेलसरिन्मरुवनाश्रयं।। विसीएँं चातिविषमं धनधान्य रसान्वितं। ₹प्रवेश्रसारश्य सतैताटुगसम्पदः। खाम्य भात्य हु दृलोषोराष्द्रुर्ग वलानि च। पर स्परोप कारी च राज्धं सत्राइमुच्यने।।ुर्गाध्यच्चेवत्लाध्यचे धनाध्यच्चय्व भूपतिः। दूतः पुरोधादे वज्ञारिषजोमत्रिलामताः ॥ **
















Please your highness, attend to this:
One who is master of ever so little art may be able, on a great occasion, to root up trees with as much ease, as the current of a river the reeds and grass.
Then let this ambassador, the parrot, be detained and amused, until we shall put our fortifications in good condition.
A single bowman standing upon the battlements fighteh a hundred; and a hundred ten thousand: wherefore, a castle is to be preferred.
What sovereign, whose country is furnished with strong holds, is subjert to defeat? The prince of a country, without strong holds, is as a man who is fallen from his ship.
He should build a castle with a large ditch and lofty battlements, and furnish it with machines for raising water; and its situation should be in a wood upon a hill, and where there are springs of fresh water.
It should be spacious, but very uneven; and supplied with large store of liquor, grain, and money; and with gates and sallyports; for these are the seven treasures of a castle.

राजान्ह टरगगनुन्धाने को नियुज्यतां चक्षाब्रूते। योघच कामलः कार्यें नन्तन विनिये।जयेत्। कर्म्मखछष्ट कर्मा। य शास्नज्ञोपि विमुह्यति ।। तदाहूथतां सरसः तथा नुष्ठिते सति आगतं सारमसालोक्याजेखाच भो सारस लं सत्वरं दुर्ग सनु सर्धेंहि । सारसः प्र世स्ये।वाच दे दुर्ग तावदिदमेव चिरात् सुनिरुपितमार्ते महत् सरः किन्तन मध्यवर्तिदोपे द्रव्यसंग्रहः कार्य्यता।। यतः। धान्यानां संग्रेाराजन्नुत्तमः सह्घ संगहात्। निच्चिति च्छि मुखे रतं न कुर्य्यत् प्रालधारएं। किज।। ब्यानः सर्धेर
 गेगमयायते।। राजाह सत्वरं गत्वा सर्ब्बननुतिष्ट पुनः प्रवि श्य प्रतोहारे।ब्रते दे व सिंहलद्रीपाद्यागतेเमेघवर्ल। नाम बाबसः सपरिवारोद्धारि तिष्टति देचपादं द्रष्टुमिच्छति।






 Mएছ কিস্তু এই মধ্যব


#### Abstract

      नানেকাক সপরিবার্রে অাगিয়া দ্রার্রেত बাছছ্ মহানাজার 


Who, demanded the king, should be appointed to prepare our castle? The minister replied,
Every one should be employed in that business he is best acquainted with. One who hath had no experience in civil affairs, although he may be a good soldier, would be at a loss in business of that kind.
Then let the Sārasa be called, concluded the minister. This being done accordingly, and the Sārasa arrived, the king gave him encouragement, and told him to put the castle in good order. The Sảrasa, bowing, replied, please your highness, the castle has lately been well examined. There is a large reservoir in it, in the centre there is an island, in which it is proper that there should be a store of grain laid up.
A store of grain, $O$ king! is the best of stores. A gem cast into the mouth will not support life.
Of all sapid things, salt being esteemed the first, some should be laid in; for without it the beard is bedaubed.
Go then, said the king, and attend to what is necessary to be done. Just now a door-keeper came in, and said,-Please your bighness, one cloud-colour, a crom, is just arrived from Singhala-dwipa, who, with his atteadants, desires to behold the foot of your highness.
" दृतापद्रेशः ॥
 अंघाह्यद्यत्यनुवर्त्तते। चक्षाबूते देव अस्येवं किन्तु फाकः स्यलचरः तेनार्भाद्वप्तो नियुत्तः कर्थ संगाह्यः। नथा चोत्तं ॥ बात्तपच्तं परित्यज्य परपच्चे बेररतः। स परे हैंच्यते मूढोनीबलबर्लं्डगालवत् ॥ राजोवाच कथ भेतत्। मच्वा कथयति छख्येएखे कश्चित् क्खगालः खे च्र्या नगरे।पन्ते भ्याम्यत् नोलीभाएडे पतितः पस्खात् नतउत्यातुम समर्थ: प्रातरात्वानं कृतबत् सन्द्र्य्य स्थितः ज्यथ नीलीभाएड साभिना मृत इति ज्ञात्वा तब्मात् समु त्याय टूरे नीला चपमारितनस्सात् पलाधितः ततेाऽसी।




 তাश কरिয়া匕ছন বে নোক অপকক<ক পরিত্যাগ করিয়া

 কানनেটত (কোন শৃগান থাcক সে আপনই ছ্ছাত্ নগఁ্রোপ্|


 бানিয়া তাহাইইতেউঠাইয়া দূ<্রে बইয়া কেনিন সে ছ্ছান
 শরীরকক নोলবর্ণ पদথিয়া চিন্তা কর্রিন।

A crow, said the king, is a wise bird, and a great observer of things; and that being the case, let him be received. He is so, replied the minister; but a crow is a land bird, and consequently of a different party to us; how then can he be received in contempt of our own party? It is said,

> The fool who forsaketh his own party, and delighteth to dwell with the opposite side, may be killed by them; as was the case with the blue jackal.

How was this? demanded the king; and the minister related as follows:

## Fable VIII.

A certain jackal, as be was roaming about the borders of a town, just as his inclinations led him, fell into a vat of indigo; but being unable to get out, in the moruing he feisned himself dead. The master of the vat thinking that he was really dead, took him and out, threw him at a distance. The sly animal instantly got up, and ran into the woods; when, observing that his coat was turned blue, he meditated in this maner:-

ब्चहमिदानीमुन्त्रवर्षंस्सदाहं सकीयोल्कर्षं किं न सा

 विक्तः तरघारभ्यारखेडेस्सदाजया बवहारः कार्थ्यः। भृगालाग्य तं विश्रिष्चर्एमवलोक्य संष्टाऊपातं प्रष
 बानिष्बाििपल्यं तस्य वभूब तलसेन खज्ञातिभिरावृतेना धिक्यं साधित तनसेन ब्यार्रसिंहादोनुत्तमपरिजनान् प्राप्य सदमि झृगान्लानकलोक्य लज्जमानेनावज्ञया ख ज्ञातयः सबेंदूरोक्ताः तलाविषसान् शृतालानबनोक केनाचत् हद्व




 ঋামার আছ্ঞাত কর্ম করিতে। শৃগাcন্রা তাহাटক উত্তস



## II हितेपदेशः ॥


#### Abstract

     बই পুতিজ্ঞা করিন टতামরা বিষন্ন হইও না।


I am now of the finest colour! what great exaltation mat I not bring about for myself? Saying this, he called a number of jackals together, and addressed them in the following words:-Know that I have lately been sprinkled king of the forest, by the hands of the goddess herself who presides over these woods, with a water drawn from a variety of choice herbs. Observe my colour, and hence forward let every business be transacted according to my orders. The rest of the jackals, seeing him of such a fine com plexion, prostrated themselves before him, and said,-According as your highness commands! By this step he made himself honoured by his own relations, and so gained the supreme power over those of his own species, as well as all the other inhabitants of the forest. But atter a while, finding himself surrounded by a levee of the first quality, such as the tiger and the like, he began to look down upon his relations; and, at length, he kept them at a distance. A certain old jackal perceiving that his brethren were very much cast down at this behaviour, cried,-Do not despair!

यद्नेनानभिझेन नोतिविदोमर्म्मज्ञा वचं खसमीपता

 मन्यन्ते। तघथायं परिचितेासवति तथा कुरूत तन चैवमनुष्षेयं यतः सर्ध सन्धास जचे सनिधाने महाराव मेकदैव करिष्य ततां श्व्ट माफल्य जातिखभावा ते नापि शूद्टः कर्त्रंब्यः तनसथानुष्टिते सति तद्ध त्तं बतः यः सभाबेार्दि चस्सासे ष नित्यं टुई विक्रमः। ग्वा चदि कि चते राजा तत् कि नाश्नय्युपानहं ॥ ततः श्द्र। भिज्ञाय

 नलः $\|$ ब्यतोऽहं ब्रर्थीम झालपच्चं परित्यागादित्यादि।




 てত এক কালে অতিশয় শক করিনা তাহার পার সেই শক
 ন্তর সেই প্রুকার করিরন তাছা इইল যেए হু তু यাহার্র यে


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If it continue thus, this imprudent friend of ours will force us to be revenged. Let me alone to contrive his downfall. The lion, and the rest who pay him court, are taken by his outward appearance; and they obey him as their king, because they are not aware that he is nothing but a jackal: do something then by which he may be found out. Let this plan be pursued: assemble all of you in a body about the close of the evening, and set up one general howl in his hearing; and I'll warrant ye, the natural disposition of his species will incline him to join in the cry; for,
Whatever may be the natural propensity of any one, is very hard to be overcome. If a dog were made king, would he not gnaw his shoe starps?
And thus, the tiger discovering that he is nothing but a jackal, will presently put him to death. In short, concluded the minister, the plan was executed, and the event was just as it had been foretold. They say,
An intimate enemy is acquainted with every thing which relateth to one: our blemishes, our hearts, and our degree of courage.
I repeat therefore, The fool gic.

राजाह्र यद्येवं तथापि दृश्यतां तावद्य टूरादागतः नफ़्ष य्ये विचारः कार्य्यः। चक्रोत्रूते देब प्रलिधिः प्रहितो दुर्गय्व सज्जीक्रतः चतः शुकोप्यानीय प्रस्थाप्यतां ।। यतः ॥ नन्दोजघान चानक्ष तोद्यदूतप्रथेगगः तहूरा न्तरितं दूतं पश्येद्धीरसम्मव्मतः ॥ ततः सभां कृत्वाहूतः शुकः काकस्यु शुकःःकीचिन्न्नर्निरा दन्तासने उपंवश्य ब्बूते भो हिराबगझंमहाराजाधिराजः श्रोमचिन बर्लंख्यां समाज्ञापयति यदि जी वेतेन श्रिया वा प्रयोजन भाल तदा मत्वर मागत्यास्मचरलो प्रए म न चेद्वस्थातुं स्थ।नान्त i चिन्नय। राजा सकेपपाह अंः को प्यस्माकं

 দूরইইতত অসিয়াছে তাহার স•গ্ডুতহতত বিচার কন্木া যাইতে চক্রবাক বলিতেছে (হ মহারাজ Eর পাঠানগিয়াছছ দুর্গ










 লেঘবর্ণ উট্য়া বালঢত下ছ।

Although it be thus, replied the king, still as he is come a great way, let him appear; for such is the resolution of enquiries made respecting whom we ought to entertain.-Please your highness, said the minister, the spy is dispatched, and the castle is put in completo order, wherefore the parrot should receive assurances of our pacific dispasition, and be permitted to departs But,
As it is possible that the revolutions of council may be defeated by the designs of a sharp ambassador, a sovereign should always regard him as a spy.
After this a council was formed, and both the parrot and the crow were desired to attend. The parrot, with a slight inclination of his head, seated himself upon a stool which was presented to him, and then delivered his commission in the following words: Sir, the most illustrious Mahā-räjā Chitra-varea commandeth thee, Hiranya-garbha, if thou bast any occasion for life or fortune, instantly to repair into his presence, and prostrate thyself at his feet; or else, to think of retiring to live in some other country! The king, in anger, exclaim-ed,-Ha! have we no one about us? The crow, Cloudcolour, instantly rose up and cried out, -

देवाज्ञापय हन्मि दुष्टं शुकं सर्ब्छेडरोजानं काकच आन्तयन् बूने शृए़ा ताबत्। न सा सभा यन्न न सन्ति
 मात्त सत्यं न तदच्छलमभ्धुपेति।। यतेधर्म्मस्घेषः। दूतेान्ले च्छेप्यवध्यः स्साद्राजा दूतमुखेयतः। उद्यते र्वषि शस्बेषु दूतावदत्ति नान्यथा ॥ किज्च।। खापकषं परोल्कर्षंदूते क्तैर्मन्यते तु कः। सरैबाबध्यभावेन दूतः सर्षं है जल्पति॥ ततेराजा काकस्र सां प्रद्रतिमापन्न शुकोप्युत्याय चलितः पश्वराचकवाकेनानीय प्रवेध्य कनकाबङ्धारादिकं दत्वा संप्रेषितेखययै। श्रुकोषि विंध्याचलाजानं प्रएलवान् ्राजेवाच श्युक का बार्ती








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Give but the word, and I will kill this infamous parrot! In the mean time, the minster, who was engaged in pacifying the king, repeated these lines:
That is not council, wherien there are no sages; they are not sages, who do not declare men's duty; that is not a duty, in which there is not virtue; and that is not virtue from which fear approacheth us.
The law speaks thus: but, moreover, this parrot is a Brāhman, and they say also,
An ainbassador, although he be a barbarian, is not to be put to death; for he is only the mouth of his master: no, not even when the weapons of war are lifted up; and how much less, if he be a Brāhman!
An ambassador never payeth any regard either to his, own inferiority, or other's superiority; but under the decree of fate, that he is not punishable, he speaketh without reserve.
Upon hearing these maxims, both the king and the crow were pacified; both the king and the parrot got up and went away. But upon a motion of the minister's, things having been explained to him, he was brought back, and dismissed with presents of golden ornaments, rich dresses, and the like.
The parrot returned to the Vindhya mountains, where paying his respects to Chitra varna his own sovereign, the king no sooner perceived him, than he called out, Well, parrot, what intelligence hast thou brought me?
 संप्रति युद्वाधेया कियतां देश्च्वर्मो कपर्द्रीषः ख गें का देशः राजाच दीतीयः स्र्णपतिः कघं वर्लचितुं घक्यते ततः सर्बान् शिष्टानाह्य राजा मत्रघितुमुपविष्टः अाह

 नष्टाः सन्तुष्टाद्वव पार्थिवाः। सलज्जा गाएका नष्टर निर्लंज्जाग्र कलस्तियः। दूरदर्शी नाम म्रज्रोत्र ने देव व्यसनितया विग्रहोन विधिः ॥ घतः ॥ निनामात्यकु
 विग्रसदा।। चन्यच॥ भूमिमिंन हिरएँच्च वियहस फलं चयं। यदेतनिविश्वनं भावि कर्तिव्याविय्य हुलदा।









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What sort of a country is it? Please your highness, replied the parrot, the sum of my intelligence is this, Let preparations be made for war! As to the country, it is a portion of the heavenly regions, and its king is a second Indra; then how is it possible to describe it? The peacock king, upon bearing this, sent for hischiefs, and sat down to consult with them. On the subject of the war, said the king, which is presently to be entered into, advise what is proper to be done; for, again I say, war is absolutely resolved upon. They say,
Brähmans are ruined when discontented, like sovereigns when contented. Modesty is ruin to a harlot, and immodesty to women of good repute.
Amongst the rest, there was a syulture whose name was Far-see, who arose and said,-Please your high-ness,-Fate would not be idle in fighting with thee; for When sons, with friends and attendants, are firmly attached, and in opposition to the enemy, then war may be commenced.
Territory, friends, and gold, are the three fruits of war. When these are certain, it is proper to commence hostilities against the enemy.

राजाइ मदल्लं तावद्वलोकयतु मन्वी तदेतेषामुपयोगे। ज्ञायतामेवमाह्यताँ मैर्दर्तिकः निर्षीच गुभलमें ददातु। मब्बीज्रते तथापि सहचा यान्राकर एमनुचितं 11 चतः ॥ विर्शन्ति कहसा नूढाये विचार्य दिवहले। बद्र धारापरख्यं लमन्ते ते सुनिस्वितं।। राजाह मव्विन् मदोत्साहमझं चर्बं चा मा हाथाः विजिगोष्र्य खा परभू मिमाकामति तथा कथय। ग्रध्रोत्रूते तत् कथयानि किन्तु तदनुध्धितमेव फलप्रदं॥ तथाचेत्ता। किमबेला ननुष्टानाच्छास्ववित्धथिवीपतेः। नह्येषषपपरिज्ञाना घाधेः शानिः ब्वाचद्ञवेत्।। राजा देगस्रार्नतिकम लीयः
 भयं नृप। तन तन च बेनानी यायाद्यूही कतन बैलै।







 তেছে তাছ। কহি কিত্তু তাহার অনুষানই কলদ एয় ইহা পাত্তে

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Let my minister observe what I am about to order, said the king; let the services of these my officers be engaged by an advance of a part of their pay; and then let the soothsayer be called, and let him fix upon a lucky moment for us to begin our march. Yet, please your highness, observed the minister, it is not proper to march rashly; for they say,
Those fools who rashly, and without investigation, rush upon the forces of the enemy, will doubtlessly be embraced with the edges of their swords.
Minister, replied the king, thou shouldest not endeavour to break the force of my ardour. Tell me rather how one who wishes for conquest advanceth into the country of the enemy. Please your highness, said the minister, this subject too if pursued may yield fruit; for they say,
What is the use of advice given to a sovereign according to the authority of books, if it be not followed? A patient will never recover his health merely from the description of a medicine.
But as the commands of majesty are not to be neglected, I will proceed to repeat what I have heard upon the subject of war. Please to attend, your highness:
Troops, with every thing which can make them formidable, should be stationed upon the rivers, upon the mountains, in the woods, in the strong holds, and wher ever else there is danger.

बलाध्यन्तः पुरे। यायात् प्रवीरपु हुषाव्वितः। मध्ये گलई सानो च कोषः वल्तु च यद्वलं ॥ पार्श्वधे रुभयोर
 नास्च पटातयः॥ पख्वात् से नापतिर्यायात् बिन्नानाग्वा सयन् श्यनैः। मीव्चनिः सुभटेर्युत्तः प्रतिग्टह्य वलं चृपः।।
 नेाभि: सर्बै चैव पदातिभिः ॥ हैस्तिनों गमनं प्रात्ता प्रशसत्त
जलदागने। तदन्यच तुरख्नानां पत्तीयों सर्धदेव है।। झैलेषु टुर्गमर्गोषु विधियं नृपरन्नएं सयोधिरच्चितसाएि
 कमर्देकेः। परदेशप्रनेशे च कुर्य्यादार्टविकान् पुरः।।











#     শেত্ বনজ্ঞ নোকের 斤িগকে অগ্রে কর্রিবেক। 

The Adhyaksha should march before accompanied by the bravest men; in the centre the seraglio, the swāmi, the treasure chest, the magazines of provisions, and every thing else which may be valuable.
On each flank the horse, on the two flanks of the horse the chariots, on the two flanks of the chariots the ele. phants, and on the two flanks of the elephants the foot.
In the rear should march the Sēnā-pati (general) occasionally encouraging such as seem to be melancholy. And the king should take the field accompained by his counsellors and choicest heroes.
T'he uneven ground, swampy places, and hills, should be cleared by the elephants; the plains by the horse, the rivers by boats, and the foot should be employed every where.
Upon the arrival of the rains it is best to march with elephants only, they say; but at other times, with all the four distinction of troops.
Amongst hills, and in narrow passes, it is proper that the chief should be guarded by some of his best troopso and the same when he is asleep, with watchful care.
The army should strive to destroy, and distress the enemy by rolling stones down from the tops of steep places; and as soon as they enter the enemies' country, the Attavika should be formed before.

यच राजा ततः कोषाविना के ाषान्न राजता। समृ त्येज्य सतेटद्याब् कोश्हि टातुर्न युध्यते॥ यतः ॥ न नरस नरोदासे।दास ख्रार्थस्ड भूपते। गै।रवं लाघवं वापि धना धननिवन्धनं।। बभेदेन च युध्येत रचेचैच परस्सरं। वल्गुसेन्यझ्च यत् कित्चिन्मध्ये व्यूहस्य कार येत् ॥ पदा निग्रु महीपाल पुरोडनीकस्स येजयेत्। उपस ध्यारिमा सीच राष्द्यं चास्से पपी उयेत्।। सन्द्नाय्यैः समे युध्येद् नपे नैरद्द्यीपैसथा। टृच्तगुल्माहते चापैरसिर्म्मायुधै: स्यले।। दूषयेचास्य सनतं यवसान्नेट केन्यनं। भिग्धा चैव तडागानि घ्राकारान् परिबांस्लया। बलेषु प्रमुखो। हस्ता न तथान्योम हीपतेः। निजेरवयवैरेवमातङ़र

 ককন नो ধनाগার্র ब্যতির্রেকে রাজত্ব হश्न ना তাহাহইতে








## \| हितेापदेश्शः॥


#### Abstract

    বেক তড়াগ ও প্পাকার ও পরিथা এই সকনরে নछ করুত   


## Wherever the chief is, there should the treasure chest

 be; for without treasure there is no superiority. And some of it should be distributed amongst the principal officers; for who will not fight for one who giveth freely? Man is not a servant for the man, but for the thing. A chief's consequence, or insignificance, dependeth upon his baving wealth, or no wealth.The troops should fight without breaking; and they should defend one another. Whatever military stores there may be should be put in the centre of the ranks. And when the chief hath given check to the enemy, he should endeavour to distress the country. Upon level ground he should fight with chariots and his horse; and in places overflowed with water, either with boats or elephants.
Amongst trees and bushes he should fight with bows and arrows; and upon open ground, with sword and shield: and he should, always endeavour to destroy, or render useless, the enemy's straw, corn, water, and fire wood.
He should destroy likewise their reservoirs, their ramparts, and their ditches and trenches. The chief's ele, phants should be the first in the army, and not diso ordered.

## \｜ஜितेपदेมः ॥

 केराजा विज्यी सलवियहे ।। तथा बेत्क ।। युध्यमानाह्या रूढादेवानार्मपि दुर्ज्जयाः । चपिदूर स्थितार्षेषां बैर ऐोहस वर्तिनः ।। प्रथमं गुड्रकारिलं समस्नवसालनं। दिव्मार्गयोधयेाधित्वं पत्तिकर्म श्रचन्यूते।। सभावशूरमसज्ञमविरकां जितथम ।
 न्मानायुध्यन्ने भुवि मानवाः। न तथा वजकिर्देत्चेर्द्रविखे रपि भूवतेः॥ तथाप्यसारसारः किघतां। घतः।। बरम स्पवलं सारं न कुर्य्यान्कुष्डमबडलीं। कुर्य्याट्सारभझेाहि सारभङ्नपि रफुटं।। अप्रसादोSजधिष्टानं देयांमहरएत्च घत् । का सधापोऽर्रतीकार सहैराग्यस्य कार एं ।।










#  







They say, he who fighteth with elephants and camels, fighteh, as it were, with his own arms. The horse is the strength of the army. The horse is as a moving bulwark. Wherefore, the chief who hath most horse in a land fight is victorious. Those who fight mounted on horses are hard to be defeated, even by the hosts of heaven; for let the enemy be at ever so great a distance, they are, as it were, in their hands.
The chief employment for the foot is fighting, guarding the whole army, and clearing the roads about.
The best kind of troops are declared to be those who are naturally brave, skilled in the exercise of arms, attached, inured to fatigue, renowned, and soldier-like.
Men, O prince, do not fight so well in this world, even for very large pecuniary rewards, as for honours bestowed by their commander.
A small army consisting of chosen troops is far better than a vast body chiefly composed of rabble; for when the bad give way, the good are inevitably broken in consequence.
Not to protect, not to be present, to be sparing of gifts, to procrastinate, to have no wardour who may introduce suppliants; these are the causes of disaffertion.

धापीडयन वलं शने र्ज्जिगीषुरतिपेषयेत्। सुखना ध्यदिषां सैन्यं दीर्घप्रायाएपीडितं।। दायादादपरो मन्रेनास्ति भेद करे।द्विषां। तस्माडुत्यापयेद्यत्नाद्वायादं नस्स विद्विषः ।। सन्धाय चुवराज्येन यद्य वां मुल्य मव्चिला। अन्तः प्रकोपने कार्य्यमभियेक्तु: स्थिरात्मनः।। कूरं मिनं रले चापि सदूं दत्वा विघातयेत्। अ्रथवा गेगय्याष्टष्टात्तब्ल च्याश्रितवन्धनात् ॥ सराष्द्रं वास योड्राजा पर देशावगाहनात् । झथ वा दानसाननाभ्यां वासितं घनदं हि तत्।। राजाह्२ खःः किं वजनेटदितेन। चत्मेादघपर सानिह्धंयं नीनिरितोयती। नदूरीक्टत्य क्षतिभिर्वाचस्पत्य प्रतीयते ॥ मब्रिएा विह्से।च्यते सर्दं मेतत विशेषतच्रे उचते 11 ***

 अতিশয় পোযव কর্রিবেক। আান শত্রু

 র্সাহত স্্ধি করিয়া স্ছিরচিত্ত অভিযোক্তার অন্তঃকরনে ক্রোধ









He who wisheth for victory should endeavour to harass the enemy without distressing his own troops. An enemy's army which has been harassed for a long time, may be easily defeated.
There is not a better counsellor than a competitor for the gverthrow of an enemy; wherefore great pains should be taken to raise such a claimant.
Having entered into a confederacy with some one amongst the chief's sons, or with one of his principal counsellors, at length, it will be proper, with a firm resolution, to provoke him to fight.
And when a chief shall have given him an overthrow by means of his nearest friends, he may put his enemy to death.
Let a prince make his own regions popular, for the sake of possessing that of another: or by bestowing gifts, and confering honours, with like popularity, let him acquire the odour of fame for generosity.
What is the use of saying so much upon the subject? said the king, interrupting him:
One's own exaltation is another's tribulation, and both, they say, is policy. Having granted this, our fine language is contradicted by our actions.
The minister smiling at this, replied,-It is entirely so; but,

किन्तु अन्यतुचृछ्द्रंलं सत्वमन्यच्छासनियंत्रत्त। सामानाधिकर एयं हि नेर्ञात्तिमरयाः कुतः II नतउत्याय राजा मैत्रर्तिकावेद्तितल प्रत्यिनः अ्यण प्रहिनपरिएिर्हिर एयनर्भ च्ञागत्य उवाच देव समागत प्रायोगाजा चिन्नदर्थाः सभ्रति मलयपर्वंताषित्यकायाँ समावासितकटकोडनुवर्त्तते टुर्गशेशधनं प्रतिज्तलनु
 तस्य विग्वासकथाप्रस亏ननेन तदि त्रित्तमवगते मया घदन्नेन केप्यस्सदुर्गे प्रागेव नियुक्तः। चकोल्रूते देव काकएवासैत सम्भवति। राजाः न कदारिदेतत् यद्यें तदा करं तेन गुकस्यभिभवेबोगःः क्वतः।। खपरश्य।। घुग्सस्यगनात् तस विग्रहेात्साःः सचिरादचासे।





 नমীপপ আनिয়া কएिन रে মহারাজ চিত্রবর্ণ রাজা আগত়










One is lofty, powerful, and a villain; whilst another is guided and restrained by moral laws. When shall we find the same superiority in light and darkuess?
At length the king got up and resolved to march at the time appointed by his astrologer; but just then the spy who was sent to observe motions of the enemy returned, and informed Hiranya-garbha that king Chitravarna was alnost arrived, and that at present he was near the Malaya mountains; that the construction of a castle was instantly to be resolved, for the vulture was a very wise minister; and that from the tenour of his conversation there was reason to believe, that he had a spy even then whithin the castle. To all this the minister replied, that if there was a spy, it could be no one but the crow, whom they had entertained. That can never be, replied the king; for if he had been so, how came it to pass that he shewed such readiness to punish the parrot? And besides, war was not resolved till very. lately upon the return of their ambassador the parrot.'

मन्वो बूनेत तथाप्यागन्नुः शक्षनीचः॥ राजाः चागन्नुका रि कदाचिदुपकारकाहघ्यन्ले। गृष्। परेशपि रहतवान्
 एवमेषध ॥ गपरश्यं। बासीद्रीरवरोनाम गूद्रकस महोफृतः। बेवकः खल्पकालेन स ददो सुत्रमात्मनः॥ चकः पृच्छति कथमेनत्। राजा कथयति गहह्ह पुरा शूद्रकस्स राज्ञः कीड़ाबरणि क पूरकेलिनान्न्रोराजहंस स्य पुत्नगा कवूरमझ्जर्या महानुरागवानभवं तق वीर बरोनाल महाराजपुःः कुतम्यिस्देगादागत्य राजद्रार मुपगम्य घती हार मुबाच चहहं तहे तेनार्थी राजपुनेराज दर्शन कारय नतस्सेनाबैत राजदर्भान कारिलोघूते देग यदि मघासेबकेन प्रयोजनर्मात्ता तदास्मत्तैंन कियतiं







 রতিশয় অनুরাগা হইয়াছিলান তাছাতত নহারাজপুএ বীज

#  বनिन आनि बেতनাथों জাজপুএ রাজদর্শन করাও। তার    

Nevertheless, answered the minister, it is proper to suspect one who came to us as he did. True, replied the king, provided he be guilty of any improper action; but,
A stranger, if well disposed, is a friend; but a friend, if ill-disposed towards one, is a stranger. A distemper although generated in the body, is malignant; whilst a drug produced in the woods proveth salutary.
King Sudraka had a servant, by name Vira-vara who in a very short time offered up his own son.
How was that? said the minister; and the king related the following tale:

## Fable IX.

IN former days I used to amuse myself with a certain female of my own species, whose name was Karpuramanjari, and who was the daughter of the royal gander Karpura-keli, in a pleasure lake belonging to king Sudraka. One day a young man, whose name was Viravara, and who proved to be a Raja- putra come from some distant country, presented himself before the porter who stood at the king's gate, and addressed him in the following words:-I am a soldier in search of employment; pray procure me a sight of the king. The porter conducted the stranger in to the preserce of his master; to whom, he addressed hinself as follows:-Sir, if thou hast any occasion for my service, let my pay be fixed.

शूद्रक्उवाच। किन्ने वर्त्रन। बीरवरोज्रूते प्त्यहं सुवर्या पश्ष घतानि दे हि । राजाह्र का ते सामयी। वीर वरे। बूते है वाह्त तृतोयण्य खड़ः। र।जाहै नैतच्छक्यं नछ्हुत्वा वीरवरश्रवितः सघ मविभिरहकंत देव दिनचतु
 एताबइर्शनं ग्नात्यनुपयुत्तोबेति ततोर्मवच्चवचनादा ह्रय वीरवराय ताम्बूलं द्वा पस्धश्तानि सुवर्षानि दत्तानि तद्बचनं तद्विनियोगयण्य राज्ञा सुनिभृत निरु


 घदा चराजा सयं समाद्राति तदा सग्हर्मपि याति

শ্দुक বলিन তোমার বেতন কি बीরবর बলिততছে পुणाई भाँ巨 শত শूবর্ণ ch


斤िয়া ইহান স্বজা জান এ লোক কেসন উপযুক্ত এত বেতন



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 কর্রেন তथन নিজগุఇহ যায় !

The king asked him, how much? and he replied. five hundred suvarnas a day. What weapons hast thou? demanded the king. My two arms, replied the soldier, and my sword, which makes a third. This will not do, concluded the king; upon which the soldier bowed, and took his leave. The minister happening to be present, said,-Please your highness, give him four days' pay, and learn what sort of a man he is, and what assistance he can be of. According to the minister's advice, the man being called back, they gave him Tambula, and four days' pay in advance; to the expenditure of which the king very privately attended, and found that he gave one moiety to the gods and the Brāhmans, one-fourth to the poor, and spent the remainder in food and amuse ments; and that after performing these several praiseworthy actions, he attended sword in hand at the king's gate day and night, and never went to his lodgings: without his master's express permission.

## ॥ ซृतेपपदेगः.॥


 देबाहं बोरवरः। राजेतबाच कन्द्नानुसरएं कियतां बौरवरे।या ज्ञापयति देब इत्यूत्ला चलितः राज्ञा च चिन्तितं न तदुचित घयं एकाकी राजयुन्नोमया सूची में ते तर्मस प्रेरितः तदनुग्वा किमेतदिति निरूपयामि नतेराजजापि खर्रमादाय तदनुसरएकमेल नगराइ ह₹र्निर्ज्जगाम गला च वीवरेए सा रदती रूपौनसम्प ना सर्बालद्बारभूषषता काचित् स्ती दृष्टा हृष्टा च का
 राजलन्यी विश्यन्ता इदानीमन्यच गमिष्यासि। $\%$ © **
 কব্ণার



 একাকी এই রাজभূএ প্পের্রিত ইইন সেই হেতুক পশচাৎ
 - अनि नইয়া তাহার অनू সরণ ऊদেতে নগরের বাছিরে

## ॥ हितिपदेशः ॥





 बना ত্র গমন করিব।

On the fourteenth night of what is called the dark side of the moon, the king heard a noise like one bitterly crying, upon which he called out to know who was waiting at the door, and his faithful Vira-vara answering that he was there; he ordered him to pursue the crying which they heard; so, saying, I obey your highness's commands, away he ran. In the mean time, the king reflected in this manner:-I have done wrong to send this soldier away by himself in such a dark cloudy night. I will even go too and see what is the matter. So saying, he took his sword, and thus followed till he got without the city; and presently after he saw the soldier with a female endued with perfect youth and beauty, and richly attired, who was weeping. Who art thou, and why dost thou weep? demanded Vira-vara. I am, said the female, the goddess Sri, the fortune of king Sudraka's dominions, who hath long dwelt happily under the shadow of his wings; but, alas! I am now about to flee to some other place of refuge.

बीरवरे।्रूते घनापायः सभ्भव्वति तनेपायोप्यक्ति तन् कघं सात् पुनरिहा वलम्बनं भवत्याः लच्मी हुवाच यदि त्वमात्मनः पुचं शक्तिधरं हानिंशब्ल ज्ञलेपेतं भगबत्याः
 निवघामीयुक्ताइदूर्याभवत नतेवोरवरे ए समहं गला निद्रायमाना सबधू: प्रवेशधिता पुचश्य तै丁 निद्रां परित्य ज्य उत्याय उपविध्धो वीरवर क्तत् सर्षं लन्तीवचनमु क्रवान्।तन्युला सानद्:ः शॉ्तिघरे|वूने घन्योहमेवमूझू नः साभिराज्यरन्चार्धं चन्ममापथोगः श्वाघ्यस्तत् कोर धुना विलम्बस्स हेतुः एवंविधे कर्म्बलि रेहस्स बिनिदोगः
 जेत्। चव्रिमिन्तं बरं त्यागेाविनाये नियने षति ॥

 স্থানহয় লক্ষী কহিন্নে যদ্যাপ বত্রিশলক্মণেত যুক্ত আপন পুএ শাক্তধরূকে তুন্ম ভবগতী সর্चমঙ্গলাক বনিদে ও তবে আনি পুনশ্চ এ্যান্ন বহুকাল বাস করি ইহা কহিয়া

 দুই জন निদ্রে ত্যাগ করিয়া উঠঠয়া বসিন। बীরবর जেই



#### Abstract

₹ই    তगগ করিবেক কে ননা শরীরনनাশ অবশ্য इবেই ইছাতে जाधूद निविरख ত্যগ畆 जাল।


What, O goddess, said the soldier, will induce thee to tarry still longer here? If, replied the goddess, thou wilt offer up thy own son Sakti-dhara, who is distinguished by two and thirty marks, to the goddess who resideth over the welfare of all nature, then will I remain here for a much longer period of time; and saying this, she vanished from his sight.
Vira-vara now went home, and called up his son and his wife, who were both asleep; who having risen accordingly he related to them every thing which had passed with the goddess. His son, the moment he had concluded, exclaımed in a transport of joy, - O how fortunate I am, who oan thus be the means of preserving my sovereign and his dominions! Then, $O$ father, what occasion is there fo" any further hesitation or delay; since the assistance of this body is at all times ready upon such an occasion as this? For they say,
A good man should forsake wealth, and even life itself, for another. It is good to sacrifice one's self for a holy person upon the approach of his destruction.

そそ．॥たितोपदेशःः
श्रकिधरमातेताच चद्येतन्न कर्त्तयं तत् केनाप्यन्येन कर्म्म ला मुल्यस्य मरावर्त्तनस्य निःछयोरविष्यति द्रत्या लोच्च सत सर्ब्रमद्नलाय！स्यानं गताः तच सर्बमझलां संपू उ्य वीरवरो।्रूते देवि प्रसीद् विजयतां विजयतां घूड्रकोसहाएजः गह्यानामुपहारद्रत्युत्बा पुचस्य यिर नि्रिच्छेदः तने।वोरवरण्चिन्तयामास ग्टहोतराजबर्त्रनस्य निसाएः क्षतः अधुना निघ्युन्स जीवनमलनित्यालो व्यात्मनः शिएच्छेदः ह्रातः ततः स्तियपि सानिपुन्ये। कार्चेया नदनुष्ठितं तत्स或ं हृष्षा राजा सास्वर्यं चिन्तयागास । जीवन्ति च म्रियन्ते च सड्विधाः चुद्र अन्तवः। चनेन खहाेलेके न भूतोन अविर्ध्यत।। तदै तेन परित्यक्तोन मस राज्येनापि च्यद्रयेजनं ततः झूद्रके










ক‘্রয়াঅপনার শির্শেছদন করিরেন তাহারপর বীরবর্রের ब্রী ও चানিপুএ লোকার্ত্য ইইয়া তাহা কব্রিন। রাজা সেই
 তুना कूए জन ¡शার তুन৷ লোক एয় नাই उ रবে না লেই২ে তুক ইছাত



This simple saying，added the mother，belongs parti－ cularly to our tribe；then if he be not permitted to do so，how else can we give an equivalent for the splen－ did salary which the king allows us？Having con－ sidered this proposal，they all went to the temple of the goddess；and when they had worshipped her image，the father Vira－vara addaressed her in these words：－ $\mathbf{O}$ god－ dess！let Sudraka our sovereign be prosperous！Saying which，he cut off his son＇s head．Thus，said he to himself， have I earned the wages which I received from my so－ vereign；and now let me pay the forfeit of my son＇s life！ and instantly he cut off his own head．His wife too，over－ powered with grief for her hushand and son，followed their example．The king，filled with astonishment at the scene before him，said to himself；
Such little animals as myself come into life，and die away without end；but there never has been，nor ever will be，in this world one like unto him！
Oh，I can have no further enjoyment of these my do－ winions！Saying this，he lifted up his sword to cut off Lis head also；

ज्रय भगवत्या सर्व्वमद्नलया राजहते धृतउक्तयुप्चुच प्रश न्नाक्मि ते एनावता नाहसेन चलं जीवनार्नोप तव राज्यभझ्नानान्ति। राजा च माष्टाद्रपातं प्रलक्योवाच देवि किं मे राज्येन जीवितेन वा किं प्रयोजनं घद्घह्ह मनुकम्पनीयसदा ममायु:शेषेए ज्ययं सदारपुन्नोवीर बरेजोवतु जन्जन्याँं चथाप्रामिं गतिं गच्छामि। भगवत्यु बाच पुनानेन ते सत्योत्कर्षर्षए चृत्पवाक्मल्येन चतब तुष्टा सि गच्छ विजयी भव अ्यमपि सपरारारे।ा। जपुन्रोजी बतु दूत्युल्ला देव्यद्टश्याभवत्। ततेावीरवशः सपुचदारे। ग्हं गतः राजापि तेरलन्तातः सत्वरमन्तःपुरं प्रविष्टः च्या प्रभाते वी₹ वरेाद्वारस्थः पुनभर्भूपालेन पृष्टः सन् ज्याह देव सा रुदती स्ली मामवलोकादृश्यासवत् ॥




 অযুর শোষূত সদারাপত এই বীরবন बাঁচুক ন তুবা ইহার।






 জিজ্ঞাসিত হইয়া কহিলেন হে মহারাজ রোদনকারিণী সে

but on the instant，she on whom dependeth the happi－ ness of all，making herself evident under human form， seized him by the hand，and said，－My son，forbear this rashness！At present thy kingdom is not subdued！The king prostrated himself before her，and said，－O god－ dess！of what use to me is dominion，or even life？If thou hast any compassion for me， O let Vira－vara，with his family，be restored to life；or if it be not thy will， permit me to pursue the path wherein I was found by thee！The goddess replied，－I am well pleased with this thy noble generosity and tenderness；then go thy ways，and prosper；and let this man，his wife，and son， all rise up and live！The king rendered thanks，and re－ turned unobserved to an apartment of his palace to sleep．Vira－vara too being restored to life，together with his wife and son，he conducted them home．
Vira－vara being again on guard at the king＇s door， and being questioned by him respecting the person who was heard crying，replied，that upon her being seen she became invisible，

न काप्यन्या वार्चार विद्यने तह्हचनमाकर्凶 राजाविन्न यत्क्कथमं श्राघ्येगहासलः॥ यतः ॥ पियं कुर्य्यद्ध ध्रणए：गूरः स्याद विकत्यनः। दाता नापा₹वर्षी च प्रग अभः स्यारनिष्टरः॥ एतन्महापुरषलज्तलं एतस्मन् सब्ठ र्मास्त ततः स राजा प्रातः शिष्षसभां कावा सबंEच्तान्त अन्लुय प्रसादान्तस्मे कर्एटटराज्यं ददौ तत्रक्तागन्नु कोजातिमानाहुष्टःतचापि उत्तमाधममध्यमाः सन्ति। चकाकात्रूने। ये ।डकार्यं कार्य्यवत् शासि सकिं मब्रो नृपेच्छया। वरं खानिमनेटुः्बं तन्न गासेदकार्यंतः॥


 করিরেন এই বাক্তে শ্লাঘা মহাসত্ব যেহেতুক কাপ্，৷রহিত

 बই নহাপুভম লক্কণ ইহাতে সমস্তই আटছ। তাহার পরা

 জাতিনাত্রেতই কি আগম্তুক দুধ্ট তাহাতত 3 ঊత্তন মধ্যম অধম আटছ l চক্রবাক বनिতৈছে রাজার ইচছছাত শে অকার্যাকে কার্या তুना কারয়া শাসन কর্রে সে কি নন্তী

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and that there were no further tidings of her. The king was exceedingly well pleased at this, and said within himself,-What a praiseworthy man he was, repeating these lines:
He should speak kindly, without meanness; he should be valiant, without boasting; he should be generous, shedding his bounty into the dish of the worthy; he should be resolute, but not harsh.
This is the character of a great man! In this there is all! In the morning early the king assembled a special council; and when he had publickly proclaimed the proceedings of the night, he bestowed the government of Karnātta upon his generous deliverer. After this, concluded the royal goose, must every one who cometh unasked be a villain? The truth is, there are three sorts amongst such too good, bad, and indifferent.
The minister replied,
Is he a minister who, in obedience to his sovereign's pleasure, payeth attention to what should not be done, as if it were proper to be done? It is better that the heart of the master should suffer pain, than that he should be ruined by doing that which ought not to be done.
If the physician, the spiritual guide, and the minister, become the flatterers of their prince, he is sure to lose his health, virtue, and treasury.
Hear this, please your highness:

## 零飞最

## \｜हितेप्रदेश：म

पुल्खाल्लखं चदेकेन नन्म्मापि भविष्यति। हला भिन्तु＂ महालो｜सात्निध्यर्थी नापितेाघथा॥ राजा पृर्छति कथ मेतत् । मन्री कघयति अछ्ययेाध्यायां चूडामलिनिंम
 चूडामधिच्चिरमाराधितः ततः च्चीएपापे $s$ नौ। समे दर्शे नं दल्वा भगवदादेगाय ने प्यरे एादिष्टः घन् त्वमय प्रातः

 प्रहारे ए हिष्थान ततः सुवर्षंकलसोामविर्यात तेन लया यावज्जीवं हुखिना भवितथं ततसथानुष्धिते तदू त्रं तन त्चोरकर ए।यानीतेन नापितेनललक विन्तितं ब्यघे निधिपाषेर रघनुपायः बहमप्येवं किं न करोमि।



 রাজা জিজ্ঞাসিততছছन এ कि পुকান 1 मन्ब्री কशिত্ছে। অযোধ্যাटত চূড়ানণি নানে ক্ষত্রিয় ছিরনन তিনি ধনের
 তাহার পর निষ्পাপ＠कত্রিয়েক ম্পেতে দর্শন দিয়া মহেশ্বর্লর আজ্ঞাত অববর আদ্র্ করিরেন ভে তুনি

#        উপায় এই আা刀 ও এই প্রকার cেন না করি !1 

The good which hath been gained by one will also be gained by me. But the barber who wished for wealth, having through his infatuation killed a beggar, is put to death himself.
How came that about? said the king; and the minister related the following story:

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\text { Fable } X \text {. }
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IN the country of Ayōdhyà there was a Kshatriya, by name Churā-mani, who, being exceedingly anxious for the acquisition of wealth, offered up his prayers, with great fervour, to him in whose diadem is a crescent; and at length, one nigbt, when he had been purified of his sins, that deity appeared to him in his sleep, and addressed him in these words: in the morning e arly, having shaved thyself, stand out of sight with a stick in thy hand, and when thou shalt see a beggar coming into the yard, thou wilt beat him to death with thy stick without mercy; for his dead body shall be charged into a pot of gold, which may serve to make thee as happy as thou canst wish for the rest of thy life.-The instructions of the god were followed, and success attended; but the whole transaction having been observed by the barber, who came to shave the man, said to himself,-Ho, ho ! this is the way to get money is it? Why then may not I do the same?

॥ हितेपपदेश्रः ॥
ननः प्रभृति नापितः प्यंदं तथाविधोलगुउरनः खुनि भृतं भिच्चोरागमनं प्रती त्वते एकटा नेन प्रातेाभिज्बुल गुडेन ब्यापादितः त्मारपराधात् ्तोपि नापितः राज पुर्षैर्थापादितः घतोऽऽहं ब्रवीमि पुल्खाब्लक्ं चदेकेने त्यादि । राजाः। पुराहच्तकथाद्धारेः: कथं 千िर्षीघते परः। सान्विघ्कार एवस्षुर्षा किं वा विग्वायघात्तः ॥। यातु प्रफुनननुषन्धीयतां मबलयाधिल्यकायां छेत् चिन्त बईंसदधुना किं विधेषं मब्चो वदति देव चागतश्राल धिमुछान्मया श्रुतं तन्महामत्विलगग्रज्ञस्ब उपदरेशे चस्चिन

 मूढोयोधावमन्ता च सुखच्छेयोरापु: क्मृतः ॥
















From that moment the barber used every day to conceal himself with a large stick in his hand, waiting for the coming of a beggar; and at length, when one came, he beat him so unmercifully, that he died; and the consequence was, that the barber was put to death by the officers of justice for the crime.-I say, therefore, The good $g^{\circ} c$.
The king replied,
How is a stranger to be found out by the repetition of a parcel of old stories, whether he be one who hath no motive, or a friend, or one who would betray one's confidence?

Let the crow alone, and let us pursue what we have to do. Chitra-varna is now in the neighbourhood of Malaya. What is to be done? The minister replied,'Tis true he is come; but I have heard from the mouth of a trusty spy, that Chitra-varna hath treated the wise counsels of that great minister the vulture with contempt; and therefore the fool may be defeated; for they say,
The enemy who is either ayaricious, subject to passion, unruly, treacherous, voilent, fearful, unsteady, or a fool, is easily to be defeated, we are told.

तनांडसौ। यावदस्मदुर्ग्दाररे धं न करोति तावन्नयद्रिवन वर्त्मतु तद्झानानि हन्तुं सारसाद्यः सेनापत्तयोनियुज्य न्तां $\|$ तथाच॥ दीर्ववर्मपरिश्रां नद्यद्रवन हन्दुबं घेराम्विभयसंचसं चुनपिपासार्द्धतंत्तथा। प्रमत्तं भेत जनच्यग्रं ब्याधिर्भार्मंत्तपीडिनं। ज्नसंस्थितमभूधिष्टं हृष्टि बानसमाकुंखं ॥ पद्रपांगुजलाच्छनंन्नुब्यस्तं टस्सुववद्नुतं एवंभूनं महीपालः परसैन्यं विघातयत् ॥ अन्यच॥ ज्यवर्सन्दभयाद्राजा प्रजागरक्टत ग्रमं। दिवासुत्तं समाह्यानिद्राव्याकुलसैनककं ॥ उत्रत्स प्रम दिनो वलंग्वा घथावकाशं दिवारनशं घ्नल्वस्मत्रेनापतःयः नथार्नुष्टते चिचवर्षस्स सैनिकाः सेनापतघय्ये बह्होग











## \|रितेपदेशः ॥








Then, before he shall have given orders to invest ou $\mathbf{r}$ castle, let the Sarrasa and other generals be sent out upon the rivers, into the woods, upon the mountains, and through the passes, to destroy his forces. ''hey say,
If an enemy's army be fatigued by a long march, confined by rivers, hills, or forests; terrified by the apprehension of dreadfyl fires, distressed by hunger, thirst, and the like;
With their best provisions spoilt, afflicted with pestilence and famine, not steady, not numerous, embarassed by rains and winds;
Incommoded by dirt, dust, or water, or destitute of good quarters; a prince may defeat it, and under any circumstances like these:
Or if an enemy be found sleeping in the day, from the great fatigue of watching for fear of a surprize, thus overpowered for want of rest, one may at all times easily defeat him.
Wherefore, let these genercls march against the forces of that impetuous peacock, and fight them, either by day or night, as they may find it most expedient:
This advice being executed accordingly, the army of Chitra-varna was overthrown, and a great many of its principal leaders fell in the battle. Chitra-varna was exceedingly cast down at this event, and said to his minister the vulture, -

नात किमित्यसटुपेच्चा किघते किं काषि च्रविनचोम भास्त।। तथा चेक्त।। न राज्यं प्रास्तमित्येंब वर्जितब्य अमान्परं। | ग्यियं ह्यविनयो हन्ति जरारुपनिवेत्तमं।। ब्रवि चादचः श्रियमधिगच्छति पथ्याभी कल्यतां सुख मरोगी च। उयुत्तोवियान्तं धर्मार्थंचशांशि विनीतः॥
 सेवया।परां कायामबामोत्रि जलाभनतररर्घथा।।|न्यच
 पारुषं ब्यमनानि महोभूजां ॥ किछ। न साहसे कान्त रमानुवर्त्तिना न चाप्युपायोपहतान्नरात्मना। विभूतयः พक्ममवात्तु मूर्जितानये च शैर्बे च वस्ति स्म्पदः॥










#   नित्रপরাধাবক দণ্ড করা এই সকন র্রাজারদিদগের বাসন আর কেবল সাছস गাত্রাবর্না লোক এবং উপায় রহহিত লোক ঐশ্বর্য্য পাইতে পার্রে না কিস্তু নায়়তত ও শৌর্যোত সम্পত্তি পায়। 

O, my father! why do you neglect me? How have I been wanting in conduct?
Never before now was empire gained, thus to be lost! The want of prudence destroyeth fortune, even as sickness the greatest beauty.
One who is expert gaineth fortune; he who eateth but what is wholesome, health; and the healthy, ease; the diligent, the end of knowledge; and he who is well disciplined, virtue, profit, and reputation.
The vulture replied,-Please your highness,
A king, although he be not himself experienced, may, if he has one old in wisdom about him, prosper; like a tree which groweth by the water's side.
Drınking, women, hunting, gaming, borrowing of money, harshness of speech, and severity, are great blemishes in a prince.
Riches and prosperity are not possible to be acquired by such ás pursue power with sudden violence, nor by those whose minds are at a loss for the means; for fortune dwelleth in good conduct and noble resolution.

 फल्लामटननुमूयते॥ तथा चेकाँ॥ दुर्म्मच्रां कमुवया न्ति न नीतिदोषा सन्तापघन्ति कनपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः। कं श्रोने दर्पयति कं न निहन्ति मृत्यु: कां सीद्वतान विषयाः परितापर्यन्त्त \| च्यवर्च्च ॥ सुएं विषादः शूरदं हिमागमस्तनेविवस्बान् सुलनध्बृत्नता । प्रियोपप
 इत्युत्बा तेन मव्रिलालोचित प्रकाहीनोाइयं राजा नेत चेत् कथं नीतिशस्सक्तथा कौनुदों वागुन्काभिखिभिर यति॥ यतः ॥ बस्य नाक्ति स्तयं म्रज्ञा कांत्य करो। ति कि। बोचनाभध्ध विहोनस्स दर्पस: किं करिघ्यात।

 বাকग কरिয়াছ অতএব এই দू'नीढতর ফन এই অनू डूত

 নो দেয় সম্পতি কোন লোক<ক গর্র্বিত ন। করর যম কাছ। কে ন\& न। কর্রে ষ্র্রীকৃত বিযয় কাহাcক তাপিত না করর








But，continued the vulture，your highness，perceiving the ardour of the forces，and from mere rashness，paid－ no attention to the counsels I laid before you，and treat－ ed me with harshness of speech；this fruit，therefore，of thy bad conduct，is now actually gathered．
Upon what minister do not the errors of conduct fall？ What man，who takes not proper regimen，do not disorders torment？Whom doth not fortune make proud？Whom doth not death destroy？To whom do not the things which women do，give cause of great uneasi－ ness？
Melancholy overcometh cheerfulness，the winter a ：－ tumn，the sun darkness，ingratitude virtue，the ap－ pearance of friends grief，justice misfortune，and im－ prudence great prosperity．
But，at that time，I said within myself，－This my mas－ ter is certainly destitute of wisdom；how he dimi－ nishes the lustre of good instructions by the meteor of his own words！
For，
What will the wise precepts of books do for him who is destitute of natural wisdom？What will a mirror do for him who hath no eyes？

दूत्यालेच तूष्षींस्यितः अ्यथ राजा वद्याअलिराह नात चस्ययं ममापराधः इदानों चशावश्रिष्टवलसहितं प्रत्यावृत्य विन्धाचलं गच्छामि तनेापदिश ग्धजः सगतं चिन्तयति नियनामच घ्रतोकारः ॥ घतः ॥ देवतासु गुरेग गेषु राजसु ब्राह्घएँषु च। नियन्तव्यः सदा कापापालह्टद्बातुरेषु च ॥ मन्री घ्रहस्य ब्रूते देव मा भेषीः समाग्वषि हि श्टएय देव। मी्रिएतं भिन्नसन्धाने भिषजां सन्निपातने। कर्म्म ल प्रेच्यते प्रज्ञातुस्ये कोवा न पर्डडतः ॥ ज्रपरश्र॥ अ्यारभन्तलडल्पमेबाज्ञाः कामं ख्यग्राभवन्ति च। महारम्भःः दृतधियस्तिष्टन्ति च निरा कुलाः ॥तद्न भवत्रतापादेव दुर्गं भङ का कीर्तिप्रता पसहित वारचिरेए कालेन विम्धनाचलं नेष्घामि।।

ইश আরলাচন্। করিয়া চুপ কর্য়া थাকিন। অনন্তর রাজা কু তাঞ্ঞান হইয়া বহিনেন (হ পিতঃ আমার এই অপরাধ








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 বड़ दর্প্প কरর অथচ ব্যাকুন इয় না 1 जেইছছতুক आপन



And, for these reasons, I remained silent.-The king, upon hearing this, joining his hands, said, -I agree that the fault was all my own! But, in our present distress, thou shouldst instruct me how I shall be able to retreat, with the few troops I have left, to the Vindhya mountains! The minister now resolverl, within his own mind, that he ought to be reconciled to his master, recollecting this saying:
Anger should always be restrained in the presence of the gods, before one's master, sovereign, or a Brähman; in a cow-house, and not less where there are children, and aged or sick people.
Do not be alarmed! said he to the king, smiling as he spoke; be comforted! They say,
The wisdom of ministers shineth most upon the breach of concord, and of physicians in acute distempers. In peace, who is not wise?
If fools undertake ever so little, they willingly become independent; whilst those who perform great actions, and are men of wisdom and experience, remain attached. This being the case, when by thy valour thou shalt have penetrated the castle of the enemy, I will, without delay, conduct thee, together with honour, glory, and thy army, safe back to the Vindhya mountans.

## そそそ <br> ॥ चित्तेपद्रेशः ॥

राजाह कघमधुना खल्पबलेन तत् खम्पघते ॥ गष्रा बदति देव सर्वं भविष्यति चतः विजिगोषोर्दी | सुन्ता |
| :---: | विजलबिद्वेर वश्यंभाबि लच्नां।त् सहसैब टुर्गावरोधः किंयतां प्र\｛हतप्राएधिना बकेनांगत्य हिरस्यगर्कस्य नत् कथितं दे ब खत्पवलएवायं राजा चिच्बर्सेंग्टध्रस्य मन्च्रेपष्टग्मेन टुर्गावरेधं करिष्यति।। राजाह सर्बंज किमधुना विधेयं। चक्रोव्रूते खकले सारासारविचारः क्रिघतां तन्ज्ञात्वा सुवर्लवसाटिकं यबार्ईं प्रसादप्रदा नं कियतां। यतः ॥ यः कांकिनीमप्यपपघप्रपां समुद्धरे

 रिंचं न जचाति बन्मी $10 \%$ ००










#   সময় বিশেবে কোটি ধবনবত ও মুক্তহস্ত হয় লেই রাঘ  

How shall this be accomplished, said the peacock king, with so small a force? Please yonr highness, replied the vulture, the whole shall come to pass. But as the opposite of dilatoriness is a quality absolutely necessary for a conqueror to insure success, let instant orders be given for the blockade of the enemies castle.

Soon after this resolution, a spy came to the royal goose Hiranya-garbha, and told him that the peacock king, by the advice of the vulture his minister, small as his army was, had resolved to march and block up the castie gates. The king said, O Far-see, what is to be done now? Let our army, replied the minister, be divided into good and bad, and let presents be made to the whole, according to their deserts, of money, cloth, and the like; for it is said,

Fortune never forsaketh that lion, prince-who sometimes collects even twenty shells, which is found by chance in the road, and esteems them as thousand Niskas; but at other times bestows millions of weights of gold with a liberal hand.
$\|$ चन्यच। कतौ विवारे व्यसने रिपुत्तचे यभ्करे कम्म एि मिचसंग्रहे। प्रियासु नारोष नरेष वास्धबेष्वतिव्यये। नास्त नराधिपाष्टसु॥ यतः॥ मूखंः खल्पब्ययनासात् सर्व नाशं करेशात हि। कः सुधी: कन्न्य ज्ञाए एं शुल्कस्ये वातिमाद्धमात् ॥ राजाह कर्शनह समयं अर्ञत्ययो
 श्रीमतः कथमापद्ः।। राजाच कदाचिचलते लच्तोः। मन्रो जूते सीजितर्थं विनएयति तह्देव कार्पलं विमुच्च
 परस्परज्ञाः संद्धष्टाष्यक्तं प्राएान् सुनिभ्यिताः। कुली नाः पूजिता सम्यग्वि जयन्ते दिषद्वलं ॥

অপর যজ্大েত ও বিবাহহতে বিপৎ কাৰনটত শত্র ক্য়য়েত
 ছে নহারাজ এই আটটেত বায় রতিশয় নাই যেহেতুক নিবু







## || हितेपददेशः \|

#     'সनाকে জয় बরে । 

A prince cannot be at an extraordinary expence on cight occasions: at a sacrifice, at a wedding, in times of distress, for the destruction of an enemy, in any meritorious work, in entertaining friends, upon women who are dear to him, and in relieving relations who are in want.
A fool, from the dread of ever so trifling expence, ruineth every thing he undertaketh. What wise man would, from extreme scrupulousness, entirely forsake a clean pot?
How, demanded the king; is it proper to be extravagant on any occasion, when they say, $-A$ man should keep his riches against accidents, $\mathfrak{g} c$ ? How can one who is fortunate, said the minister, meet with accidents? Because fortune sometimes leaves one, replied the king. Hoarded treasure, observed the minister, is often lost; then away with parsimony, and let thy brave soldiers be distinguished by gifts and honours.
Those who have been preferred, and are well contented; such as are regardless of life, and have been proved; with those of noble birth, who have been treated with marks of distinction; will, all of them, be victorious over the forces of the enemy.
 चपि पच्चशतं भूरानिद्नन्ति रिपुदाहिनीं ॥ किज्च ॥ कि हैर प्यविशेच ज्ञउय य्य क्वतनायकः। त्यञ्यते किं पुन
 गेनृृप्सेते महागुलाः एभिर्मुंन नमहीपालः प्रासे।ति खलु वाचतां ॥ ईंद्रिप्रसावच्चमात्यासावदेव पुर सूर्तियाः॥ तथा चेा़ं॥ योचेन प्रतिवुद्धः स्सात् सह ते बोद्यी व्यदी। सुविश्यस्सोनियोक्नव्यः प्राऐषु च धनेषु चा।बतः ॥धूर्तः स्ती वा श्रिशुर्यस्स र्मिलः स्यु र्महीपते॰ अ्रनीतिप वन्चित्तः कार्य्याब्ध $T$ वनिमज्जति। शृए देव छृर्षकोधिर सने चस्य शास्तर्थे प्रत्ययस्सणा। नित्यं गृत्या नृवेच्षा च चस्स स्याद्रनदा धरा $1 \% \odot \infty$
 ঊদুক্ত শুর चকीয় পাঁ শত যোফ্র 3 শত্রু পক্কীয় ツনनক সেনাटক নষ কটরে 1 অপর শিষ্ট নোকেরা

 শেীর্য্য उ দহ়া ও দান এই সকন রাজান বড় ওুণ এই সকন গুণোত রহিত রাজা নিতান্ত নিন্দাতা পায় এতাদৃশ


 বিষয়েতত আর ধন বিষয়়েত অত্তন্ত বিশ্বস্ত পাত্র<ক নি






A trifling force, consisting of only five hundred heroes, who are good soldiers, well experienced in the art of war, and resolute, when formed into a compact body, will beat a whole army of their enemies.
He who is devoid common of sense, furious, ungreatful, and voracious, is deserted by all honest men; how much, more by others?
The greatest qualities for the prince are, veracity, courage, generosity, and liberalty. If a sovereign be destitute of these, he will certainly acquire the state of being talked of with contempt.
Ministers, likewise, should be distinguished and promoted; for,
The prince who is exalted by his minister, should in return promte, and confer riches on hin, and he should employ confidential men in affairs of life and fortane.
For,
The prince who hath for his advisers, knaves, women, childern, or fools, is tossed by the winds of vice, and drowned in a sea of trouble!
Observe, your highness, that
The earth is bountiful unto him, who hath neither extreme joy nor anger in his breast, who hath a treasure with but little expence, and who hath servants who are always vigilant.

## धिषां राज्ञा सह्ह स्यातामुवचयावचयैर ध्रुवं। छमात्या

 र्दात तान्वाजा नावमन्येत् कटाचन॥ यतः॥ महोभुजे। भदान्धस्य सद्भीर्लस्से वर्निनः। सबलते हि करालग्व' ससुद्धत् चिरचेष्टित ।। ₹थागत्य प्रसम्य मेघवर्ल। ब्रते रेव दृष्टिप्रसादं कुर दूदानीं विपच्चेटदर्गद्वारि वर्त्तते तद्देवपादादेशाद्वहिन्निः स्य खविन्रमं दर्शयामि नेन् देवपादानामानृएवमुपगच्छामि। चक्षोत्रूते मैवं यदि वहिार्हा:स्त्य येद्वव्यं नदा दुर्गाश्रयएमेव निष्रये जनं।। बनाइ्विनिर्गनः गूरः सिंहोगि स्यात् श्टार्लवत्। देव सयं गत्वा हृू्यतां युद्वं ॥यतः॥ पुरस्हत्य बलं राजा येधघयेद बलोक्यन्। खामिनार्धिष्टितः ग्वापि किं नसिं हाबते ध्रुवं










ঙ্রা মহারাজেন পায়েরে অঋণী হই




 কর্যাইবেক স্থারার্ধিধিত অল্রর ও কি निংटহর ন্যায় আচ

## ত্রণ কর্রে बा।

[^0] बर्लो $\Gamma$ राजा ग्टध्रमुवाच तात खप्रतिज्ञातमधुना निर्दा हसग्टध्रोब्रूते। देव गृए ला ताबत्। ज्यका बसहमत्यल्पमूर्ष व्यमनिनायकं। सुगुत्त भोरुयेधश्च टुर्गव्यमनमुच्यते।। लत्तावद्न नास्ति। उपजापत्चिरावेधिाऽवस्सन्द्तीज्र पूरषष। दुर्गस्य लबुन्नेपायास्वर्वारः कधिताइने ॥ उन यथार्शक्ति कियते घनः कर्लै कथयाति एवसेव ततोडनु दितएव भा खर्रे चतुर्घ्यपि टुर्गदारेषु वृत्ते युद्ये टुर्गाम्य न्तरग्टहे घे कदा काकेरन्निर्निच्चित्त ज्नतोग्टहोते ग्टहीतं दुर्गमिति कोलाह्तं ग्रुत्वा सर्बतः प्रदोपाभिमवलेक्य राजहंसर्सननकाटर्गवासिनश्र सत्वरं इदं प्रविष्टाः ॥
















After this, they all marched to the castle gate, and fought a great battle. In the mean time Chitra-varna, the peacock king, addressed his minister to fulfil his promise immediately, who replied, - Attend, please your highness:
A fortification is declared to be weak, when it is unable to hold out a long time, is extremely small, and very much exposed; or when commanded by a weak and unfortunate officer.
But seeing that is not the case here,
There are four ways to take a fort, which are these: creating divisions, long blockading, surprise, and stroming. At present, only let the battle be maintained to the utmost of our power, concluded the vulture.
Early in the morning, eren before the sun was up, when the battle had commenced at all the four gates of the castle, the crow, who was in the inside, contrived to set fire to every house. Thepe was now a confused rumour, that the enemy had got possession; hearing which, and, at the same time, seeing a vast number of houses in flames, the troops of the royal goose, with all the private inhabitants, fled to the waters for security; according to this saying:
 काले याराशत्ति कुर्य्यान्न तु विचारघेत् ॥ राजहंतः सभावान्मन्द गतिः सारर्नहतीचस्य चिचवर्षस्स सेनाप तिना कुनुटेनागत्य वेष्टितः 1 हिरएयगई्भः：कारसमाह सारसबेनापते भमानुरोधादात्मानं कथं ब्यापाद⿸尸匕घ्य सि लमधुना गन्नु श्तःः नत् हताता जलं प्रविशात्वानं परिरच अस्मतुपं चूडाम एिनामानं सर्छह्ञसम्मया राजानं करिर्घयि। सारमे। बूते देच न वत्तथमेवं टुम्बहं वचः यावत् चन्द्रार्के दिवि तिष्टतः तावत् विजघता देव चहुं देव डुर्गाधिकारी मन्मांसामृतिवलित्नेन हार
 ग्राही खामी टुःबेन लभ्यते। राजाह सा्यमेबैतत्





 তুলি এथ্यन यাইटত পার তাহ করিয়া জटन পुবেশ কর



## I｜हितेपददेशः \｜

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 गूर्यड গগてে আাएছন তাবৎপর্যান্ত মহান্মাজ অপনি জয়ী एউন অানি দুর্গাধিকারী আমার মা・ラ রক্ত লিপ্ত দ্বারপাてথ


Whatever hath been well consulted and well resolved， whether it be to fight well，or to run away well，should be carried into execution in due season，without any further examination．

The king having been thus abandoned by all but the Sārasa，and being by nature a slow walker，was made prisoner by the cock，who was the peacock＇s general； upon which he addressed the Sārasa in these words： general Sārasa！thou must not destroy thyself through my fault；but as thou hast it still in thy power to make thy escape，then go upon the waters，and，with the ad－ vice of Know－all；place Chura－karna my son upon the throne．O my royal master，replied the Sar rasa，do not talk thus，for it is more，than I can bear．May the king still triumph over his enemies as long as the sun and moon shall last！I will again assume the command of the castle，and then let the foe enter besmeared with my blood！

A master is hard to be found，who is patient，generous， and a judge of merit．
True，said the king；


 जन्लोः किकिति मुधा र्मलिनं चशः क्रियते 11 गन्यच्च ॥ भवेलिन् पचनो द्रान्बबीचिविभमसदुरे । जायते पुख चोगेन परार्थे जीवितब्ययः॥ साब्यगात्यय्य राष्द्रच्च टुगें कोषेबबलं कु हृत्|राज्याधानि प्रहतघः पैराराएं श्रेएया sवि च॥ देव ल्वच्च सामी संबं चा रच्तएीयः ॥ चतः ॥ प्रद्टातः खाभिनं व्यत्ला समृद्रापि न जीवति। च्चाप धन्बन्तरिव्व घः कि करेाति गतार्युष॥ घपरश॥ नरेशे

 शरोरेरे बरतरनखाघातः हातः $1 * * 0$

 করিনন যহনর ভয় না থাగক তবে অন্যত যাওয়া উপযুক্ত यদি প্রাণির মর্ণ অবশাই তবে কেন বৃথ্ অপযশ কার্য! অপর বাযুর গমনেতে হয়য়ে ঢেউতাছার গমননর ন্যায় অন্দ কাল স্যীয়ীীযে এই স•সার ইহাতে পরনর নিনিত্ত প্রাণ ত্যাপ
 गুজূৎ নগীর্থ লোক এই অাট পার্স্পর উপকার্গকত্ব एেতুক



 রাজ্য অপ্রকাশ इইলে এই প্তাণি সকন অপ্রকাশ হয় র রবি




But a serrant, who is honest, clever, and attached, is hard to be found.
Attend to this, please your hogness: if after having quitted the field of battle there were no fear of death, it would be proper to go hence; but is not death inevitable to all things? Besides, it would tarnish my reputation to quit thee now.
In this world, which is as transient as the waves caused by the motion of air, life should be virtuously sacrificed for the benefit of others.
The sovereign, the minister, territory, strongholds, treasure, forces, and friends, are the members of government; also the nobles, and the order of citizens.
Besides, thou art the sovereign and master, who is always to be guarded and protected.
When Prakriti ( nature) is forsaken by her lord, great as she is, she doth not survive it. Wben life hath taken its departure, though Dhanwantari be the physician, what can he do?
In the sovereign the whole world openeth and shutteth its eyes. Thus the lotus of the waters, upon the rising of the sun, reviveth upon his revival.
The cock then flew upon the royal goose, and began to wound him with his bill and claws;

## 32\% ॥ हिनेपदेशः ॥

सत्वरमुपसृत्य सारसेन खदेहान्नरितोशाजजले चितः बथ कुकु है र्गब प्रहारजज्जरोक्रतेन सार सेन कुकुट
 ब्यापादितः ज्य चिच वऐ ।दुगं प्रविश्य टुर्गावस्थितं इकं व्यहित्वा वन्दि भिर्ज्जय शब्दे रानन्द्यितः सरन्धावारं जगास चथ राजपुनेकहतं तस्सि चाजबले सपुष्यवान् सार सएव येन खदेहत्यागेन खार्मी रच्कितः। उन हैतेत् ।जन चन्तिमुतान् गावः सर्ब एव गवाक्टतीना विषाऐोপ्लिएि
 रीपरिजनः खर्गमु बमनुसवनु महासतः॥ तथा चोातां।। ज्याहेषेषु च चे शूराः खाम्यर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः। भर्टंभत्ता: ब्øतज्ञाभ्व ते नराः सर्गगाजिनः ॥

সার্রস শীঘু সबीপে অगिয়া রাজাকক आপन শর্রীর্র








#        घ্বগে গমন করর । 

but the Särasa screened his master under his own body; and although he himself was torn almost to pieces by the cock's beak and spurs, he still covered him till he got him safe into the water. Immediatly after, the Sārasa pecked the cock to death; but, at last, being attacked by a large party of birds, he lost his own life. Chitra-varna, the peacock king, now enters the castle, and having plundered it of every thing that had been left in it, he marched out again, saluted by his followers with shouts of victory!
The young princes now said to Vishnu-Sarmā,-In our opinions, the Sārasa, in having thus preserved his master, at the expence of his own life, was the most virtuous bird in the army.
Cows bring forth young, all of the same shape of their parents; but few produce a king of the herd whose horns stroke his shoulders.
May the exalted being, replied Vishnu-Sarmā, who, of his own accord, purchaseth the regions of happiness with his own body, enjoy them, and be attended by Vi-dhyā-dharies! They say,
Such brave men as shed their blood in battle in their sovereign's cause; and such men as are faithful and grateful to their masters, are those who go to heaven.

# यच तच हतनः शूरः श习习习भिपरिवेष्टितः ज्नच्तयान् लभने लोकान् यदि नैब्यं न गच्कति $\|$ उपर मप्येवमश्रु $\|$ वि ग्रहः करितुरछ्रपत्तिभिनेf कदाषि भबतां महीभूज़ा।  रूति हितेपदेशे नीतिशास्ते विग्यहोनाम तृतीयः परिच्छेदः॥ 

 গে অক্ষয় অর্গ পায় যদJপি কাতত্নত না পায় অার্ন ও এ প্ককার ইউক আপনকাদের হস্তি ঘোড়া পদাতির্নদার।

 ইতি বিগ্ডহ कथा সনা＊।

Whenever a hero is killed，surrounded by the enemy， he obtaineth for himself those regions which are without decay；provided he doth not shew cowardice．

May no possessor of the earth ever have occasion to dispute with elephants，horses，and foot soldiers？May bis enemies，defeated by the cleansing counsels of poli－ cy，take shelter in the caverns of the mountains！

## THE END OF THE BIGRAHA：

## 1 हितेपदेशः ॥

## \| ज्यथ सन्धिः 11

पुनः कघ/रम्भकाले राजपुन्नैरुत्तं व्यार्य्य विव्यहः श्रुता स्माभिः सन्धिरधुनाभिधीयतां। विष्पु शर्म्मल।क्तं श्रू घतां सन्धिमपप कथयामि चस्यायमायः शेाकः। टर्त्तं मद्र ति संयासे राझेाएंच्हत्नसेनयाः। स्थेयाभ्यां ग्टध्रचक्नाभ्यां बाचा सन्यः ब्दतः चृलात् II ********




 बাক্যা্দারা র্স্ধি কত্রিন।

> C H A. P.
> Of making Peace.

NOW, said the young princes, please to inform us of what relates to making peace. Attend then, replied Vishnu-Sarmá: this is the introduction to it.

> At the conclusion of a great battle, in which the troops of both kings have suffered, a treaty is presently brought about by the two ministers, the vulture and the Clakra-vaka.

# राजपुचाऊचु: कथमेतत्। विष्पुशर्म्मा कथयति नतस्तनन 

 किम्वाक्सद्ग वासिना केनापि विपत्तप्रयुक्तो। चको बूने देव भवतोगनिक्कारएवन्धुरसेत मेघवर्षां सपरिवारोन दृृयते तन्मन्ये तस्सै व विचेष्टितमिदं। न्ग्राह्इ जस्ति तावर्देव मम दुर्दे वमेतत् ॥तथा चेत्तं॥ च्रपराधः स देवस्य न पुनर्म्मच्चिएामथं। काच्य्यं सुचरितं छापि देखयोगाद्विनम्यति॥ मत्री ब्रूते उत्रनेवैतत्। विष भां हिं दशां प्राप्य दैवं गह्यते नरः उ्याबनःः कर्म्मदो बांश्च नैंव जानात्यपण्डितः ॥ चपरच्च ॥ सु ददां हित का मानां बेतवाक्यं नाभिनन्द्ति। सकूर्म्मद्रव टुर्वुद्धि: काष्षाद्रष्टेविनश्यति ॥
 ছেন । তাহার পর সেই রাজহংস কহিন आামার দুর্গে কে








#     

How was this? demanded the young princes; and Vish-nu-Sarma related as follows:

## Fable I.

The royal goose, after bis escape, asked who it was that set fire to the castle; whether one of the enemy, or some of their own party inhabiting our fort? and his minister, Chakra-vāka, replíd,-Please your highness, that unnecessary connexion of your's, the crow Cloudcolour, together with his attendants, is no longer to be seen; wherefore, I conclude that it was contrived by him. The king, after a few moments consideration, ex-claimed,-It is even so! It is my own evil seeking!
The fault shall be for ever his, and no more the minister's, by whom I believe our affairs, so well designed for our own advantage, were ruined.
They say, replied the the minister, that
When a man falls into misfortune, he accuses destiny; but unwisely perceiveth not his own faults.
He who doth not pay due regard to the advice of such friends as have his welfare at heart, may suffer for it; like the foolish tortoise, who fell from a piece of wood and was killed.

## ब्यन्यच II रचितव्यं सदा वाक्यं वाक्याद्रवति नाशनँ।

 छंसाभ्यां नीचनानाभ्यां कूर्म्मस्य पतनं घथा ॥ राजाह कथमेतत्। मन्री कथयति अधि मगधदे शे फुल्लेात्पला भिधानं सर सन चिरं सद्धटवकटनामानो हंसै। निव शत्तः तयेा[मंनं कम्बुग्रीवनामा वूर्म्मय्यु प्रतिवर्सात अच एकदा धीवरेरागत्य तनेनंत्न घद्न ज्यकाभिर्योषित्वा प्रानर्मत्स्यकूर्म्माट्योव्यापादयितव्याः तदाकर्य कू म्में टहंसावाइ सुद्धिर श्रुतोडयं धीवरालाषः जधुना कि मया कर्त्तव्य। हंसाबाहतुर्जा।यतां पुज्लावत् प्रात चंदुचित्त तत् कर्त्तबं। कूर्म्में ब्रूते मैबं यतेाहष्ठव्यात


 ফু৷্ধ্লেৎপল নানে সর্রাবর আাছ তাছাতত অনেক কান








 দ্পিয়াছি বিজ্জর। তাছ। কহিয়াছছন।

One should always guard his speech; for from speaking ruin often ensueth; as in the downfall of the tortoise, who was carrying along by two geese
How was this? demanded the king; and the minister related the following story:

## Fable II.

IN Magadha-dēsa, there is a large piece of water, which is distinguished by the appellation Phullötpala, or lotus blossom; where lived together for a long time two geese, named San-kata, and Bikata, and they had a tortoise called Kambu-griva, for their friend, who divelt with them. It happened once, that somefishermen coming that way, said to themselves, -Let us stay here to-day; early in the morning, we must contrive to catch some turtle, and other fish. This having been overheard by the tortoise, he said,-My friends, you have heard the conversation of these fishermen, then what do you thiok I had best do? The two geese replied,-We shall know by and by what is fit to be done. Not so! what is conceive ed proper, that should be done immediately.

अ्अनागतविधाता च प्रच्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा। दूवेते। घुबमे धिते चद्रंवष्ये｜विनख्यति ।। तावाहतुः कघमेतत् कूर्म्मः कथर्यति पुरास्मित्वेष सरसि एवं विधेषु धोवरेशु उपस्थ नेबु मत्स्बचयेलालोचितं नजानागतविधाना नासैकोर मर्ल्येंनालेाचितं चहुनाबत् जलाश्यान्तरं गच्छामी व्युक्ता ऋदान्तरं गतः जपरेल प्रत्युय्नन्नरिनाम्ना मत्से नाभिहितं भविष्यदर्थे प्रमाएाभावात् क्त मया गन्तव्यं
 परं घस्सु समाधच्चे ₹ वुद्विमान्। बनिजोरभार्येया जारः प्रत्यन्त्त गेपनं हृतः ॥ चर्रविष्यः पृच्छति कथमेतत्। प्रत्युत्वन्नरतिः कघयति पुराविकमपुरे सनुद्रदत्तोनाम वर्वलगल्ति तस्स रत्रभ्रभा नाम गटहिएी खसेवकेन सह सदा रमते $\|$＊©＊＊＊＊＊＊


 ন্তিত इইঢল পের তিননৎসা পরামর্শ করিঢত লাগিন তাহারমধধ্য অনগগত বিধাতা নান্ এক মৎ সা কহিলআনি बना পুক্করিণীঢত যাই ইश বলিয়া জনাশয়ান্তর্রে গেন 1
 बাই আনি কোশ্। যাইব তাহাউপা্ছিত ইইলে যাহ। হয়ানা

## \| हितेपदेश्ञ: ॥

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These two, Fate-not-come, and Wit-against-it-whencome, both of them happily fourish; whilst What-willbe loseth his life.
How was that demanded the two geese; and the tortoise related the following story:

## Fable III.

Formerly, in this very piece of water, when the same danger threatened them, as now threatens us, it was foreseen by three fish. One of them, whose name was Fate-not-come, said,-Let us go to some other piece of water, saying so, he removed himself to a different pool. The second, who was called Wit-against-it-when-come, said,-Inan affair which is about to come to pass, one should not proceed without an authority; now it is said,
$H e$ is a wise man who can conquer an accident when it happeneth. A merchant's wife charged her gallant with theft, before her husband's face.
The third fish, who was called What-will-be, asked him how that was; and the second fish related as follows:

$$
\text { Fable } 1 \mathrm{~V} \text {. }
$$

AT Vikrama-pura there lived a merchant, whose name was Samudra-datta, and his wife, who was called Ratnaprabha, was always amusing herself with one or other of the servants.

# श्रतः॥ न सीलामश्रियः कार्चित् वियोवारि न वियते। 

 गावस्तृ समिबारले प्रार्थयन्ति नवं नवं।। घथैकदा सा रतब्रभा नस्य मेबकस्स मुखं चुब्वनं ददती समुद्रदत्रे नाबलोविताततः सा बन्यकी सलरं भर्तुः समीपं गत्वाह भाथ एतस्स सेवकस्स महती निर्द्रत्तः घतेाsयं चेरिकी हरावा कपूरं खादतीति मयास्य मुबमाप्राय ज्ञातें तथा केन प्रकुप्ये|न्नं नाष चस्य खानिनो गृहे एताहभो भार्य्या तन से वेने कथं स्थातथं घन प्रतिच्चएं गटहिएी सेवक्र स्य मुखं जिप्रति तते।सावुत्याय चलितः माधुना चनात् घ्रवाष्य घृतः चतेГहं ज्रवीमि उत्यन्नामापदमिल्यादि।










#      উপাহত বিপৎকে সনাধান কর্রে ইতাদি। 

For,
Unto women no man is to be found disagreeable, no one agreeable. They mayy be compared to a heifer on the plain, that still longeth for fresh grass.

One day it so fell out, that being seen by her husband Lissing one of the young men of the house, she ran instantly towards him and cried,-My dear, this servant must be exceedingly distressed for food, for he has been eating some camphire which I had brought home for thy use; and even now I have smelt to him, and find his breath scented with it!

It is truly said,
What women eat is two-fold; their cunning four-fold, \&c.
The servant, upon hearing the woman accuse him thus, appeared to be offended, and exclaimed,-W What man can stay in a place with such a mistress as this, who is every minute smelling the servants' mouths? saying which he went away; but his master sent for him back, and, with some difficulty, pacified him, and induced him to stay. I say therefore, -He is a wise man gro.

नतोयद्रविष्घेल।।क्ता। घद्भावि न नद्ञावि भावि चेन तदन्यणा। इति चिन्ताविषओेयमगदः किं न पीघते।। तनः प्रातर्जालेन बइः प्रयुय्यन्मर्मिर्मृं तबदात्मानं स द्रश्य स्यितः तते｜जालादपसारितो चथासक्तय त्रूत्य गभोर नोरं प्रविष्ट：घड्ञविष्यम्च धीवरेः ज्रालेख्यापादितः घ्यतेचहं व्रवोमि अनागनविधातेयादि तघयाहमन्यक हैं प्राभेतमि तथा किघतां हं नावाहतुः जलाश्यान्तरर प्रासे तव कुगलं स्यले गच्छतसे कोाविधिः कूर्मःः ग्याह यथा हैं
 जूतः कयमुपायः सम्भवति कच्छेपावदति युवभ्यां चः्रु


 সে হইবেন। যে বিষয় হইবার উপযুক্ত তাহার অন্যী। হবে
 इইয়｜আপনাকে মূত তুলয দেথ্যাইয়া थাকিন। তাহার পর জানइইতে निঃসাたিত ইইয়া সামর্थানুসারে बम्ফদিয়া অগাধজরन প্রুবি হইন यদ্টবষা কৈবর্ত্ত কত্র ক ধ্ত হইয়া ব্যাপাদ্তি इইন। এই निনিত্তে আনি বনি অनাগতবিধাতা ইত্যাদি। সেই হেতুক মে প্রুকার অামি অनI জनাশয়ে যাই তাश কর 1 इ゚ケেরা বর্লিল্গ

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 পফ बननटত जूথथ যাইব।

To this What－will－be replied，－That is not to be which is not to bc grc．
Early in the morning Wit－against－it－when－come，being caught in a net，feigned himself dead，and remained quiet；but he was no sooner thrown out of the net，than he sprang into deep water，and thus made his escape； whilst What－will－be was taken by the fishermen，and so－lost his life．I repeat therefore，These two，Fate－not－ come，\＆c．
Then，concluded the tortoise，let it be contrived how I am to get to another lake．Where，demanded the two geese，will be the advantage of thy going to another place？ Pray，replied the tortoise，only contrive the means，and I will go through the air along with you．How，said the geese，are we to contrive the means？Why observed the tortoise，you must get a piece of wood，and take each of you one end of it in your beak，from which I can sus－ pend myself by mouth，whilst you carry me along by the force of your wings．

इंसे। ब्रूतः सम्मवत्येष उपायः किन्तु। उपायं चिन्तयन् प्रा क्ञेह्यपपायमपि चिन्तयेत्। पश्यतावकमूर्खस्य नकुले र्भित्तात प्रजाः।|कूर्म्मः पृच्छति। कयनेतत् तै। कयघतः धह्युत्तरपथे ग्टत्रूहडनाम्न पर्बते महान् पिप्पलहत्तः नतानेक वकानि वसन्ति त्स ट्न च्वाधख्विवरे सर्पावाला पत्यानि खादति चथ शेकार्त्तानां वकानां विलापं श्रुत्वा के नचिद्वकेनाभिहितं एवं न कुतुत घूयं मत्स्यानुपादाय नकुर्षविष्रादारभ्य सर्पविवरं यावत् पंक्तिकमेए विकि रत ततस दाएारलुब्धै नक्कुलेरागत्य सरेपाद्रक्ट्यःख्बभाव द्व ब्याद्यापाद चितब्यस्न थानुष्ठिते नद्व त्तं नतसन दृ त्चे नकुलैवैका शावकराबः श्रुतः पश्चान्तैंद्धँच्चमारह्य बकशा बकान खादन्ति घतअावां वूवः उपायं चिन्तघनित्यादि।
 লনাক উপায় চিন্ত। কন্নত অপায়ও চিন্ত। করিরেক কেনন।















This contrivance will thus do, replied the geese; hut, One who is wise, in contriving the means, should ccnsider the consequence. Some foolish boobies' young ones were devoured by a weasel before their faces.
How did that happen? demanded the tortoise; and one of the geese related as follows;

$$
F_{a b l e} V \text {. }
$$

IN the north, upon the mountain called Gridhra-kuta, there was a large Pippala tree, wherein many boobies were wont to reside; and at the foot of the same tree a serpent lived in his hole, who used to deveur the young boobies. An old bird, hearing the lamentations of the afflicted boobies for the loss of their little ones, aldressed them in these words: you should do thus:-Get some fish, and draw them along upon the ground from the hole of a weasel, as far as the serpent's hole, where you will leave them. Presently, the weasel, attracted by the scent of food, will go to the serpent's hole, and thus he is certainly to be discovered, and, from there being a natural enmity between them, thus to be destroyed. The plan was accordingly executed; and the serpent was discovered and eaten by the weasels, but soon after, the cries of the young boobies being heard by them, they mounted the tree and devoured them also. We repeat therefore, said the two geese, One who is wise, in contriving the means, goc.

वावाभ्यां नीघमानं लासबलेक्य लोकैः किच्चिद्दात्यव्य केष। लदाकर्ल यदि लनुत्तरं दाएसिस नदा त्वन्मर एं बत् सर्ब्वंधानैव स्लोयतां कूर्मेंवदति किमहमपाज्ञः नाछमुत्तर दास्सामि विमापि न वन्तव्य तथानुष्छिते नथाविर्ध कूर्म्ममालोक संबँ गेरचत्तकाः पश्वाद्वावन्ति बट्तिच क्रिद्यदति बद्ययं कूर्मःः पत्तति तदानैव पद्ना लादितबः क स्पिद्रदति छनेन द्ध्या लादितब्योडयं
 स कूर्मः कोपाविष्टेविस्मृतपूर्बंसंस्सारः प्राह युष्माभ
 ज्रवोमि सुद्दां हित्रामानामित्यादि। ज्यच प्रलिधि बँकसन्नागत्य उवाच देव प्रायेव मया निर्गदता।। **











#### Abstract

 इইয়া পূর্ब্রাকা বিস্মৃত इইয়া কহছন তোরা ছাই थাবি   


 एে মহার্রাজ পুしর্টততই আানি কহিয়াছি ।The people seeing us carrying thee along will cry out, -What a curious sight! upon hearing which, if thou makest any reply, thou wilt certainly lose thy life; wherefore, upon all accounts, it is best to stay where we are. I will not speak a word, said the tortoise; what, do you take me for a fool?
In the manner described, at length, the geese took up the tortoise, and flew away with hım, hanging to the piece of wood; and presently, being discovered in that situation by some cow-keepers in the fields, they pursued them, crying out,-W hen he falls down, we will dress him and eat him upon the the spot; no, said one of them, let us carry him home! upon hearing which, the tortoise fell into a passion, to think how they intended to dispose of him; and whilst he opened his mouth to say, -You shall eat dust first! down he dropped, and was presently put an end to by those herdsmen. I therefore repeat,-He who doth not pay a due regard to the advice g.c. concluded the minister.
The booby, who had been sent as a spy, having returned, addressed the royal goose in these words:-Please your highness, at the very beginning I represented,

टुर्ग झेधनं ह्त्र प्रतीच्तलं कर्त्तव्यमिति तच गुन्माभिन ब्रामी सद्नवधानस्य फलनमुभूर्तिति डर्गदाहे मेववर्लन ग्रश्रप्रयुन्तंज वायसेन क्रतः। राजा निम्यस्साइ। प्रक्या टुपकाराद्वा चेविश्वसिति शन्नु। समुप्तद्वन हत्ताग्यात् पनितः प्रतिवुध्यते।। प्र्यिषिर्वाच दूतोएडर्ग दार्विश्वाय चदागतेामे घवर्लंसदा विचवर्लं न प्रसादितेने roां अयं मेघबलों $T S$ क पूरद्दोपरा ज्येडभि षिच्यताँ॥तथंचेन्ता।। ब्रतक्रत्यस्य भृत्यस्य क्रतं नैब प्रएाश्येत्। फलेन मनसा बाचा दृष्प्रा चैनं प्रह्र्षयेत् ॥ च्वक्रवाके द्रूते तनसतः प्रशिधिरुवाच। ततः प्रधानमय्विला ग्रज्रेलभिहित देव नेट्मुचितं प्रसाटान्तरं किमपि कियतां।। **
: निরন্ত木 দুর্গশxাধন কর্ত্তবা তাश তোনরা কর নাই লে




 জাত इয় প্রুণিধি বनिन $A$ ছাनহইতে



## ॥ हितापदेशः ॥






that it was necessary instantly to clear the castle; but that not having been done, this is the fruit of your neglect; and I have learnt, that the burning of the castle was effected by the crow Cloud-colour, who had been employed for that purpose by the enemy's minister the vulture. The king, sighing, said,
He who placeth confidence in an enemy, either frominclination or necessity, awaketh from his delusion, like one who hath fallen from the top of a tree in his sleep! And when Cloud-colour, continued the spy, had effected the burning of the castle, he went to king Chitra-varna; who being well satisfied with what he had done, said, -Let this Cloud-colour be appointed governor of Kar-pura-dwipa; for, it is said,
One should not forget the labours of a servant who hath performed his duty; but should encourage him with rewards, with our hearts, with our speech, and with our eyes.
Then the vulture, who is the prime-minister, continued the spy, said,-Please your highness, let some station be given to him inferior to that of the principal one: for,

॥ यतः॥ जविचार यतेर्युक्नकथनं तुषखएडनी। नीर्चिषू पहातं राजन् वालुकाभिव मूनितं।। महतामास्पदे नोचः कदापि न कर्त्त्यः।। तथा जेतां।।नीचः स्लाघ्यपदं प्राप्य खiनिनं हन्नुकिच्छति । मूषिकोव्याघ्रतां प्राप्य भुनिं हन्तुं गतोायया॥ चिन्नवर्सः पृच्छति कथरेतन्। मच्रो कययति ज्चान गेातनस्य महर्ष सपेावने महात पानाम सुनिरुज तेन मुनिना काकेन बीयमानेगूषि कशावकोटृष्टस्ततः सभावद्यात्मना नेन मुनिना नोवारकलःः संवर्दितस्तनेाविडालसं मूषिक खादि तुमनुधावति तमबलोक्य मूषिकस्लस्य मुनेः कोले प्रवि वेश तलेखुनिनेएक मूषिकल्वं मार्ज्धारोभव ततः स वि डालः कुक्त, दं हष्ष्रा पलायते ततेामुनिनेโकं। ***

यেহেতুক বিচার নাকরিয়া পরামর্শ কश তুষখ্ণের

 ब। । পািজতের। তাश। কহিয়াছেন नोচ नোক প্রশশসিত






 তাহার পর সেই মুষিক<ক খ্যাইবার নিনিত্তে এক বিড়াল


 ᄃেথিয়া পনায় তeপर木 মুান কহিননন।

How is it possible to punish one who hath been raised to a superior station? The assistance, O king, which is rendered to those of low degree, is like making water on sand.
A low person should never be placed in the station of the great.
One of low degree having obtained a worthy station seeketh to destroy his master; luke the mouse, who, having been raised to the state of a tiger, went to kill the hermit.
How was that? said the peacock king; and the minister related the following story:

$$
\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{AbLe}} \text { VI. }
$$

IN the forest of the prophet Gowtama, which is dedicated to acts of penitential mortifications, there was a hermit, whose name was Mahā-tapā. One day seeing a young mouse fall from the mouth of a crow near his hermitage, out of compassion he took it up, and reared it with broken particles of rice. One day, a cat pursued the mouse, which fled into the bosom of the hermit, who observing this, metamorphosed his mouse into a cat; but his cat being afraid of his dog, he changed ber 3 C


 सर्बे बद्ति चनेन मुनिना मूषषको।्याध्रतां नोतः। एत जुकावा स ख्यत्रेंऽचिन्तयत् चावद्नेत सुनिना स्थातथं) बावदिट्ं मे सरूपाष्यानभकीर्तिकरं न पलाधिघ्यते मूविएदूल्यालोच्च तं मुनिं हन्नु गत्रतोलोगुनिना तज्ञा ल्व पुनमूंषिकोभव दूल्यूला मूषिक्कएव बतः घनेगडही अ्रवीकि कीचः श्वाध्यपर्दमत्यादि। ग्यपर चु सुकरसिद रिनित न मन्तथं। इ्ड़ भन्चधित्वा इछ्रन् मर्स्यानुत्तमा धममथमान् । च्यतिलोसाद्रकः पग्रन्नृतः कर्बंटकग そात् ॥ चिच्वएँः टृच्छति कथमेत्त् मब्बी कथचति॥


 প্রারান দেথ্থন তাহার পর সকল লোক নে মুনিকে ও

 কান এই নুনি আকিবে তাবৎ অানার অপ।যশস্কর স্বরা পাখ্যান यাইবব ना गूাষক ইহা आানাচনা বরিয়া সেই



 बा गुन উ


into a dog; and the dog being terrified at the tiger, at len th he was transformed into a tiger. The holy man now regarded the tiger as no ways superior to bis mouse. But the people who came to visit the hermit, used to tell one another, that the tiger which they saw there had been made so, by the power of the saint, from a mouse; and this being overheard by the tiger, he was very uneasy, and said to himself,-as long as this hermit is alive, the disgraceful story of my former state will be brought to my ears; sayingwhich he went to kill his protector; but as the holy man penetrated his design with his supernatural eye, he reduced him to his former state of mouse. I repeat therefore, One of low degree $8 \circ c$. Please to attend to this also, said the minister:

A certain booby after having devoured fish of every size and quality, at length is killed from his attemptzng a crab out of mere gluttony.

How was that? demanded Chitra-varna; and his minister related the following story:
 सामर्थ हीनउद्वि्नमिबात्मानं दर्शयिला सितः स चके न चित् कुलीरे ए दृष्टः पृष्टच्च किभिति भबानचाहारल्या गेन तिष्टति वकेने।न्तं मत्स्सामम जीवनहेतवः ते कैवर्तों रागत्य़ ब्यापादित त्याइूति वार्त्रानगरेपान्ने मया ग्रुला चतेववत्तनाभावादेवास्सन्मर लुुपस्थितनिति ज्ञाता क्याहारेप्यनादरः हातः ततेामस्लेरालोगितं इह समये तावदुपकार कएवायं लच्य्यते तद्यमेव यथा कर्त्रथं पुच्छतां ॥ तथा चोत्तं ॥ उपकर्₹।रिए। सन्यिर्न मिने एापवाराएा। उपकारापकारे। हि लन्घं लन्नय सेतथोःः॥ मल्साजचुः। मेवक्त कोडऽन रच्चलोपायः बको जूने र्चक्ति रचृलापाचः जलाश्रान्नराग्ययएं तचाहमे


মালব দেঞেতত পদ্মগর্ভ নাঢন সাররাবর আtছ তাহাতত
 পাকে। তাহাবক কোন কর্কট দো্থন অর জিজ্টাসিল তুনি কেন এ্যানন আহার ত্যীগ করিয়ী রহিয়াছ বক কৃহ্ন অ। মার প্ণীণ ধারণের কারণ মৎসেরা তাহারদিগগেকে টৈব

 দ্থিত ইহাজানিয়｜আহাররত অনাদর় করিয়াছি। তদনন্তর गৎসেরা অারলাচনা করিন এই কাননতে এই বা্Jক্ত উপণ

#   কার্র কার্ति শ শब     

## Fable VII.

IN the country of Mālava there is a lake distinguished by the name of Padma-garbha, where lived an old booby, who, being deprived of his former strength, stood and feigned to appear like one who was troubled in mind; in which situation being observed by a crab at a distance, the latter asked him why he stood there, and did not look for food. You know, replied the booby, that fish is what I live upon; and I know for certain that fishermen are coming to catch them all; for, I heard this resolution from some watermen on one side of the town; so this being the case, I have lost my appetite with reflecting, that when our food is gone, death will soon follow. This being overheard by all the fish, they observed to one another, that it was proper to look out for assistance whilst they had time; and, said they, let us ask the booby himself what is best to be done; for,
One may better form a connexion with an enemy who will render one assistance, than with a friend who would do one an injury: there two should rather be distinguished according to the good or injury they do to one.
Accordingly, the fish azcosted the booby, and said, Pray, master booby, tell us what means can be devised for our safety upon this occasion? There is one way to be safe, replied the artful booby, and that is, going to another pond, whither I am willing to transport you,
 नीबा खाद वि ज्नन्तरं कुलीरसमुवाच｜भाबक मामाप तन नय नतेावकोप्यपूर्बकूलीरमांसार्थी सादरं तं नी वा स्यले धृतवान् कु लोरोपि मश्यक स्काकीलें तत् स्थलनालोकाचिन्तयत् हाह्रोग्सा मर्इभाग्यः भबतु दूरानों समयोचितं ब्यवर्छरिष्याईन ॥ चतः ॥ ताब亏या दिभेतब्यं चाबद्रयमनागतं। च्वागतनु अयं बीच्य्य प्रफ्र श्रेय्यमभीतबत् ॥ अपरच्च ॥ ग्रभियुक्तोंयदा पश्रेन्न किश्चिद्रितबात्मनः। चुध्यमानस्सदा प्राज्ञोाघयते रि？
 शघः। तं कालसेकं हुइस्य पबदर्ता सनोषएएः ॥ इत्या







 निই পর্यান্তडয় পাইবেক «ে পর্यান্ত ভয় উপাছিত नা इয়


## ॥ नितेपर्पेशः ॥





 করিয়া কক্ট তাছার গ্রাবাকক ছেদন করিন।

The fish, in the greatness of their fears, consented to this proposal; and their treacherous deliverer devoured them all one by one, as he took them out of the water. At length, the crab asked him to take him also; and the booby, eager to taste his delicate flesh, took him up with great marks of respect, and carried him ashore; when the crabseeing the ground covered with the bones of the fish which the booby had destroyed, cried to himself, - Alas, how unfortunate! I shall certainly be killed too, unless 1 can contrive some means of escaping. Let me try immediately what the occasion requires. They say,

In times of danger it is proper to be alarmed until danger be near at hand; but when we perceive that danger is near, one should oppose it as if one were not afraid.

When one attacked beholdeth no safety for himself, if he be a wise man, be will die fighting with his foeAs out of battle death is certain, and in the field life doubtful, the learned call it the only time of battle.
The crab having come to this resolution, so tore the booby's throat with the pincers of his claws. that

स वकः पच्घलं गत: अते हं ब्रवीमि मन्रधित्वा वह्नन्म न्स्यानिय्यादि । इए एड ततश्चिच बर्बाऽबदत् मव्चिन् ्तावत् मचैतदालो|चितमक्ति अ习ावस्थितेन मेघवर्ऐंन राजा चावन्ति वस्बानि कर्पू रहोपस्लोत्रमानि तावन्यस्याक मुप नेतब्यानि तेनास्भाभिमंहानुखेन विन्याचले स्यातथं दूरदर्शी विहस्याह देव।। अनागत्ततीं चिन्तां क्रत्वा
 जोघचा ॥ राजाह कथमेतत्। मत्री कघयति चांस्त देवीकोटरनाघ्नि नगरे देवशर्म्म नाम व्राह्म लसेन महा
 कुम्भकारस्ब भाएडपूँ मएँचेकदेये रे सुप्रः ततः शत्तुरत्वार्थं हसे दख़ेकमादायाचिन्तयत् यद्घहं श्तुगराबं विकीय दगकपर्द्धकान् प्राप्यवाभि।
 मধাম অনেক মান ভক্ষন কর্রিয়া ইত্যাদি। *ুনতাহার পর্র চিত্রবর্ণ বলিল ও (হ মব্ত্র আমাকত্ ক্ এই অানেচিত
 নद্ধ इইয়াছছ সে সকন आगারদিগের ল ওয়া কর্ত্তবা সেই ব স্তুত বিক্ষ্যগিরিতত অতিশয় সুথ্যেতে আানারদিগের
 চ্তিত চিন্ত। করিয়ो যে बোক হর্বিত एয় সে बসস্মানকে

 था<েন তিনি ম হাবিযুব স ख্লান্তিতে শকুুুরিত এক শরাব


 অানি এই শক্ভু শরাব<ক বিক্রয় করিয়া দশ কডাকতি পাইয।
he was killed. Wherefore I repeat, A certain booby foc.
Attend, said the peacock king, to what I have been thinking of:-That if Cloud-colour be left governor here, all the choice things which Karpura-dwipa produces may be sent to us to enjoy in great luxury, when we shall be returned to the Vindhya mountains. The minister, laughing at these proposals, replied, -O king!
He who rejoiceth over an unaccomplished design, may meet with disgrace; like the Brahman who brake the pots and pans.
How did that happen? demanded the king; and the minister related the following story:

## Fable VIII.

IN the city of Dēvi-kōtara, there was a Brāhman, whose name was Dēva-Sarmā. At the time of the vernal equinox, he found a dish full of barley meal, which he took with him into a potter's werehouse full of earthen-ware. Being fatigued towalk in the sunshine, be threw himself upon a bed which happened to be there, and taking hold of a stick in his hands to protect his dish, he beyan toexpress his thoughts upon the occasion in this manner: If I dispose of this dish, I shall get ten Kapardakas for it; D 3

नदानैब नै: कपर्द्रके बेट गरावारिकमुपकीय अनेकधा हछे साननेः पुन:पपनः पग वर्नारिकनुपनीय विक्रीचलन्त संड्जानि धनानि बावा विषाहचतुष्यं करिख्याम घन न्तरं तामु बपनोषु रुपयैवनवती या तस्बमधिकानु रागं करिष्घांम सपल्ये।चदा दून्दं करिष्यन्ति तदा

 मतलेन शर्द नागतेन कुम्मकारे तथाविधानि भा एान्यकलोक्य द्राह्य ए स्तिर स्लतो मएडपाद्धहि ख्मृतस्याते
 सि ग्टधनुवाच तात यथाकर्त्तंबं तथापदिश गध्रोवूते।









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and with that sum I may purchase many rots and pans, the sale of which will increase my capital so much, that I shall be able to lay a large stock of cloth and the like; which having disposed of at a great advance, I shall have accumulated a fortune of a lack of money. With this I will marry four wives; and of these I will amuse myself with her who may prove the haudsomest. This will create jealousy; so when the rival wives shall be quarrelling, then will I , overwhelmed with anger, hurl my stick at them, thus! Saying which, he flung his stick out of his hand with such force, that be not only brake his curious dish, but destroyed many of the pots and pans in the shop; the master of which hearing the noise, came in, and discovering the cause, disgraced the Brāhman, and turned him out of doors. 1 have said, therefore, concluded the minister, $-H e$ who rejoiceth gre.

At the conclusion of this story the king took the vulture aside, and desired him to point out what he ought to do; and the minister replied,

मदोइ्इतस्य चृपतेः सदोली खिय दन्तिनः। गच्छन्युन्माणी
 सदर्पाहुगें मम्न न किन्नु तव प्रतापाधिष्धितेन उपायेन। राजाह भबनासुपायेन। गध्रोबूनूते घघ स्सद्रचनं कियते नदा खदेश्रोगन्यतां ग्यन्यथा वर्षाकाले प्रात्रे पुनर्विये हे सत्यस्माकं परर्भूमिषानां खदे शगमनर्माप दुर्लंभ भवि घ्यति सुखशेगभाथं सन्याय गम्दतां दुगें भमं कीर्तिज लख्छैव मम सम्मतं तावदेतत् ॥ घतः॥ योरि धर्म्मं पुरर्ल.घ हित्वा भर्नुः प्रियाप्रिये। चप्रिघाएयाए तथ्यानि तेन राजा सहायवान्॥। अन्यच।। मुद्हलंत तथा राज्य भाल्लानं कीज्तिकेबच। युधि सन्देहदेलास्थं कोहि कुर्याद्वालिश: $11 \% \%<0<0<$













 তে স"xयकপ पোনাস্থিত করর।

The conductors of princes intoxicated with power, as well as of wounded or restiff elephants. get nothing but disgrace!
Please your highness, continued be, the castle bath been destroyed by us in the pride of strength; or rather, was it not by a stratagem dictated by your own glory? No, replied the king it was thy own scheme. If my advice were to be followed, said the minister, we should now return to our own country; for upon the return of the rainy season, should we have to fight the enemy again, with an equal force, in their own country, we shall find it extremely difficult to retreat home if we should have occasion. Then, for the sake of peace and glory, treat with the enemy, and let us depart! We have taken their castle, and gained renown. This is the extent of my opinion.
He is the companion of a prince, who, placing his duty before him, payeth no regard to his master's likingy or dislikings, and tells him unwelcome truths.
Who, except a child, would place his friends, his arc my, his kingdom, himself, and his reputation, in the doubtful balance of a battle?

## Besides,

## घ्यपरश्च । सन्धिभिच्छेत्समेबापि सन्धिग्धाविजये। युधि।

 कुन्दोपसुंद्दावल्योन्यं नष्टे तुल्यव कौ। न किं।|राजोबाच कथमेतत्। मन्रो कथयति पुरा दैत्यै। महाएारे। सुन्द्रो। पहुन्द्नामानै। महता हो ऐोन जैलेक्यकामनया विरा चन्द्र शेखरमाराधितवन्तै। तनस्नयोर्भगवान् परिनुष्टेवएँ वृयेथामिल्युवाच घनन्तर तयोः समर्धिष्टितया सरख त्या तावन्यदक्तुकानावन्यदभिहितै। खयावये।र्भवान् परितुष्ट्तका सभ्रियां पार्धितीं परमेग्यरोटदातु अच भगवता कुट्रेन वरदानस्यावश्यकतया विचारमूढचोः पाब्बंत्यादूव निर्म्मायान्या स्ती पराचि तत स्तस्सा ग्रनुरुप लावन्यलुन्धान्धां जगड्यातिम्यां सनसेत्र्तुकाभ्यां पाए तिनिराभ्यां ममेत्यन्योन्यकबहाभ्यां धमाएपुपुषः क स्चित् पृ्छतामिनि सतิ ब्रतायां। ***









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 ইইয়। আামার এআানারএ এই পর্রস্পর বিবাদ করিয়া কোন


One should be inclined to treat even with an enemy of equal forse, when victory is doubtful; forwere not Sunder and tpasunda, two giants of equal strength, killed by one another?
How was that? said the king; and the vulture relateth the following story:

## Fable IX.

IN former times there were two giants, the one called Su:da, and the other Upasunda, who wishing to conquer the three regions of the universe by the great exertions of their bodies; for a long time petitioned the deity with the crescent on his head to be propitious to their design. The god, pleased with their prayers, told them to ask a boon; but as the goddess Saraswtai bad the controul of these two of dreadful forms, both their original wish and design were changéd, and at length they said,-If the disposer of fortune be pleased with our prayers, give us, O Supreme Being, Pārvati thy own consort! The deity, although displeased at the request, yet from the absolute necessity of granting boons, gave to the giants, who were deprived their of judgıent, a woman like Pārvati. Sunda and Upasunda, eager for the ruin of the universe. blinded with ignorauce, and involved in the darkness of $\sin$, were inflamed by the beauty of her person, but as they were jealous of one another, they resolved to call upon some man of authority to determine which she should belong to;

स्षएव भट्टारकोत्टद्धद्विजरूपः समागत्य तनेपस्यितः ध्यनन्तर मावाम्यामियं स्लललव्याकस्ये यनावयोर्भ वति बाह्म एमपृच्छतां बाह्य ऐोवूते। वर्ष श्येष्टाद्विजः पूज्यः च्रतिये।वलवानपि। धनधान्याधिको वैस्यः गूड्दसु दिजसेवया।। तत् युवाभ्यां च्चचधर्मानुगेगयुद्यूएव युव योर्नियनः डूत्यभिहिते सति साधूक्तमनेनेति द्वल्वा च न्ये। न्यतुल्यबीय्ये। समकाबमन्ये, न्यघातेन विनाशमुप गते।। अनेाऽहं ब्रवीनि सन्धिमिच्छे त्समेनापीत्यादि राजाह्द प्रागेव किं नोत्का भवद्विः। मन्री ब्रूते मद्वचनं किमवसानपर्य्यन्तं गुतें भवद्जिः तथापि गमसम्मत्या नारं वि ग्रह्ञारम्भः बाधुगुल युक्नोऽयं हिरएयगर्भः न विया


जেই ভগবান বৃদ্জ ব্বাক্জণ बপ হইয়া बাजिয়া নেই कানে উপ









#      করনণোপयूক্ত नয় তাছা কথিত অাছ। 

and instantly the deity, stood before them under the diso guise of a venerable Brāhman. We have obtained this female, said they, as a boon, and wish thee to determine which of us she should belong to. The Brāhman replied.
A Brāhman is respectable for wisdom, a Kshatriya for strength, a Vaishya if he be possessed of wealth and grain, and a Shudra for his services to the Brähmans.

Now, seeing you two are of the second, or military order, your duty is fighting. These words made a due impression upon their minds; they fell upon each other, but as they were equal in strength and courage, they died at the same instant from the blows they received from each other. I say, therefore, One should be inclined to treat even with one of equal force, $\& \circ c$.
Hast thou not told me this before? said the king. What, said the minister, did your highness then comprehend the full extent of what I said? According to my opinion, this is not a proper time for the renewal of hostilities. King Hiranya-garbha is endued with those qualities which render him a proper person to treat with, and not to quarrel with. Thay say,

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स्या्यें धर्णार्म्भकोनार्य्येंधाटसंघातवान्बली। चनेक युद्विजयी सम्येयः:मत्र कीर्चितनःः।|स्योनुपालेत्त सत्यं सन्यितेनेतिति विक्रियां। प्राएवाधिप सुय्यन्तनार्योगनाया व्यनार्य्यता।धार्म्मिकस्याभिमुत्तस सर्दए व हि पूज्यते। प्रजानुरागाइर्म्मांच हु:बे च्छेघोहि धार्म्मिकः 11 सनिः काव्य्याप्यनार्य्येए विनाशे सलुपस्थिते। विना नसाग्रये एान्यः कुर्य्यात्न कालयापन्||बंहता तघया वेलुलिविडः कएकेट्टः। न सक्ते तमुच्छेन्नुं स्रावसंघातबांस्सय।। बलिना सह योट्रव्यमिति नास्ता निदर्शने| प्रतियानें नरि घनः कदाचिदुपसमर्पत्त।। चमद म्मेः सुतस्यं व सर्धः सर्धच सर्द्रद।। जनेक युद्जचिनः प्रतापादेब भुज्यते।। *








 কাট। দूর না কর্রিश়্া সে ব•শকে যেমন ছেদন করিরে

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There are seven descriptions with which it is deemed proper to form an allianee: men of veracity, men of honour, men of virtue, men of low degree, sometimes; such as are heads of a great fraternity, such as are powerful, and those who have been successful in many battles,
He who formeth a connexion with an honest man, from his love of truth, will not suffer thereby. And the man of family, it is very certain, will not he quilty of an unworthy action, even in the defence of life.
To the strictly just and virtuous person, every thing is annexed. The virtuous man, from his justice and the affection he hath for mankind, is the dispeller of sorrow and pain.
It is expedient to form connexions even with one of low degree, upon the approach of our own destruetion, and when, without his protection, a worthy person might be ruined.
He who is the head of a confederacy of brothers, from their compaztness, is as difficult to be rooted out as a bamboo surrounded by impenetrable thorns.
There is no ordinance for our contending with the strong: the clouds never pass against the wind.
From the glory of him who hath been victorious in many battles, as from the glory of the son of Jamadag. rin, all, at all times and every where, is enjoyed.

## ॥ हितेपपद्श्रः॥

घनेकयुद्यविजयी सन्धार्न यस्य गच्छति।नत्रताणन तस्याशू बसमायान्ति श्रचवः॥ तन तावद्व ऊभिर्गु से पत चेनः सन्येयोडयं राजा । चक्रवाकेावद्त् प्रणिधे सर्ब्र शावन्रज गत्वा पुनरागमिष्यसि।। राजा चक्रवाकं पृष्ट बान् मंब्रत् असन्घेया: कति तान् श्यातु मिच्छामि। मन्री बूने देव कघयामि श्डएु बालोह्टद्वोदोर्धरो गी तथा ज्ञातिवहिष्कृतः। भीरुको मीरुजनको। ल्लुख्ध। सुक्धजनस्तथा। विरकप्रद्नातस्रैव विषयेष्वात शर्ता मान्। चनेकचिन्तमव्रसु ऐेवज्राह्मएनिम्दकः॥
 बउन्घसनसद्बलः 11 जदेशस्थो वकरिपुर्युं कः कालेन घश्य न। सत्यधर्म्मव्यपेत श्र्व विशतिः पुरुषाज्चमी।। © *
 পেততই তাহার বিপক্ষর। ब্ররাcত বশতাপন্ন इয়। তাश







## \| हिते।पदेशः॥

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Seeing he who hath been victorious in many battles meeteth not death, his enemies are captivated by his glory. Then I repeat, that the royal goose, being endued with many of these qualities, is worthy to be treated with. The minister now orders the hooby to go to the enemy's camp, and to return with what further intelligence he could pick up.
I now wish thee, said the peacock king, to inform me how many there are with whom it may be improper to enter into an alliance; and the vulture minister replied, -I am about to tell your highness, repeating the following verses:
The young, the old, the long afflicted, and such as have been excommunicated by their tribe; the fearful, and those whose followers are timid; the covetous, and those whose followers are covetous;
Those whose principal officers are void of attachment, he who possesseth too much power in affairs, one who in his counsels is of many opinions, and he who speaketh disrespectfully of the Gods or the Brähmans;
He who is naturally unfortunate, and he who is always consulting fate; one afflicted with famine and pestilence, and he who possesseth a disorderly army;
One who doth not stay in his own country, one who is beset with many enemies, he who bath an army out of time, and one who hath departed from the true religion: these make twenty descriptions of persons;

एतेः सनिं न कुर्बीत विग्ट्नीचेत्तुके बल। एसे विग्टत्य नाएाहि च्चिप्र यान्ति रिपेर्छशं॥वालस्सल्पप्रभाघलान्र

 सेरेव परिभूयेते द्वावप्येताबसंगयां|हुलाच्चेघाहि भवति सर्बज्ञातिवहिक्कृतः। ते ज्ञातथाविनिघ्नन्ति ज्ञातय स्ता त्मसात् क्तताः॥भीर्य द्वपरित्यागात् स्यमेव प्रएश्यति। भी रुकोभीरुपषषेः संग्रामे तैविनिनुच्ये ।। लुख्यासन भागित्वान्न चुः्यन्तेनुबाचिनः लुख्यानुजीवकेरेष दानमिन्नै fनंद्यन्यते। संत्याज्यते प्रर्यतिकिर्विर क्रप्रद्धतिर्यु छि ॥ हुखाभियोज्योभवति विषथेष्वतिर्श्तिमान्। **











#      जেত निগुणाए एয় ! 

With whom it is not proper to enter into alliance, and whom one should do nothing but check; for if suck as these go to war, they presently fall into the power of their enemies.
If he be a child, his people are not ready "to fight, because of the irsignificance of his nature, and the inability of an infant to pay the reward, or punish, for fighting or not fighting.
Be he one oppressed with age, or with some tedious infirmity, deprived of the power of exertion, he is inevitably overcome of himself.
He who hath been expelled by all his kindred is easily to be defeated: for his relations too, out of respect for themselves, are ready to destroy him.
Be he a coward, he himself will flee to avoid the battle; and if his troops are dastards, they will forsake him in the field.
The followers of the covetous refuse to fight, because there is no distribution of the spoils; and where the attendants are so, they mutiny for pay, and murder their leaders.
If the principal officers are not attached, their chief is forsaken by them in the midst of the battle; and if he be one who hath too much power in affairs, he expecteth superior attention.

ब्रनेकचित्तम न्रसु भेयोभवति मंच्चल।। अंबबस्यितचि नतात् कार्य्यतः स उपे च्यते।सम्पत्त श्रविपत्तेश्र दैवमेव है कारए।। इतिदै वपरेध्यायन्नात्मानमपि चेष्टते।। दुर्भि ज्व्यस्ननी चैव स्येव विसीदति।वलब्यन नुक्तास्य यब्रि र्शान्तन जायते।। सदाधर्म्मवनीयर्वाद्दे वब्राह्मएनिन्द कः। विगीर्य्यते स्यं ह्येष दैवेपहतनकसा अद्येश्लोहि रिपुए। खल्पकेनापिहन्यते। ग्राहोल्पीयानपि जले गजे न्द्रमपि कर्वति।। वज्ञनुसु संचस्तः श्येनमथ्ये कपेत बत्। घेनेव गच्छति पथा तेनेबाशु विपघ्यते।। उकास सैन्ययुक्ता हुन्यते कालयोधिना। कैाश्किन हत त्यो


অनবস্থিত বנক্তি সচিবকত্' ক ডেদা হয় কেনन। অनব
 সम্পত্তির এব० বিপত্তিন לদবই কারণ। ইश চিত্ত। কন্গত



 आাপ্পানই বাকুন इয়। অরিকত্ত্ক অতাল্প সৈন্যারারাও


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He who in his counsels is of many minds, is hateful to his ministers; and because of the unsteadiness of his. mind, he is neglected by them in his necessary affairs.

Those who first study fate, and say,-Fate is the only cause of fortune and misfortune, terrify themselves.

He who is surrounded by famine and pestilence, of himself yieldeth, and he who bath a disorderly army, hath no power to fight.

As religion is always most powerful, so he who despiseth the Gods or a Brāhman, of himself goeth to nought; and so doth he who is smitten by fate.

One who is out of his own country is defeated by a very trifling enemy: the smallest alligator in his own element gripeth the largest elephant.

He who hath many enemies is like a pigeon amongst kites: whatever way he turneth, he is encountered by misfortune.

If be be one who marcheth his army out of season, he is destroyed by fighting against the weather. He will suffer like the crow, who, venturing out at midnight, bad his eyes picked out by an owl.

सत्यधर्म्मव्यपंतेन संदध्याब्न कदाचन। ससन्धितोप्यसाधू त्वार्दचिाद्याति विक्रियां ॥ च्चपर्मकि कथयामि सन्धि विग्रह्ययानासनसंग्रयात् है धीभावाः षा हुलयं कर्म्म ल। मार्म्मापायः पुरुषत्वे द्रव्यसम्पद्दे श्रालविभागेडरि
 नमेद द एडाश्चत्वारउपायाः उत्साहर्शक्तिमन्नर्शक्तिपभु श
 ซवेालवन्ति सह्रान्तः। या हि प्राएपरित्यागनू ब्टेनापि न लघ्यते। सा श्रीर्नीतिविदरं पश्य चज्चलापि प्रधादति।
 नা ।ে লোক অসচ্চরিত্র তাহহুু অন্প কাৰলততই নেলনহই


 नের ম ধ্যা্থিত্ব্যক্তর এক ব্যাক্তিকে বাক্যদারাধন দারাদির
 সাহি কলহ এই ছয় ওुの কর্ন্মারঙঙ্ভর উপায় হয় আর পু बাथ্ স $\quad$ -

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#    চনা কর্রিয়া বড় লোেকরা সর্ধ্ন बবিজিগীষু एয় 1 झीবন  তিজ্তব্যক্তের নিকটট নিশ্চলা इইয়া আপনি ধাবন করেরে। 

One should, on no account, enter into any connexion with one who hath departed from the faith; for although he be bound by treaty, he will, because of his own unrighteousness, break his engagement.

In addition to all this, continued the minister, I shall remind your highness of the following particulars: Uniting, disputing, marching, halting, surrendering, separating, are denominated the six modes. For the commencement of an expedition the necessaries are, men, stores, treasure, place, and time; the possession of which is proper, as a protection against misfortune, as well as for the accomplishment of a desion: they are called the secret of five members. Pacifying, giving, dividing, punishing, are distinguished by the appellation of the four means. Resolution, authority, good counsel, are denoted the three powers. Those sovereigns who attend to all these things, are always victorious; for, they say,

The success which is to be acquired by those who are acquainted with the rules of policy and prudence, is not to be gained by the price of abandoning life; for such knowledge causeth irresolution to fly from the body,

॥ तथा चोत्रां॥ वित्तं चदा चस्स चम विभक्ता। गूढच्यः संनिभृतय्य मब्नः। न चाप्रियं प्रालिषु चोत्रवोति स साग
 गध्रेए सन्बानमुपन्यकं तथापि भूतजघदपोन्नावमन्तबं रेव तरेव कियतां निंहलद्रोपस्य नहावलोनाम सार सोराजास्मन्मन्जजम्बुदोषे पस्यात् के पषं जनयतु।।यतः।। सुगुप्रमाधाय सुमंहतेन बलेन बीरोविचर्भरातिं। सन्तापयेयेन समं सुत्रस्तत्रेन सन्धानमुपेति त्रः॥ इाजा एवमस्तु दूरति निगय विचिचनामवकः सुपुतलेब दल्बा सिंहलहोपं प्रहितः ब्रघ प्रfएधिरागत्य उबाच




 बেन করিবার পुসন্র कরিয়াঢছ তथাপि জয় इইয়াc巨 ৭ই





## ॥ हितोपदेशः ॥

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 পেপাঠাইলেন। অनন্তর চর্র অানিয়া বলিन হে ভুপান


He is always possessed of riches, whose followers are well attached, whose spies are concealed, and whose counsels are kept private; and he who doth not speak with unkindness to his fellow-creatures, may govern the whole world to the extremities of the ocean.

But please your highness, continued the minister, although peace has been proposed by that great statesman the vulture, still his master will not consent to it, hecause of his recent success. Then let this be done; the king of Singhala-dwipa, the Sārasa Mahäbala, is our friend; let him raise a disturbance in Jambu-dwipa, the enemy's country.

A wise man having practised great secrecy, marching with a well-composed army, may alarm an opponent; and he who is alarmed will make peace with him with whom he bath been at variance.

The royal goose having consented to this proposal, one Vichitra a booby was dispatched to Singhala-dwipa with a very private letter.

In the mean time, the spy returning from the peacock's camp, said,-Please your highness, attend to what I have to inform you of. The vulture minister said to the peacock king,


 बायमउबाच देव हिरास्यनेंाराजा युधिष्छिरमनाम
 घद्येवे तदा कथमतेत त्वया बच्चतः। विहस्य मेघवर्ष： श्राह देब।। विभ्वासप्रतिपन्नानां वच्चने का विद्यना। चद्बमारह्य मुम्न हि हैवा किन्वाम पैरफषं॥ गृए देव तेन मव्विसाहं प्रथमदर्श्शनएव ज्ञातः किन्नु महाश्रो। ने राजा तेन मया विप्लक्धः ॥ तथा चान्तां। जात्मयत



যে রহ নৃপঢত নেঘ বর্ণ जে হুানন বহুকাল বসতি করিয়াতছ
 ন্তর রাজা আম্মান করিয়া জি ভ্ঞাসা কর্রূলন 3 एে কাক ঐ「হন্গগর্ভ রাজাকিকপ আর চख্রবাক সন্ত্রীই বা কীদূশl কাক


 বর্ণ হানা করিয়া কহিন হে নূপঠত বিশ্বাস প্রীগ্ত লোকের



#### Abstract

  র্রাজা নহাশয় সেই হেতুক অানি বঞ্চনা কর্নিয়াছি।পুক্জরর তাহা কহিয়াহছন অা্পতুরোতত ভে লোক থল<ক সত্যবাদী  


Although Cloud-colour the crow was so long in the enemy's castle, what if he doth, or doth not know whether the royal goose, Hiranya-garbha, be possessed of those qualities which are necessary towards our treating with him? After this, continued the spy, the peacock king having called Cloud-colour before him, asked him what sort of a character that same royal goose, Hiranyagarbha, was, and what sort of minister he had.
To this the crow replied, - Please your highness, Hi-ranya-garbha is as noble as king Yudri-shtira, and a person of great sincerity; and as to his minister, his likeness is no where to be discovered. If he be as thou hast described him, observed the king, how was it that he was deceived by thee?
The crow replied,
What great ingenuity is there in deceiving him whose confidence one hath gained? Is the term manhood his who mounteth upon the bed, and destroyeth those that are asleep?
Attend, please your highness,-I was discovered by the minister from the beginning; but the king his master, being himself one in whom the greatest confidence may be placed, was easily imposed upon by me; according to the following saying:
He who, judging by what passeth in his own breast, believeth a knave to be a person of veracity, is deceived; as the Brahnnen was concerning his goat.

राजोवाध कथमेतत। मेघवर्लः कषयति। चक्ति गै। बमस्सार एये प्रसुतयजः काभ्वित् ब्रान्म एः सच थज्ञार्थं यामान्तराच्छागमुपकीय स्तन्ध नोला गच्छन् धूनच ये एवनलोकितः। ततसे धूर्त्तः यद्येष्टागः केनाप्युपा चेन लम्घते तदा मतिप्रकर्षे रभवति समालोच्य वृच्त्र यतले केशान्तरेए तस्य बाह्यलस्यागननं प्रीच्य पाथ स्थितास्तनेकेन धूर्त्र न गच्छ्न् स व्राद्मऐोडकि हितः भेाबाह्यए किमिति कुकुरः सत्धेन उह्यते। विश्रेखिकंत्र नायं ग्वा किन्नु यज्ञच्छागः ज्यथानन्तर स्यिते नान्येन धूर्नेन तथैवेाक्तं तदाकर्ष्य ब्राह्यल यक्ठागं मूमै। निधाय मुज़्निरीच्य पुनः सर्ध क्षत्वा दोलायमानमतिश्रालतः $\|$ यतः $\|$ *****)



 তাহার পর সেই শटঠের। র্यি এই ছাগন কোন উপায়ের


 সেশানে যাইতেছিন যে ব্ৰাক্লণ তাহাধক এক বঞ্巾ক কহিন

#   পর ছিন যে অপর শ্য সেও \& পुকার্ কरिন। তাহাঠनिয়া चिज एাগनटক डूनिटতनামাইয়। डूয়া々 অবटनাকन  

Pray how was that? demanded the king; and the spy told the following story?

> Fable X:

IN the forest of the prophet Gowtama a certain Brāhman, having determined to make an offering, went to a neighbouring village and purchased a gaat, which having thrown across his shoulder, he turned towards home, As he was travelling along, he was perceived by three thicves. If, said they, we could by some artifice get the goat from that man, it would be a great proof of our address. Saying this, they agreed upon their stratagem, and executed it in this manner: they stationed themselves before the Brähman, and sat down under the trees in the road which led to his habitation, till he should come up to them. Soon after, he was azcosted by one of them in this manner:-Is not that a dog? Brāhman, what is the reason thou carriest it upon thy shoulder? The Brāhman replied,-No, it is not a dog -it is a goat, which I bave purchased to make an offering of. A bout a mile further on he met another of them, who repeating the same question, he took the goat from his shoulder, and putting it upon the ground, examined it asain and again; and at length, replacing it, upon his shoulder, he went on, quite staggered as it were.

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 थंद्धष्टः। सचात्महन्तान्लमक घचत् तनस्तै र्नीवा सिंहो
 ल्वा स्थावितः ग्यथकदाचित् सिंइस्स शरीरबै कुल्यात् भूरि
 रलोंचितं चिचक एंमेब चथा खामी व्यापद्यर्यत तथा नुष्ठीयतां किमनेन कए नाभघनाचं दत्वा चनुग्रहोनक्षत् कथमेषं मम्मवति।










## || हितेपदेशः \|

ऊাशার পর কোন 斤িন শরীর্রাপাট্ণপুযুক্ আান্র অতন্ত
 इইল । তাহার প্র তাহার। আারলচন) করিন (েপুকার্র চিত্রকর্ণকই রাজা মার্রন তাছ। কর এ কচ্টকভোক্রাত কি



The minds even of good men are staggered by the arguments of the wicked; but those who place conficience in them may suffer by it; like the camel Chitra-karna. The king asked how that was; and the spy tells him the following story:

## Fable XI.

IN a certain forest there was a lion whose name was Madōtkata, and he had three attendants; a crow, a tiger, and a jackal. One day, as these three were roaming about, they met with a camel. I'hey asked him whence he came, and wither he was travelling; and after he had given an account of himself, they introduced him to the lion; who, having given him assurances of protection, and deternined that he should be called Clitra-karna, retained him in his service. Sometimes after, when the lion was out of order, his attendants were exceedingly at a loss for provisions, because for some. time it had rained violently. So the crow, the tiger, and the jackal, agreed amongst themselves to contrive some way for the lion to kill the camel; for, said they, what is that thorn-eater to us? Our master, observed the tiger, having given him assurances of safety, and taken him under his protection; then how can this be brought about?

कानेश्बूते इद्हममधे परिच्चोएः ःखामी पापमपिकरिष्थानित
 भूजणो खभएडं। वुभु⿵्चितः किं न करोतित पापं हीलाए

 कामुकग्यु न धर्म्मवित् 11 दूनि सीविन्य से सिंदान्तिक

 पायः काकोरदतित देव स्बधिनानहारपरित्यागत् सर्ष्ध






 निর্দয় হয় অপর সদিরী পানাদিদ্বার্য় মত ও অকৃতাবধান

 गকর়ল সিংতের নিকটটে গোল


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To which the crow replied,-At such a time as this, when our master's health is upon the decline for want of food, he will not scruple to commit a sin; for they say,
A man, when oppressed with hunger, will abandon his own wife and offspring: a female serpent, when distressed for food, will devour her own eggs. What crimes will they not commit who are pinched with hunger! Men pining for food become destitute of pity and compassion.
Those who are intoxicated either with liquor or pleasure, the lazy, the passionate, the hungry, the covetous, the fearful, the hasty, and libertines, have no knowledge of justice.
This being proved to the satisfaction of all parties; a way they went to the lion; who, the moment he saw them, demanded if they had brought him any thirg to eat. They replied, Sir, with all qur endeavours, we have not been able to procure the smallest trifle. Then what means are there now left for my support? cried the lion. Sir, replied the crow, from your refusing the food which you have in your power, we are all like to perish. What is there here for me to eat? eagerly demanded the lion. The camel! replied the crow, whispering it in the lion's ear. The noble beast at this proposal, touching the ground, and then his two ears, in abhorrence, exclaimed,-Having, at our first interview given bim assurances of my protection,

ल्रत्क्धमेवं सम्नवर्व। तथा च।। न सूपदानं न सुवएँ ऐंनं न बेप्रद्रानं न तथान्नदानं। यथा वदन्तीह महा प्रदानं सबीषु दानेष्वभयप्रदानं॥च्यन्यच।।सर्ष काम叉स्ट द्यूस्य व्रग्वमेधस्य यत् फलं। तत् फलं लभते सम्दक् रचिते मरलागते।। का को ब्रूतेनासै। खामिना व्यापाद fित्तयः किन्वस्माभिरेव तथा कर्त्रवंय यथासे। सदेश दानमड्रीकरोति। सिंचतत् गुला तूष्लों स्थितः तते। ब्तन्धावकाशः कूटं क्वता सर्बानादाय बिंहान्तिकं गतः
 वाबखिन्नः खामी नटिदानों मदीयमांसनुपभुज्यतां $\|$ यतः॥ प्रक्रतिः खामिना त्यक्ना संमृद्रापि न जीवति। घपि धन्नन्तरि वैंयः किं करोगत गतायुषः।।




 एन শনণাপন্ন ব্যাক্তকে রकम করিরে পায়। কাক বাি




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how can he now be treated thus? They say,
Nor the gift of cattle, nor the gift of land, nor the gift of bread, nor the gift of milk, is to be compared with that which men call the greatest of all gifts: the gift of assurance from injury!

## Again:

He who hath defended one who had claimed his protection, receiveth the full reward which is the fruit of an Aswa-mēdha sacrifice, rendered more worthy by the addition of every thing which is estimable!
The crow replied,-Under these circumstances it is not proper that your highness should put him to death; but suppose we so contrive, that he shall consent to offer his own body? The lion hearing this, remained silent; but the crow, finding an opportunity, made a pretence to carry all his friends and the camel before him; when he addressed him in this manner:-Please your highness, as we can find nothing for you to eat, rather than my master shall fast, let him satisfy his hunger with all the flesh upon my poor body; for,
When nature is forsaken by her lord, be she ever so great, she doth not survive. Although Dhanwantri be the physician, when life is departed, what can he do?

 प्राएपरिल्यागेन पुनरोद्धि कर्म्मति प्रह्टन्तः। जम्बुकें नापि तथोन्ता॥ ततः निंहेनेक्तं मैबं। अघय्याज्रेलोन्तi मदे हेनजीवनुख्खामी। सिंहेनेन्तों न कदाचिदेवमुधितं। अथ चिनकलीवि जातविग्यास से दे वात्मानमाइ ततक्न हचनात्तेन ब्याज्रे ए।
 नतस्बृतीयधूर्त्ववचनं श्युला खर्मतनभमं निभ्यित्य काग



बनाতाপुज़त गन











 बোক ই তা:দ

All honours and endowments have their foundations in the sovereign; but although trees have their roots, their being fruitful dependeth upon man's exertion.
The lion nobly replied, -It is better to abandon life entirely, than to proceed in such an act as this! The jackal next offered himself; but the lion generously refusing; the tiger said, Live, $\mathbf{O}$ master, by my body! This never can be proper! said the noble beast; and, last of all, the camel, in whom was created the fullest confidence, offered himself as the rest had done; and instantly the tiger tore open his sides; and being thus cruelly murdered, be was devoured by them all. 1 say therefore,-The minds even of good men \&ic.
At length, said the spy, concluding the story of the three thieves, the Brāhman having heard the third thief like the former two, insist upon it, that he had a dog upon his shoulder, was convinced that it was a dog; and so, leaving his goat behind him, which the thieves presently took away and made a feast of, the good man washed himself and went home. Whence, I say, -He who, judging by what passeth in his own breast, $\& \subset$. :3H

राजाह मेघवर्एः कर्थ गनुमध्ये त्वया चिरमुषित कर्ध वा लेषामनुनयः क्रतः। मेचवर्ंखाच देब खामिकाय्या रिंना सप्रयाजनवशाहा किं न क्रियते ॥प्ड।। लोकावह्ति कि राजन् श्रिरमा दर्युमिन्धनं। च्तालय ज्ञपि दृच्चांधिं नदी वेला निद्रन्तति $\|$ तथा चेत्ता। स्तर्खेनाप दहेत् गनून कार्य्यमासाद्य वुड्रिमान्। यथा वृद्रेन सर्पे सा मएडूका विनिपातिताः ।। राजाह्ह कथे बत्। मेघवर्षः क्यति अस्ति जीएँ। चाने मन्द्रविषष नाम सर्पः सोतिजीर्लंतया च्चाहारमप्यन्बेष्टुमच्तनः सर तीरे पतित्वा सितः ततोदूरादेव केनचिन्मएड़केन हृष्टः
 भद्र मम मन्दभाग्यस्य प्रश्नेन किं 11 ©* **





 করে ऊাছার্ण



## || हितोपद्रेशः ||

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Cloud-colour, said the peacok king to the crow, how couldst thou remain so long a time amongst the enemy? And how didst thou recommend thyself? Please your highness, rephed the crow, what is there not done by servants who have their master's affairs at hearts, of from a power derived from one's own necessities?
Do not men, O king, bear burning wood upon their heads; and the force of rivers, simply by washing their roots, sweep trees away?
When a wise man findeth an occasion, he may bear away his enemy upon his shoulder, as it were; just like the old serpent who killed the frog.s.
How did that happen? said the peacock king; and the crow related the following story:

## Fable XII.

THERE was an old serpent, by name Manda-visarpa, who, because of his great age, being unable to seek food for himself, threw himself down the bank of a poud, where be remained, till a certain frog seeing him at a distance, asked him what was the reason he did not hunt about for food? Leave me! cried the serpent, what oce: casion bast thou to enquire into the story of such an unfortunate wretch as I?

लतः संजातकौनुकः सच भेकः सर्ब्धा कथ्यतामित्या़्द रुप् पष्याह भद ब्रह्लपुराषिनः श्रेशियस्य को ििडन्यस्य पुनेविंशतिवर्षो यः सर्धगुए सम्पन्नः डुर्छे वान्मम नृ गंसख

 सर्बं वान्धवा स्रजागत्य उपविष्टाः। तथा चेनाँ॥ उत्सने
 यक्लिष्धति सवाझ्धःः। तन कविलोनाम लातको $T S$ वदत् अर्यरे कैाएनन्य मूढोासि तेनैबें विलपषि। स्टएु। कोडी करे ाति पथमं बथा जानमनित्यता। धाचीव जननी पस्वानथा शेादस क: कमः 11 *










## ॥ たितेपदेशः ॥







The frog, who was not a little pleased to find his enemy in distress, desired him, by all means, to make him acquainted with the cause of his trouble. You must know then, said the serpent, that here in the town of Brähmanpura, the son of one Kown-dinya a Brāhman, in the twentieth year of his age, and endued with every virtue and accomplishment, by the will of fate, was sometime since bitten by cruel me! His father beholding his beloved son Susila, for that was his name, lying dead, fell mad for grief, and rolled himself upon the ground. In the mean time, the people of the city, his kindred, friends, and connexions, all came and sat down upon the spot where he lay.-They say,
He is a friend who attendeth one at a feast, in affiction, in famine, in disputing with an enemy, at the king's gate, and in the cemetery,
Amongst the rest, there was a certain pilgrim, whose name was Kapila, by whom the father of the youth was thus addressed; art thou deprived of reason, Kowndinya, that thou thus lamentest the dead? Hear me!
First, the nurse lays the new born child in her lap (there is no stability): and then the mother, What usẹ is there in sorrow?

नथा 11 ब गताः पृथिवीपालाः ससेन्यवलवाश्रना। विये।गसाचिली येषां भूभिर्यापि तिष्टति।। झपरश्ष।। कायः हुन्नितापायः सम्पदः पद्मापदा। सनागनाः सापगमाः सर्घ सुत्पादि भझु रं। प्रतित्तए मयंकायः चीय
 भाव्यते।|अ्चासन्नतरतामेति युत्युर्ज्जन्तोर्धिने दिने। अाघा बं नीयमानस वध्यसेब पदे पदे।। चनित्यं यै।वनं रूपं जीवितं द्रव्यसज्यायः। ऐश्वय्यं प्रियसम्बासोगुह्येत्रन न प्रित्डः।। बथा काष्ठस्व काष्टन्न समे यातों नहाद्धै। समेत्य च व्यपेयानां तद्वडूतसमतगनः। यथा हि पथिकः काश्रिच्चायाभाश्रिय तिष्टति। विश्य च वुनर्ग च्ते त्वद्यू
 गंते । सों खां चोनिननुपाष्ते तन का परिवेद्ना 110 :








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 बেヒত नीन इয় ত তাহাত ハোক কি।

Where are those sovereigns of the world，with all their numerous armies and splendid equipage，of whose departure the earth，even now，beareth testimony？
In the body is concealed its decay，prosperity is suc－ oeeded by adversity，and our meetings are soon follow． ed by separations．Thus every thing in nature is pro－ duced with that which will destroy it！
Is not this body seen to waste，perceptibly，away？Is not its gradual consumption plainly to be discovered， as of water standing in a crude ressel？
Youth and beauty，riches and stores of worldly goods； with the society of those we love，and even life itself， are all of short duration！Then not the；wise man therein be fascinated．
As two planks floating on the surface of the mighty receptacle of the waters，meet，and having met，are se－ parated for ever；so do beings in this life come together， and preseutly are parted．
Upon the reduction of a body composed of five elements to those five principles，and each of those elements to its own womb，what cause is there for lamentation？

यावनः करुते जन्नुः सम्बन्धान् ननसः प्रिधान् 1 ताष न्लेपि लिखत्यन्ते हदये शेाकश्झवः ॥ नायमत्यन्तस म्वासेलम्घते येन केनचित्। च्यपि खेन शरीरेए किमुता न्येन केनवित्॥ चपिच॥ संये। गे।हि वियोगस्य संतूच यति समवं। अन्यनिक्रम लीयस्य जन्ममृत्योरिवागमं।। अापातरमलीयानां सयोगानां प्रियैः सह्र । अपथ्याना मिबान्नानां परिए।सेतिदारुएः।। जपरश्च।। ब्रजन्तिन निवर्त्तन्ते श्येतांसि सरितां यथा। ख्युरादाय मर्ल्यानां तथा राचहनी सदा॥ मुखाखादपरेयस्तु संसारे सत्स आगगः। सबिघेगगाव सानलात् हुःखानां धुरि घुज्यते ।। अतएव हि नेच्छन्ति साधवः सत्ममागमं। यद्वियेगाषि लूनस्य मनकोगात्ति भेषज $11 \otimes \infty<\infty$










## ॥हितेपदेशः॥

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 মায়ু নইয়া यায় পুনর্चার অইঢে না পৃথিবীढভ সুথ্যায়ক দুঃখসমूহ াॉয়ক ইয় এই निমিত্ত উত্তম লোককরা সাধু (লাককের সমাগম বাঞ্য কর্রেন যেছহতুক যাছান্র বিন্ছছছ র্যপ খট্গুত্ত ছিন্ন যে চিত্ত তাহার ঔবধ নাই।

As many tender connexions as the animal man formeth for himself, so many thorns of sorrow are there ingrafted in his heart.
This is not a place for any one long to cohabit with another; nay, not even with his own body: then how can he expect it with another?
The dissolution of a body foretelleth a new birth: thus the coming of death, which is not to be passed over, is as the entrance into life.

The dissolution of the delightful connexions we form with those we love, is as dreadful as the total change to those who are become incurably blind.
But as brooks run on to join their rivers, and do not turn back; so the days and nights seize mortals' lives, and proceed eternally.
The soriety of good, which contributeth so much to the relish of happiness in this world, is joined in the yoke of troubles, because its end is separation.
Hence it is that the wise avoid the acquaintance of good men; for there is no remedy for the mind afflicted with the sorrow of separation.

कुस्रतान्यपि कर्भा एि राजभिः सगरादिभिः। অथ ना न्येव कर्भ्माiए ते चापि प्रलयं गताः। सन्चिच्च संखिन्य तमुग्रद एं मृत्यु नजुघ्घस्स विचन्नएस्य। वर्षाम्बुसिका
 रानिं प्रयमानुवेति गर्भे निबासी नरवीरलोकः। तत्रः
 संधारं विचारय के/को डयमज्ञानस्य प्रपश्च।।पश्य क्ञज्ञानं कारएंन स्याद्वियोगे|यदि कारएँ। से।कोटिनेछुष गच्छ ब्लु दर्द्रेनामपयाति कि ॥ तदचात्मानमनुमर्ब्बेचि शे क चर्चंं परिहर ॥ यतः ॥ चकाएडपातजातानामस्लाएiं भर्म्मेलेदनां। गाढशोकप्रहाराएांमिन्तैब महोषधी।।





 বাস কর্রয়া প্তথম রাত্রতে বে দুঃখ্খ পায় কেই অবধি @ লোক আয়াসশালী इইয়া প্তাত্িন মৃ ত্যুতুলা দুgখ সহ কবর্রে बতএব স•সার্র বিবেচনা কর এই শোক অজ্ঞানের কার্য! l


उবে अधिক দিন গোরল পর ম্যৌক बাড়ুক घায় কেন সেই एতুক এথন অাপ্মনুসন্ধান কর শোক চচ্চ $\mid$ পর্রিতাগগ কর बেटেতুক কাগুপতন বাতি兀রকে জাত অথচ মর্ম্মচ্ছেদ্র এতা
 করাই উন্তন ষযধ। তদনন্তর তাহার বাক্য শুলিয়া সুटত্ত। ধিতের ন্যায় কৌণুন্য উfটয়| বনিরেন ।

Many noble and pious works were performed by Sagara and other ancient kings; but, alas! both they and their works are gone to decay.
When he hath considered, and reconsiderd, that severe punishment death, all the endeavours of the wit of man become as lax as skins of leather sprinkled by the rain!
Every hero of the human race, from the first night of bis residence in the womb, day by day approacheth death.
Then pay no attention to this world, continued the good pilgrim; for sorrow is a proof of ignorance. Observe, If separation be the cause, and ignorance be not the cause, how is it, that after days have passed away, sorrow is changed into childishness?
Wherefore, compose thy troubled mind, and dispel all thought of grief; for they say,
Not to thiuk is the grand remedy, when our children are untimely born, and against those weapons of deep aorrow, which penetrate the heart.
The afflicted Kowndinya, roused by these words, got up as it were from trance, and cried,-

तद्लमिदानीं ग्हर्नरकवासेन बनमेव गच्चामि।। कविल्लः पुनराए। बनेपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति रागिएां ग्टहे पि पश्चेन्द्रियनिग्रह्लपः। चकुत्मिते कर्म्माए यः प्रवर्त्तते बिद्चन्तरागस्य गटहं तपेावनं।। यतः ॥ दुः बितेपि चरे द्वर्म्म यन कुचाश्रमे रतः। खमः सर्बेषु भूतेषन लिख्ध धर्म्म कारएं ॥ उन्तन्च ॥ टृत्यर्थं भेतजनं येषां सन्तानार्थच मैथुनं। वाक् सत्यवचनार्धाय डुर्गएएयणि तरन्ति ते॥तथा हि।। खात्मा नदी संयसपुए्यतीर्थाः सत्योट्का शोलत टाद्योग्मिः। तनभिषेक कुरु पाएडुपुच न वारिए। गु द्याति चान्नरात्मा। विश्शेषतग्र \| जन्ममृत्यु जराव्याधि बेद्नाभिरुपद्रूतं। संसारमिदमुत्पन्नमसारं त्यजतः सुलं











## ॥ हितेपदेशः ॥

$85 y$

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 কর্ণ কেবन জटनटত মচ্ছ एয় ना বিশেষटতা জन्म गৃতু
 भ॰ সান ইशাকে তাগ यে করে তাহার্রি সুথ इয় ।

Since it be so, enough of dwelling in the hell of houses! I will presently retire into the wilderness! Hold, my son, replied the benevolent Kapila.
Those who yield to their passions will experience evils, even in the wilderness. To restrain the five organs of perception, even in a house, is doing penance. The habitation of him whose passions are well regulated, and who proceedeth but in such actions as are irreproachable, is as the wilderness of penitence.
For they say,
The afflicted even should practise the duties of religion, whatever mode of life they may choose, and wherever their abode may be; and our conduct should be equal unto all beings; for distinctions are not authorised by religion;

- Again:

Those who eat but to support life, who cobabit but for the sake of progeny, and who speak but to declare the truth, surmount difficulties,

> Again:

Suppose thyself a river and a holy pilgrimage in the land of Bhārata, of which truth is the water, good actions the banks, and compassion the current; and then, O son of Pāndu, wash thyself therein, for the inward soul is not to be purified by common water.
And thou shouldst pay particular attention to this saying:
There is ease for him who quitteth this world, which is rotally destitute of good, and overwhelmed with birth death, old age, sickness, and sorrow.
$\|$ यतः \| ड़ःवमेवासित न सुखं घस्मत्तदुप लच्यते। हुःखार्त्तस्य पतीकाई सुखसंज्ञा विधीयते॥ कोएिडन्ये। ब्रूने एवसेव। तनेाऽहं तेन มेकाकालेन ब्राह्यूलन घत्रः घद्यारभ्य मएड़ू कानां बाहनं भविष्यसीति। कपिले ब्रूते संप्रत्युपदेगाषहिंष्युर्भवान् शे:काविष्टं ने छदयं तथापि कार्थ्यं क्ड एु। ।नःः सर्बत्वना त्याज्यः स च त्यक्तुं
 $\|$ अन्यच॥ कामः सब्बारत्मना हेयः सचाद्रातुं न शकते। सभार्यां प्रति कर्त्यः्यः नैव तस्य हि भेषजं।। एतच्रुत्वा स को।ड़न्यः कीिलोपदेशामृत्रश्नान्तथोकानलोयथा विधि दएग्रहएँ ब्रतवान् चने।ब्राह्य एश।पान्मएड कान् बेाढ़मन निष्ठामि। ***











#### Abstract

      প্রুু


Pain is a thing of certain existence, but not ease; whence it is observed, that the term ease is applied as a sort of remedy for one in pain.
To all this, continued the serpent, the afflicted father only replied,-Eeven so it is! but presently after the poor Brābman in the height of his sorrow denounced this curse against me, the author of his trouble,- that hencefurward, I should be doomed to carry frogs about upon my back as a beast of burden! After which, Kapila said again:-Your heart is still tormented with sorrow, and my instructions have been of no avail to you; but hear what ought to be done.
Society should he avoided with all the efforts of the mind; but if it be not in one's power to avoid it, acquaintance should be formed with the good alone, for the company of good men is the remedy.
Again:
The tender passion should be avoided with all the resistance of the mind; but if it be not possible to conquer it, it should be indulged towords a wife alone, for she is the proper remedy.
Kowndinya having heard this, and being by the salutary counsel of Kapila quite cured of his affliction, took the staff according to the usual forms; and poor I, concluded the serpent, lie here under the power of a Brāhman's curse ready to carry any frog that shall choose to mount upon my back!

जनन्तर तेज मएड केन गता मएड़कनाघस जनपद्ना
 सर्प्थ पृष्ठमारुढवान् सच सर्पंसं पृषे क्रात्वा चिचवद कमं वभाम परेघ्युर्य्यलतुमसमर्वस्तं भएड क्रनाथिाइवदत् किमघ भवान् मन्द्गविः सर्पा बूतने देव चाहारविरहाद समथासि।मड़कनतथेतऽवदत् अम्मदाज्ञया मएड़कान् अत्तयतनाग्टहीता। एयं महाप्रसाद द्रत्युला कामयो मएड कान् खादितबान् ग्यथ निर्म्यए़कं सरोविलोक्य मएड कनाथेपि तेन सादितः । घतेाड हे ब्रवीमि स्रझ्धनापि वहे च्छ जूनित्यादि । देव चालिदानों पुराट्त्ताल्यान कयनं सर्बंथा सम्धेयोडधं हिरालगभराजा सन्धीय


তাহার পর এেই ভেক পিয়া জনপা নামে নঙ্ু করাজের

 করিয়া বিচিত্র গাতিতত ভ্তুন করিৃত লাগিন পরদিবস্ত তাছাকক চলিতত অসক্ত দেথিয়া মগ্ড কস্বাপী বরিল অদ্য কেন তুনি গমন সমর্থ সর্প বলিটতढছ Cহ মহারাজ অनাছার




পর শে नির্ম ন। অতএব आমি বনি नুटবা\& লোক निজ কার্য্যের নিনি

 এই এামারজ্ঞান। রাজ। বনিিনন তোমার এ পরামশ্́ কি!

The frog who had been attentive to this long story, upon hearing the last words of the serpent, went away to inform the chief of the pool of it, who soon after making his appearance, the serpent placed him upon his back and carried him about, keeping a gentle easy pace. The king of the frogs was so pleased with his ride, that he came again the next day; but upon fiinding the serpent unable to carry him, and asking him what was the cause of his weakness, the artful animal replied, that he was totally deprived of his strength for want of food. Upon this the frog ordered him to be fed, every day, with as many of his subjects as he might choose; and the serpent having, by degrees, eaten alt the frogs which were to be found in the pond, at length devoured his benefactor. I repeat, therefore, said the crow, -When a wise man foc.

Let us have done with the repetition of old stories, observed the minister. In my opinion, said he, Hiranyagarbha is worthy of our alliance, and therefore I advise, that a treaty be formed with him. Sir, said the king, is this your opinion?

## यते जितसावद्यमसमिस्लतेायद्यक्स सेवया वर्ति

 तदालां नेचे द्विग्टह्यनां। चन्नान्तरे जम्बुद्दीपादागत्य गुनाने क्ता दे वसिंहत्वद्वोपस्य सारलो राजा संप्रति जमु दोपनाकायादतिष्टते।साजा ससक्धमं बूते किं किं। झुकः
 ताबद्यं गत्वा तमेव समूल मुन्मूचजांस। दूर दर्शों विह स्याइ । न श्रन्मेघवत् कार्य्यं बृथेक घनगर्जिते। पर स्यार्ध मनर्थम्बा प्रकाश्यति नो महान।। अवरश्च। एकदा न विए्ड़ीयात् वङन्नाजातिघातिनः। \& द्पैप्युरगः कीट बैज्ञमिनास्यते ध्रुवं। दे व किfमति विना सन्धानं गमन


ভোহভুক জানরা উছা儿ক অয় কর্রিয়াছি সেই হেতুক यদ্যপি আনাদদর অনুগত रইয়া বর্সতি কার্রে তবে থাক্ক
 কरिন (হ রাজাধিরাজ গিংহনদ্ঘীপের সানস রাজা সশ্ֵু

 অন্তঃকর্ণে কহিরেছছন 小াধু রে চ্র্রবাক অমাত সর্ব










He has been defeated by us, and therefore he is at liberty to remain where he is, provided he consent to be our vassal; otherwise I command him to be attaci ed! Just as the king said this, the parrot came in from Jam-bu-dwipa, and informed his master the peacock, that the Sārasa, who was king of Singhala-dwipa, ad lately invaded his country, and was still there. What is it thou sayest? cried the king in great confusion. The parrot repeated the news just before mentioned. Well done, minister Chakravāka! said the vulture within himself, well done! Whilst the peacock in great anger cried, -Let him stay there till I come, and I will extirpate him with his whole generation! To which the minister Far-see smiling, replied,
There is no necessity for imitating an autumnal cloud! The thunder of the heavens our chief displayeth, whether on some account, or no account, is of equal inefficacy.

## They say,

A king should not dispute with too many enemies at a time; for even the proud serpent is inevitably destroyed by large swarms of wasps.
Are we then, Sir, continued the minister, to march back without concluding a peace? If we do, said he, I think Hiranya-garbha will assail our rear.
 भच त्यत्ये मूढोव्राद्झ लोनकुलायघा॥राजाए कथमें तता दूरदर्शी कण यति अंस्युज्जधिन्यi माधवेनान वि श्रक्सस ब्राह्मएी प्रहूनावालापत्यस्य रच्चार्थं बाह्य लम बस्थाप्य सातुं गता घथ बाह्यलाघ राइः पार्ब सग्राद्दं
 न्लयंत् ्यदि सत्वरं न गच्हामि नदान्यः कस्चित् झ्रुवा खाद्वं वहीप्यति । घतः। गादानस पदानस्य कर्त चन्ध च कर्म्मए।। विर्रमन्रियमाएस कालः पिवति नद्रमं ॥ किन्बु वालकस्साच रच्चकोनालि तत् किढ्र रोंमि चातु चिरकालपालितनिमं नकुलं पुन्चनिर्धियेष बालकरन्ञायां ब्यवस्सम्य गच्चाभि तथा क्षावा गतः।

অপর মে ব্যক্তি ঘথার্থ নিকপণ না কর্ররয়া কোর্পের




 র্রাজার পার্ব্ব শ্বাচ্ধে ভজাজন কর্রিবার নিমিত্ভ আবান



## ॥ โृतिापदेशः ॥

प्रूবा গ্রা
 ना করের তবে কান তাছারগিগের্র রন পান কর্রন এ স্থানন




He who falleth into the power of anger before he hath made himself acquainted with another's merits, may have cause to be sorry for it; like the foolish Brahman after he had killed his weasel.
How was that? demanded the king; and his minister Far-see related the following story:

## Fable XIII.

AT Ujjayini there lived a Brähman whose name was Mädhava. His wife having been lately brought to bed, left her husband in charge of the infant, whilst she went to perform her ablutions. As soon as she was gone, the king sent for the Brähman to perform the ceremonies of the parvana shraddha (or rites) to the manes of his ancestors. The Brähman, on account of his poverty, began to reflect in this manner: If I don't go directly, said he, some one else, having heard of it, will go and take away my share of the good things:-They say,
Time drinketh up the essence of every work which should be done, and is not done quickly, whether it be an act of receiving, or an act of giving away.
But, continued he, I have no one to take care of the child, then what am I to do, unless, indeed, I place this my long-beloved weasel there, who is as dear to me as the child itself, and then venture to go? In short, he did so, and went his way to the king's feast.

नलसेन नकलेन वालकसमीपसागच्छन् ट्रघ्पस पें। हैष्दा व्यापाय कोपात् खएडं बएडं क्वत्वा खादटतः ततोड सै। नकुलोाब्राह्यएमायान्तमवलोक्य रक्तविनित्रमुख पादः सल्वसमागन्य तचर एयेर्लुलोट्टतः वतः विश्र्नथा विधं तं दृष्षा बालकोऽनेन खादितदूत्यवधार्य्य नकुलं व्यापार्दतवान् ज्चनन्तरं चावटुपसृत्यापत्यं पश्वति ब्रा चुाएसावद्वालकःसुस्यः सर्पश्र व्यापादितस्तिष्ठनि तत स्न मुप कारक नकुलं निरोच्य भावितचेताः सन्तत्रः स परं विषाद्मगमत् ्यतेाहं व्रवीफि ये 5 र्घतलनविज्ञाय दूत्या दि। अपरच्च। कामः कोधस्तथा मेाहालोभोमानोमद स्नथा। षड्रर्गमुत्तृजेदेनमस्मिंस्यक्ते कुखी नृपः ॥ राजाह गिध्बिन एष ते निश्खयः। मब्रो ज्रूते एवमेव 1 ©*

তদনন্তর जেই নস্ন বান<কর নিকটট্যত আাইন ভে




 কর্রি।



## ॥ हितेपद्रेशः \|


#### Abstract

   ক্রোধ ও নোহ ও লোड ও মান ও সদ ৎই एয় বর্গটক তাগ করিবেক ইহার斤িগকে ত্যাগ করিরে রাজা সুথ্यী হয় । রাজা  এই প্রকারাই।


It happened that soon after the Brāhman left the house, as the weasel was passing near the child, he saw a black serpent glidng towards it, which he killed, and partly devoured; and when he saw his master returning, the affectionate little animal ran to meet him, with his mouth and legs all covered with blood; and he rolled himself upon the ground at the Brāhman's feet in a very extraordinary manner; but the good man seeing him in such a condition, and hastily concluding that he had murdered his child, without further enquiry, put the poor weasel to death. In short, when the Brähman went towards his child, and found it alive and well, and, at the same time, discovered the mangled remains of the black serpent upon the floor near it, the proofs of his weasel's merit and fidelity were so evident, that he suffered the most bitter pangs of sorrow and remorse. I repeat therefore, continued the minister,-He who falleth into the power of anger, \& ${ }^{\circ} c$. They say,
A man should avoid these six evils: lust, anger avarice, pleasure, pride, and rashness; for, free of these, he may be happy.
The peacock king replied,-So, minister, this is thy determination, is it? Even so! said he.

घत्रः। स्सतिश्य परमार्थेषु वितर्को ज्ञाननिग्ययः। दृढता मन्वगुतिश्यु मव्विए: परमेगुए: । तथा च । अहसावद्धोत न कियामविवेकः परमापदां पदं। वृलते रि विमृष्य कारिएं गुल स्लुख्धः स्यमेव सम्पद्ःः त नद्देव चटिदानीमस्मद्रचनं क्रियते तदा
 साध्ययाधने। संल्यामानं फलन्नेषों सिद्वि:नाम्नि ब्यव स्थिता।राजाह कथमेवं सम्भवति। मन्रो बूने देव सलर
 नेाभर्वति। मुजनफु कनकषट वत् टुर्मेंय स्राशु सम्घेयः॥ अपरश्च। घज्ञः सुबमाराध्यः सुबतरमाराध्यते विये











## ॥ हितेपपदेशः ॥


 ভেদ্য হয় অর দूঃてひてত স নায় অয়ারসてত ভেদ্য হয় ত্বরাてত সবক্ফয় হয় 1 অপরূ অজ্ঞানী লোক সুথ্থেত ঊপাসা হয় বিবশেজ্ঞ লোক অনি শয় সু！থ乙ত অারাধা इয় যাহার বুদ্ধির লেশ ও নাই जে


The best qualities for a minister are justice，thorough investigation，wise determination，firmness，and secrecy． Yet more：
Rashness in any undertaking should not be permitted； for the want of due investigation is the foundation of the greatest misfortunes．That success which merit is deserving of，attendeth of itself upou him who acteth with due deliberation．
Then，if what I say is worthy of attention，peace should be concluded；for，
Although four means are mentioned for the accom－ plishment of the work，the result of the whole number is uniting in peace．
But，said the king，how may that be presently effect－ ed？Please your highness，replied the minister，it shall be brought about speedily．They say，
A bad subject is like an earthen vessel，easily to be broken，and hard to be united；and a good one like a vessel of gold，not easily to be broken，and not difficult to be reunited．
A fool enjoys pleasure；but he who distinguishes with judgment，enjoys more delight．Even Brahmà cannot controul a man who has not even a particle of divine knowledge

विशेषतनाषं धर्झंज्ञाराजा नर्धझ्रोनच्बी च। ज्ञातने लन्मचा पूर्बं मेघवर्षवचनाच्तत् ह्हतकार्येसन्द्र श्शनाच। यत । कर्म्भानुमेयाः सर्व₹ परोच्चे गुलवृत्चयः तबात् परे｜त्चवृत्तानां फलौः कर्म्झानुभाव्यते ॥राजाए अलूलुनरेच्तरे य यधाभम्रेनमनुष्धीयतां एतन्मन
 म्यन्तर चालतः ततः प्रलिधिवकेनामत्य राओंरिएएय
 समोपसागच्चत्। राजहंसोग्रते म／व्वन् पुवः सन्धिला केनचिद्वागन्तन्यं।। सर्ष ज्ञोति हिस्साह देव न सद्धास्पद मेतत् यते।नै। महागयोटदूरदर्शी अथ बा स्थितिरिएँ मन्द्रतोनां कदाचित् श्छेब न क्रियते॥ तथा हि॥










#      কের না তাহ জান। 

Especially, continued the minister, as both the king and his minister are exceedingly well informed of things in general; for this I knew from the beginning, as well from the reports of the crow Cloud-colour, as from a single review of their conduct.
The virtue and conduct of an absent person are, on all occasions, to be estimated by his works; wherefore one should weigh the actions of those who are out of sight by the effect.
Let us have done with these answers and replies, cried the king, and let that which is most preferable be pursued. At length the minister, agreeable to his own counsel, went forth and wated near the castle, whilst a messenger ran to the royal goose Hiranya-garbha, and informed him, that the minister of the peacock king was coming to treat for peace; but the former, still suspecting something, said to his own minister, Know-all, -This again must be some spy or other coming to inpose upon us! Please your highness, replied Know-all, laughing as he spoke, there is great room for suspicion, for this same noble person who is coming, is one who can see a great way; else suspicion, which is the proof of a weak mind, slould never be indulged.

करनि वङ़स साराच्छाये ज्तलात् परिवधितः कुमुदवि टपान्वेषो हंसेनिशासु विचत्ताए।। न दर्शति पुनसारा शब्की दिवापि सितेत्प्लं कुहकरकते लोकः सत्येप्य पायमपेत्ते।। दुर्ज्जनटूषितमनसः हुजनेष्वर्प नासि
 बहेव यथाश्रक्ति तत्पूजार्थं रनोपहारादिसामगी सुसज्जी कियतां तथानुष्ठिते सति स ग्ड्र्रामत्रो टुर्ग्रा राचक्रवाकेस उपगाम्य संकृत्यानीय राजदर्शनं कारि तेाइत्नासने चेपविष्टः। चक्रवाक डवाच घुष्मदायत्तं बन्ब्ध से च्छयोपभुज्यमामिदं राज्यं। राजहैंसेत्रूते एव मेन। दूरदर्शी कथयति एवर्मेवेतत् किन्विदानीं वज़ श्रश्चवचनं निष्रयोजनं ॥ * * * * *










 গৃধ্ঠ বসিেলন।
 তেছছন এই পुকারই বটট দूরদশী কरिতেছছ ऐशা এই বてট


A wary goose having been once deceived by an enemy, whilst sitting in a very thick shade, in a lake, looking after the lotus plant, no more regardeth the cooling flower which is distressed by the appearance of day, and afraid of the stars. Thus it is with the people of this world; having been once deceived, they suspect deceit, in truth itself!

Then, continued the minister, let a present, consisting of jewels, rich dresses, and the like, the best we can afford, be provided for him as a compliment. This being done accordingly, the minister, Know-all, went out and received the vulture, Far-see, in front of the castle, with: every mark of respect; and presently, conducted him. into the presence of the royal goose, where he was permitted to be seated in a chair of state. Great minister, said Know-all, addressing himself to the vulture, now dispose of these your dominions according to your wish! Even so! added the royal goose. So be it! replied the yulture; but, said he, at present much negociation is unnecessary; for they say,
 मूर्ब कन्दानुटत्रेन याथातर्थं न पएितं।। चन्यच। सद्रावेन होरेंन्मचं संघमेल तु वाभ्भवाना ह्लो कृत्यो। दान मानास्यां दाधिल्येनेतराङनान् ॥ तरिदानों सम्याय
 यथासभ्याय कार्य्यं तद्यु्यच्यता। राजहंतेवाब्रूते कति पकाराः मम्धीवां नच्भवर्ति । ग्लेबूने कणयाभि श्रूघनi। बलीयसाभियुत्रतु नृषेनान्यप्रविक्रियः।
 उपहारश्र मन्तानः स उनस्त्त या उपन्यासः प्रतीकारः संचोगः पुऊषान्वरः ॥ अदृष्टनर अद्यदिष्ट चात्मादिष्ट











## "1 हितेापदेशः॥


#### Abstract

   


One should receive the covetous with gifts, the proud with joined hands, and the like tokens of submission, the ignorant with passages of poetry, and the wise and learned with whatever is suitable to their character.
Again:
A friend should be received with sincerity, relations with respect, women with gifts and compliments, and others with whatever is proper.
Then let peace be presently concluded, that the most illustrious king Chitra-varna may depart, added the vulture. Inform us, said the minister Know-all, how peace is to be made. How many species of connexions and alliances are there? demanded the king. I am about to tell you, said the vulture, so please to attend:
Whell a king hath been overcome by one stronger than himself, no further opposition should be made; and the unfortunate party should sue for peace with all possible expedition.
Those who are acquainted with the nature of forming connexions and alliances, declare, that there are sixteen species, thus denominated:

Kapàla,
Upahāra,
Santāna
Sang-gata, Upanyāsa,
Pratikāra, Sang-yōga, Purushāntara,

Adrishtta-nara,
A dishtta,
Atnä-dishtta,
Upagraha,
Parikraya,
Uch-channa,
Parabhūshana,
\$kandhōpanēya.

 के बलं समसन्यितः। सम्पदानाद्रवर्ति य उपहारः व उचने।। कन्तानसभिर्विझेयो दारि कादानपूर्ष कः। स
 सू बमानार्थंप्रयेजजनं। सन्यत्तो वा विपत्तो वा कारऐ योंन भमयने।।संकत्तः मन्चिरे वायं प्रहाष्टत्वात् सुवर्षवत्।

 रुपन्यास उदाहृतः ॥ मयास्सेपदतां पूर्वं ममाप्येष करियति|हलति यः कियते सन्धिः प्रतोकारः क उच्चते।।
 তেরা এই বোড়শ প্রুকার স্্বি কহ্থেন কেবল সমতাঢত ভে मिলन इয় তাহাকে কপাল স/্ধি করিয়া জাनिय। ধनাদিদ্বারা যে ৷েল হয় তাহাৰক ঊপহার করিয়া बলি
 পুর্ঘ্ব যে সন্ধি তাহাৰক পণ্ডি:তর। সঙ্গত সন্ধি কনিয়া বরনন যাবজ্জীবনপপ্যান্ত উভয়েরি এক বিষয় এক পुয়োজন




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The Kapāla unior is understood to be that where the parties simply form a connexion upon an equal footing. The Upabāra is when there is a gift from one of the parties.

The Santēna union is conceived to be that in forming which one of the parties delivereth up his family as a preliminary. The Sang-gata alliance is declared to be that which is formed with worthy men upon the foundation of friendship,
Which is not to be broken by any accidents, whose purposes are the same in prosperity and adversity, and the measure of whose duration is the length of life.
This Sang-gata union, because of its superior excellence, may be compared to gold; and by nthers, who are acquainted with the doctrine of forming connexions, it is called the golden union.
The upanyāsa alliance is declared, by those who are acquainted with that mode of unitıng, to be that which is concluded upon terms pointed out by one of the parties.
The alliance which is formed upon this principle, $I$ have formerly rendered him assistance, he shall now do so to me, is denominated the Pratikāra mode.

## ॥ हितिपदेशः ॥

ज्यन्यच उपफारं करेम्यस्य मनाप्येष करिष्यात । ब्नय ज्चा पि घ्रतीकारेरानसुयीवयोरन ।। एकार्थों सम्धमु
 च संखोग उच्यते॥ अावयेर्थं।धनुल्यैसु अदर्थः साध्यना fमति। यंसिन् पस्तु किबते स सब्धिः पुरुषान्तरः।। ल यैकेन मदोघोऽर्६ः संत्रमाध्यर्बम्नाविति।बन शनुः पसां
 वर्ज्जितः। सन्धोचते सन्धिविद्विः स चादिष्टउदा ह्तः।। सकेन्येन तु सभ्धानमात्मारिष्टउदा हृतः। कियते प्राए













## ॥ そितिपदेशः॥

## 

 ञষার কান্ नर्बग्य

 बে মেন बटর ডাইাবক পরিক্য় কান়্া বলি।

This also is called Pratikāra: I will render him assistance, and he shall do the same to me. Such was the alliance formed between Rāma and Sugriva.
It having been made to appear, that an expedition hath but one object, and upon these grounds a treaty is entered upon with united authority, it is called Sang-yōga.
The Purushāntara is an alliance formed upon this principle,-Let my purpose be effected by the prime of both our armies; and in settling which there is a price fixed.
The adrishta-nara is, when a treaty is formed on such a proposal as this:-My purpose is to be effected by thee alone; in which also there is a price fixed.
When a treaty is formed upon one party's quitting his enemy for a fine of a portion of his lands, it is denominated ãdishta.
The conjunction formed with one's own army is called atma-dishta; and that for the preservation of life, is denominated upagraha.
When a moiety, or even the whole, of the treasure is currendered to save the rest of the property; the treaty is stiled Parikraya;

भुवां सारवतीनान्तु दानाटुच्चन्नचते। भूम्यु त्यफल
 न दोयते। सम्भेपनेयं तं प्राऊः सक्धिं सन्धिविचत्त्राए। परस्परेपकारक्तु मैनीसम्बन्धकसथा। उपहारच्व विजे घाश्रत्वार स्र्वेव सन्धघः। एकएवेपहारसु सन्विरे व मतोर भम। उपहारविभेदान्तु सर्बे मैचवववर्जिताः॥ चभिये। का वलीयर्वाद्बख्वान निवर्त्तते। उपहाराहते तस्मात् सन्धिर ब्येनन विद्यते। चक्रवाकउवाच ॥ अघं निजः परेग बेति गएना लघुचेतसi। उदारचरितानान्तु वसुधैन कुटुख्बकी। ज्चपरश्चि। मात्टबत् पर दारेष परद्रब्येषु लोष्ट्र अत्॥ अात्मवत् सर्वंभूतेषु यः पश्यकि स पएितः॥




 হার এই চারিপ্তকার সক্ধি হয়। আানার সন্মতিতে উপহারই बক नক্ষি কেনनা উপছার বাতিরিক্ত সকন স্কিই নিত্রত।





#### Abstract

   


and when the consideration be the most valuable part of the lands, the term is uch-channa.
When the purchase of peace is made with a gift of the whole of the fruits of the earth, it is called Parabhushana; and, lastly, when by a gift of the fruits which have been gathered, willingly borne upon the shoulder, Skandhōpanēya.
There are also these four distinctions of alliance: That of reciprocal assistance, that of friendship, that of relatronship, and that which is purchased with a gift.
In my opinion, upahāra is the only one mode of alliance; for besides it, all other connexions are void of friendship.
The conqueror, from his being the strongest, is not wont to retreat without having gained something; whences no other mode than the upahāra is known to him,
The minister Know-all replied,-Hear this!
To say, This is one of us, or this is a stranger, is the mode of estimating practised by trifling minds. To those of more generous principles, the whole world is but as one family !

## Again;

He who regardeth another's wife as his mother, another's goods as clods of earth, and all mankind as bimo. self, is a philosopher.

## 2 2 <br> \| हितेपदेग्यः॥

राजाच भवन्तोसहान्तः पएिडताश्र नद्नास्माकं यथा कार्य्यमुद्वि्यतां। मन्चो बूते अाः किसेवमु च्यने। ग्राधि बाधिपंरोतापाद्य ग्रोवां विना शिने। कें हि नान शरो इाय धर्मे पपेतं समाचररेत्त्रा।न्न स्वन्द्रचपं जीवितं खलु दोहिनां|तथाविर्धमिति ज्ञात्वा गস्वत् कल्याएमाच
 न्रझतं कुर्य्यत् धर्म्माय च सुखाय च॥ तन्मम सम्मतेन नदे व कियतां। यतः। चम्वमेधसहुसाएि सत्यंच्च तुलया
 सत्याभिधानदिध्यपुरः्मरये।रप्यनयोर्भपालयोः काश्रेना


ज্রাজা কৃহিন্লান তোনরা বড় (নাক আর জানি এই হেতু ক এখন আমার 斤িগের যাহ কর্ত্র্য তাছ কহ। अমাত্য বনি তেছে অাঃ কি এ কহিতেছ । সান সপাড় ও র্রাগের্র সন্তাপ
 কারণ Cকান লোক অধর্মাচরণ করে শরীনিরূদের প্রুণ জন






## ॥ हितेपपदेशः॥





You are a philosopher, said the royal goose to the vulture, and therefore I desire you will point out what is to be done in this affair. Your highness is pleased to compliment, replied the minister Far-see. The poet says,
What name shall we give to him who inhabiteth a body destitute of justice, when that body, to-day or tomorrow, is subject to death by the sever of sickness or sorrow?

When we consider this world in the light of a thirsty deer in a moment to be destroyed, it is proper to form comexions with good people, for the sake of virtuc, and for the sake of happiness.
Then, continued the vulture, the business should be settled according to this saying, which corresponds with my own opinion.

Truth being weighed against a thousand Aswa-mēdha sacrifices, was found to be of more consequence than the whole thousand offerings.
Wherefore, let the name of Truth be the divine precedent for both, and each of us; and let the alliance between us be that which is distinguished by the title of the Golden Union!

सर्बंज्ञाबूने एवसखुतनेराजहंसेन राज्ञा वसा लङ्बारेपहारेः स मन्री दूरदर्शी पूंजित: शद्धष्टनाश्रे क्राकां ग्हीत्वा राज्ञोमयूरस्य सन्विधानं गतः तन चिचवर्लंन राज्ञा सर्वज्ञाग्ट्रवचनाद्दजमानदानपुरः सर सम्भाषितः तथाविधं सन्धिं सोक्रत्य राजहंससमीपं उस्थापितः। दूरदर्शी बूते देव सिद्ध नः समीहितमि दानों सस्बानमेव विन्ध्याचलं व्यावृत्य प्रतिगम्यतां। अथ सैँ खस्थानं प्राप्य मनाभिलषितं फलं प्रामू वन्भिति। विध्यु भर्म्मलेत्तं अपरं किं कथयाकि कघ्यतां। राजपुना ऊचु सब प्रसादाद्राज्यम्यवह्राराध ज्ञातं ततः हुखिनो भूताव यं। विष्णुश्म्मीाबाच घघ्येवं तथापि अपरमपोद मसु।।





 লেন । দूরদশ।' কহিত্তে Cহ নহার্রাজাধিরাজ এথन जানা




## ॥ हितापदेशः ॥


#### Abstract

 প্পাজ ব্যাহহার অবগত হইলান আমর। সুথী ইইলান। বিষ্ম 


The minister Know-all having signified his approbation of the proposed terms, Far-see was complimented with a present of rich cloth and jewels; and being exceedingly rejoiced at the event of his negociations, he took his leave of the royal goose, and returned with the minister Kuow-all, into the presence of his own soverein n. The peacack king ratified the peace, and, at the instance. of the vulture, entered into a conversation with Knowall, in which he paid him inany compliments; at the conclusion of which the latter had leave to depart, and he presently repared to the camp of the royal goose,

The minister Far-see now tells his master, that as their designs were happily accomplished, it was advisable to direct their march towards home, the mountains of Vin. dina. His advice was followed, and the whole army arrived at their respective habitations to enjoy in peace those fruits their hearts most longed for.
Now declare, said Vishnu-Sarmā tó his royal pupils, what more I an to tell you! Through the great condescension of our reverend master, reptied the young princes, being wade acquainted with every thing which relates ta the royal department of nerociation, we are satisfied. May this conclusion render you equally so ! said Vishnu-Sarmã, repeating these lines:

संश्चः सर्दमही सुजां विनधिनामस्र प्रमे ₹ः सदा सन्तः सन्तु निरापदः सुर्जतिनां कीज्तिस्विर वर्द्रतां। नीतिर्ध ररधिलासिनीव सनते वह्तः्यले संस्थिता बक्न चुम्बतु गत्वियामहरहोभूयान्महानुन्सवः॥ हूति हितेत पदेश सन्चिर्नाम चतुर्थकथासंगहःः समात्तः ॥ ***



 @ প্তকারর প্রাত দিন মटোৎসব इউক।

ইতি হিতোপদদশ সনাত! !

May peace for ever yield happiness to all the victorious possessors of the earth! May just men be for ever free from adversity, and the fame of those who do good long flourish! May prudence, like a glorious sun, shine continually on your breasts! May the earth, with all her vast productious, long remain for your enjoyment!

THE END OF THE SANDHI

## चथ हितेपदेगस्साशुद्धश्दूपन्र

## मिचलाभे

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| 31 | 11 | For carreer read |  |
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| 165 | 10, 11 | he he should | he should |
| 167 | 4 | practice | practise |
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| 171 | 21 | could | cloud |
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| 255 |  | Fable VI. | Fable VIII |
| 295 | 17, 18 | which shall | which he shall |
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| 283 | 5 | For clamly: | read calmity |
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| 357 | 2 | minster | minister |
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| 731 | 6 | abserve motions | observe the motions |
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| 379 | 4 | resideth | presideth |
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[^0]:    Such ministers as resolve to prosper, or perish, with their sovereign, ought never to be disgraced by him.
    For,
    When a king, blinded by his rashness, is about to be overwhelmed in the ocean of his affairs, a friendly minister stretcheth out his hand from the dry land to as. sist him.
    Just now the crow Cloud-colour came in, and, bowing, cried,-Please your highness, look yonder! The enemy is at the gate anxious for battle. But issue your commands, and I will sally forth and display my prowess, by which action $I$ shall pay the debt I owe your highness! Not so, not so! replied Know-all; it is by no means proper to go forth to fight; if it were, there would have been no occasion for our taking shelter in the castle!
    The alligator, matchless as he is, when he quitteth the water, is without power. Were even the lion to forsake the forests, be would doubtless be upon a level with the jackal.
    Please your highness, said the crow, go yourself. and see the battle.
    A king having advanced his forces, should fight, overlooking them; for who will not truly act the lion, when his master standeth over him?

